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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner

MONTHLY
LABOR REVIEW

Vol. XXIII, No. 2 August, 1926

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Membership of American trade-unions, p. 8
Cooperative workshops in the United States, p. 23
Industrial accident prevention conference, p. 41
Cost of living in the United States 1913 to 1926, p. 197

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This Issue in Brief

The British coal industry maintains very extensive health and recreational facilities for its workers, the cost being borne by a tax of a penny a ton on all coal mined. The resulting funds are administered by boards on which both the operators and the miners are represented. Up to the end of 1925 the fund totaled approximately $22,000,000, and the undertakings financed have been on a most extensive scale, including recreation grounds, children's playgrounds, community centers, pit-head baths, hospitals, convalescent and rest homes, and research work in health and safety. Page 1.

The members of American labor organizations in the middle of 1926 numbered 4,443,523, of whom 3,383,997 were in organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and 1,059,526 were in independent organizations. About 202,000 of these members were resident in Canada. These figures are the result of a recent survey made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics covering the history, membership, form of government, jurisdictional boundaries, and benevolent activities of American labor organizations. A summary of the report is given on page 8.

A survey of wages in the motor-vehicle industry, just completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shows that in 1925 male employees averaged 72.8 cents per hour and $36.62 per full-time week, while female employees averaged 46.6 cents per hour and $36.62 per full-time week. These figures were from 5 to 10 per cent higher than those reported in the 1922 survey. The average full-time hours per week in 1925 were 50.3, as against 50.1 in 1922. Page 108.

Cooperative workshops, in which the workers themselves own and operate the business, are few in number in the United States, but represent an interesting phase of the cooperative movement. Such workshops now exist in such diverse industries as cigar manufacture, fish canning, laundries, and the manufacture of window glass, pottery, and shoes. In several cases the undertakings were started by strikers. Page 23.

The Industrial Accident Prevention Conference held in Washington July 14–16, under the auspices of the Secretary of Labor, devoted itself primarily to the problem of devising better accident-reporting methods. There was a large attendance, consisting of representatives of State governors, insurance carriers, safety associations, industrial and labor organizations, and others interested in the cause of industrial safety. A short account of the activities of the conference is given on page 41.

Cost of living in the United States decreased 1.7 per cent between December, 1925, and June, 1926, according to the regular semiannual survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics just completed. Every one of the 32 cities for which reports were received showed a decline, the average decline for all cities being 1.7 per cent. Details by cities and by principal items of family consumption are given on page 197.

Recent price changes.—Between May and June, 1926, retail food prices decreased slightly, while wholesale prices of all commodities showed a small increase. Compared with the year previous, retail food prices were 3 per cent higher, while wholesale prices of all commodities were about 3 per cent lower. Page 149.

Employment in manufacturing industries in June, 1926, was very slightly lower (0.4 per cent) than in May, but was 1.3 per cent higher than in June, 1925. Page 126.

The practice of rock-dusting bituminous coal mines to prevent coal-dust explosions has made considerable progress in the past two years, a recent report showing that about 150 companies in the United States and in Canada have equipped one or more of their mines with the rock-dust safeguard. The efficacy of rock dust in stopping or limiting coal-mine explosions has been proved by experimentation and by actual use, and many instances have been recorded both in this country and in England where great loss of life and property has been prevented by this means. Page 51.

A study of cancer statistics in different trades and professions has been made recently by the British Medical Research Council with a view to adding to the information on the effect of substances already recognized as harmful or perhaps showing that other substances had similar injurious effects. The study confirmed some of the more generally accepted views as to certain substances such as oils, tar, and chemicals and certain of the light and heat rays being causative factors in the development of cancer but failed to show a relationship between the employment and the disease in many of the forms of cancer, particularly those localized internally. Page 55.

Social and economic conditions in the villages of the United States have constituted a "no man's land of American sociology," in the words of a recent report of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, yet the village population of the United States amounts to approximately 13,000,000, or about one-eighth of the total population of the country, and conditions in these villages are found to be almost as different from those of rural districts as they are from those of city life. Page 31.

The results of curative treatment of insured employees under the German salaried employees' insurance system are described in a recent official report. During the 13 years 1913–1925 treatment, mostly in sanatoriums and watering places, was given to 303,801 persons. Page 65.

Data concerning the hours and earnings of over 1,000,000 workers in textile industries in Great Britain in 1924 have recently been published in an official report. The average earnings of men through four normal weeks amounted (in American money) to $12.53 weekly, and of women, to $6.79. The great majority, 97 per cent, of the workers had normal weeks of 48 hours or less, but owing to short time the hours actually worked averaged 45 per week. Apart from those entirely unemployed, over one-sixth of the workers were on short time. Page 120.

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Welfare Work in the British Coal Industry[1]

IN 1919, when the so-called Sankey Commission made the first of those investigations into the British coal-mining industry which have figured so conspicuously in its postwar history, the commissioners were deeply impressed by the housing conditions which they found in some of the mining villages and by the bareness and drabness of the villagers' lives. This was not a matter on which they had been definitely instructed to pass, but it impressed them so seriously that they went somewhat outside of their instructions to suggest the plan of putting a levy of one penny[2] on every ton of coal mined, the resulting funds to be used for improving the housing and amenities of each particular colliery district from which this sum was raised. (See LABOR REVIEW, May, 1919, p. 114.) This suggestion met with general approval and when in 1920 the mining industry act was passed by Parliament, it included a provision that for five years every owner of a coal mine must, before March 31 each year, pay a sum equal to a penny for every ton of the mine's output during the previous calendar year into a fund which was to be applied for "such purposes connected with the social well-being, recreation, and conditions of living of workers in or about coal mines and with mining education and research as the Board of Trade, after consultation with any government department concerned, may approve." In December, 1925, the operation of this provision was extended for another five years.

On this basis has grown up a system of welfare work which, considering its scope and effectiveness, has attracted singularly little attention. The fund, made up of the penny-a-ton levy and of interest on investments, has amounted to nearly £5,000,000 (approximately $22,000,000),[2] and the work has covered a wide and constantly extending field. Institutes, or community centers, have been opened, recreation grounds established, pit-head baths put into operation, athletic, musical, and social organizations fostered, hospitals built, convalescent and rest homes bought or built and endowed, visiting nurses engaged in some districts, playgrounds for children and young people opened, swimming pools and gymnasiums made available, research organizations aided, scholarships for research students increased, vocational and training classes and schools for mining students helped, assistance given to the solution of health problems in mining, and in general, opportunities for a wider, healthier, and fuller life offered to the mining villager in multitudinous ways.

[1] Except where other references are given, the material used in this article is taken from the annual reports of the committee in charge of the Miners' Welfare Fund, the latest of which covers the year ending Dec. 31, 1925.

[2] Pound at par=$4.8665, shilling=24.33 cents, penny=2.03 cents; exchange rate approximately at par.

Moreover, the whole movement has been on a democratic basis. It is not the result of a charitable effort on the part of the well-to-do to improve the condition of the poor. The funds are supplied in large part by the industry itself, the district schemes are undertaken only on the initiative of the local bodies themselves, and the administration of a scheme is generally vested in the joint committee of owners and miners of the particular district concerned, though on occasion it may be in the hands of some other local body, which has perhaps in the past been trying to carry on some such work. The local employers not infrequently add a contribution to the sums supplied by the fund, but this does not impair the fundamental fact that the work is not on a charitable basis and that the workers themselves have either an equal or a dominant voice in its administration.

Management and Financial Position of the Fund

THE management of the fund is in the hands of a committee, known as the Miners' Welfare Fund Committee, appointed by the Board of Trade, consisting of seven members, two of whom are appointed after consultation with the Mining Association of Great Britain (the employers' association) and two after consultation with the Miners' Federation. The mine fields are divided into 25 districts, and it is provided that the committee may allocate to each district sums equal to four-fifths of the levy received from the mines of that district, the other fifth being reserved to use for the national, rather than the local, needs of the industry. The welfare committee is to take into consideration any scheme submitted by a district committee and may make grants in aid of such schemes in its discretion. It may, on occasion, invite the local authorities of a district to submit schemes, but in such a case, if the local authorities respond, the scheme must be discussed with the district committee, if there is one, before it can be adopted. The committee has wide discretion as to the kind of work which may be indorsed and the conditions under which funds may be allotted, but there is one very definite restriction in the terms of the act worth noting: In no case is any grant to be made out of the fund for the building or repairing of dwelling houses.

At the close of December, 1925, the total receipts from the levy and from interest on investments amounted to £4,740,339. The total amount which had been allotted to district projects up to that date was £3,038,164, of which £2,539,531 had already been paid out. The amount allotted to the general fund was £254,266, of which £181,571 had been paid out. The total amount spent on administration by the Miners' Welfare Committee up to that date was £11,076, or 0.34 per cent of the total allocations.

District Work

FOUR-FIFTHS of the fund, as stated above, is to be spent in the districts from which it was received, and the committee has made very few conditions as to the kind of project which might be undertaken. Its attitude is that the fund is intended to make life more livable in each district, and that the people of that district are the best judge of what will accomplish this purpose. It has laid down,

however, two general principles: First, that grants are normally to be made only for purposes of capital expenditure, leaving it to the districts to meet the running expenses of whatever form of work they choose to undertake, and, second, that grants are to be made only for the provision of new welfare facilities, not to aid schemes already in existence.

Roughly, the schemes for which grants have been approved are grouped under the heads of recreation, health, and education. Recreation, for which grants totaling £2,027,565 have been made, is defined in the committee's reports as including "institutes and halls, parks, recreation and sports grounds, playing fields, pavilions, games equipment, swimming pools and baths, colliery bands, and challenge cups for recreational or musical contests." Health, to which allocations of £958,772 have been made, comprises "medical and nursing services of all kinds, hospitals and convalescent homes, ambulances, challenge cups for ambulance competitions, pit-head baths, drying rooms and shelters, slipper baths, and washhouses." Education, which has received grants to the amount of £26,363, includes the provision of buildings and equipment, help in providing textbooks, maintenance grants, students' traveling expenses, grants in aid of scholarships, and the provision of courses of nonvocational lectures, as well as strictly vocational instruction. About 67 per cent of the total amount granted to the districts has been used for recreational purposes and 32 per cent for health.

Some idea of the extent and variety of the work done is gained from the monthly announcements published in the English magazine, Industrial Welfare. In the issue for February, 1926, the opening of two miners' institutes in different parts of the country is reported. ("Institute" is a comprehensive term, indicating a kind of community center in connection with which multitudinous activities are carried on.) In other places a district nurse has been engaged and a house bought and furnished for her use; a course of lectures on industrial evolution has met with much success; a miners' welfare institute at Crossgates has introduced motion pictures which have "attracted good houses and added to the revenue in no inconsiderable manner"; in Yorkshire a gift has been received from the fund of an addition to the public park, with a new bandstand and a welfare recreation ground, where tennis, bowling, and miniature golf may be indulged in; and in Pontllanfraith the erection of a modern institute, at a cost of £26,000, has been decided upon. In the issue for March, negotiations are reported for the purchase of Low Hall, near Scarborough, for use as a convalescent home by the miners of South Yorkshire; a sports pavilion costing £1,700 has been provided for the village of Greasborough; arrangements have been made to build an institute and hall at West Cornforth, and contracts let for a welfare institute at Larkhall. In the April number, comment is made upon a series of lectures organized under the miners' supervision, comprising about 320 one-year courses, which has been so successful that it has been extended for two years more; the opening of four institutes or miners' welfare halls is reported, and prominence is given to the fact that "with the aid of the miners' welfare fund" the Glamorgan County Council intends to erect five institutes in the county for the purpose

of teaching the principles of mining, a grant of £27,500 from the fund having been made to help the plan along.

Apparently, the best liked forms of work for which the aid of the fund is asked are institutes or welfare halls and convalescent homes. What the people themselves think of the first is shown by a brief account of one written by a "pit villager" and published in Industrial Welfare, February, 1926.

"OUR PENNY-A-TON HALL"

While our "penny-a-ton" hall was being built there were many folk in our pit village who had grave doubts as to whether it would really fill a felt want.

We have had our hall in full use for three months now, and judging by the hum of life in it in the evenings, the doubts of the doubters have been dispelled.

Our hall is truly the beating heart of the village. Socially it has enabled us to make great strides. In the reading room, the games room, the billiards room, and the library, friendships have been made between the folk of our village who never before had anything in common.

For four shillings a quarter, if he doesn't work at the pit, and for three and threepence a quarter if he does work at the pit, any male villager may be a member.

Of the approximate £7,000 which the institute has cost to build, the sum of £4,770 has come from the miners' welfare fund, established under the mining industry act of 1920. The remainder is being rapidly repaid to the bank by the members' subscriptions, for we have found that the revenue within the hall has for the first three months paid the working expenses.

It is democratically managed. In the reading room you may read every class of newspaper and periodical. In the library you may obtain "The Autobiography of a Labor Leader" or the reminiscences of a duke.

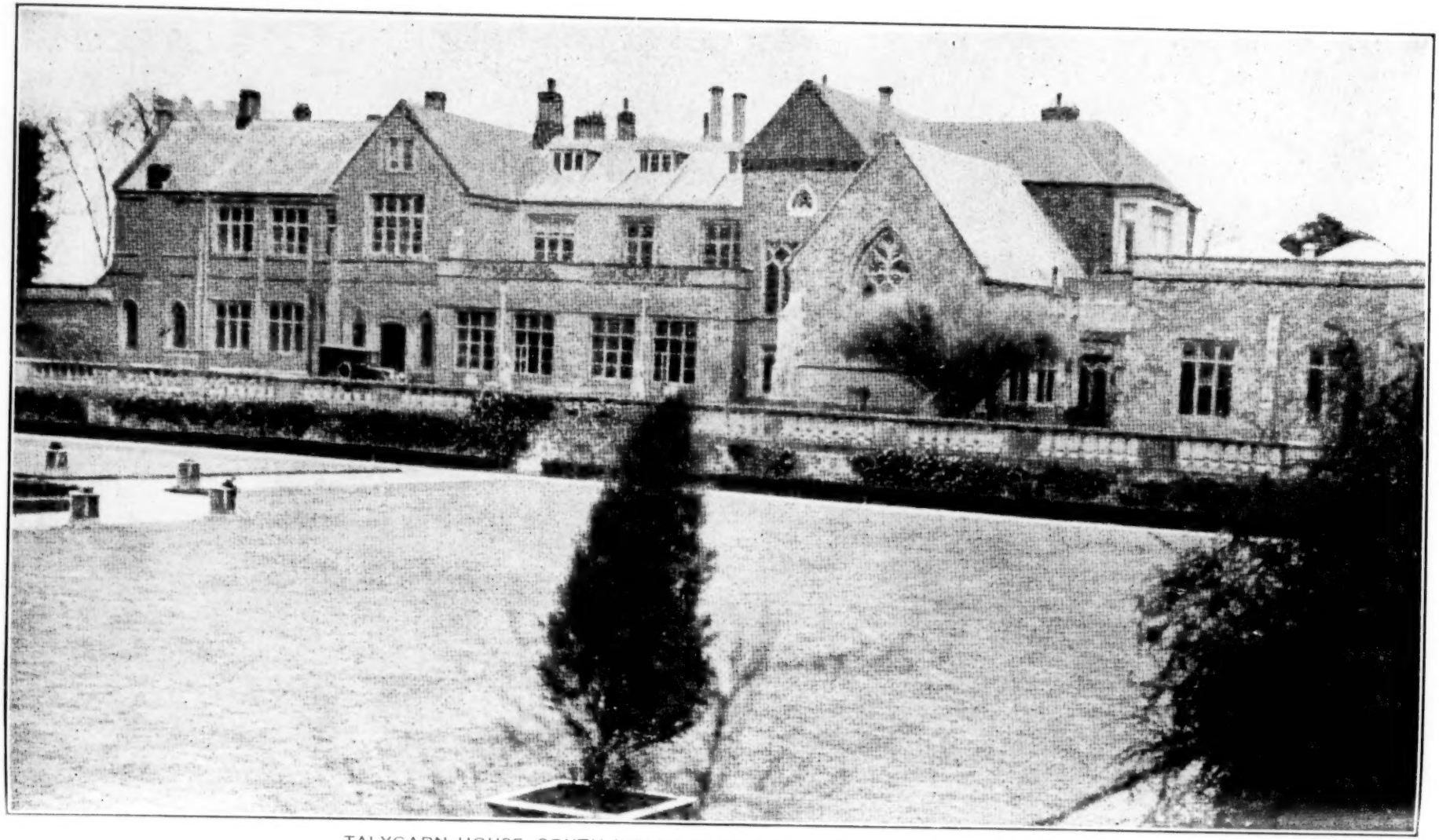
The welfare debating society has made a big hit. We have been astounded at the number of people who have been waiting their opportunity to express themselves. Young men who were regarded as being unable to say "boo" to the proverbial goose have proved themselves to be excellent debaters.

Upstairs we have a large hall that seats 500 folk. If the Duke of Northumberland wants to address us he can speak there. If Cook comes he will speak there.

In short, our institute has enabled us to reveal ourselves. In every way it has justified the prophecies of those far-seeing men who said that the "penny-a-ton" fund would make life in the pit villages better and brighter.

In this case, the hall seems to have been designed mainly for adults, but provision is often made for boys and girls as well. Thus, the Abercarn Institute includes "a lending library and reading room, a billiard room, a games room, recreation rooms for boys and ladies, and two committee rooms." In South Wales in 1924 "the sum of £2,500 to build a boys' club was added to the original allocation of £5,000 made to the Ton Pentre Recreation Association." The Denbeath Institute, opened in March, 1925, included a bowling green, three hard tennis courts, and a putting green, and a short distance away, a small children's playground. A West Yorkshire scheme provided a main pavilion with facilities for gymnastics, social functions and the like in the winter season, while the grounds, which were being developed in 1925, were to include a cricket field, five grass and four hard tennis courts, two bowling greens, a football field, a children's playground, bandstand and dancing area, junior playing areas, small pavilions for tennis and bowls, and, as if this were not sufficiently comprehensive, "further developments are contemplated in accordance with a plan which provides for all sections of the community."

A recent development has been the provision of holiday camps for boys and girls. The report on the fund for the year 1925 gives an



TALYGARN HOUSE, SOUTH WALES, NOW A MINERS' CONVALESCENT HOME

account of a permanent camp at St. Athans, to be used during the summer months in giving a week's holiday to boys or girls, 100 at a time.

The initial capital cost of establishing this camp was about £5,500, and was met to the extent of £4,500 by a grant from the district fund; it is difficult to conceive of a more worthy object. There are 9 acres of land and the camp consists of permanent buildings of timber and corrugated iron, comprising three sleeping huts, a hut for dining and kitchen purposes, a hut for indoor recreation and canteen, and huts for staff, offices, and stores. The weekly cost of maintenance is estimated at about £77, to which each boy or girl under 14 contributes 15s., those over that age paying an extra 1s. for each year of the excess.

Health Work in the Districts

ALTHOUGH allocations for health work form only 13 per cent of the total number of allocations made for district purposes, they account for 32 per cent of the total amount so allotted, the health projects being, as a rule, more costly than those connected with recreation. In some instances, ambulances have been purchased and equipped, district nurses have been installed, hospitals and accident homes have been aided, and some other miscellaneous activities have been forwarded, but the chief forms of health work undertaken have been pit-head baths and convalescent homes, or rest homes, for miners.

The establishment of pit-head baths is a form of work which the committee has approached cautiously, feeling that such baths ought to form a part of the capital investment of every mine, and to be provided at the cost of the operators, precisely as the pumping machinery or the ventilating systems are. Since this condition does not as yet prevail, it has been thought well to do something in the way of furnishing baths, while trying to educate public opinion up to the point of demanding them as a matter of course. Twenty-two schemes of this kind have been approved, and grants have been made to the extent of £120,408. This does not represent the whole cost of the work, for in most cases the sites have been provided without cost by the coal companies, and in addition sums amounting to nearly £25,000 have been contributed from the same source. Not counting the value of the sites, the committee calculates that the present-day cost of pit-head baths is about £109 per bath, which corresponds roughly to £11 per man accommodated.

Under the general heading of convalescent work the committee includes the establishment of rest or convalescent homes for miners, sometimes with additional accommodations for their wives and daughters, the provision of special trust funds to be used in purchasing admission for miners to general homes of this character already in operation, the purchase of surgical appliances, and some other minor activities. The convalescent homes account for the main part of the £958,772 allotted to health purposes. At the close of 1925 seven such homes were in operation. The usual plan has been to buy some large hall or mansion and convert it to the uses of a hospital. Several of the properties which have been thus acquired were really magnificent homes with the noble proportions, beautiful fittings, and fine grounds supposed to be characteristic of the ancient estates of England. Talygarn House in South Wales is one of the most pictur-

esque of these, and is described as one of the best convalescent homes in all England. The amounts spent on it exemplify the committee's plan of providing without stint where such expenditure meets a real health need. The net purchase cost of the house and grounds was £16,500, and some £10,000 was spent at once on alterations, furniture, and equipment. In the latest report of the committee additional figures are given as follows:

> In the South Wales district, considerable additional expenditure has been incurred in connection with the further adaptation and equipment of the scheme at Talygarn, the total capital cost of which, with the £7,750 allocated during the year, now amounts to £41,250; £50,000 was added to the endowment fund, which now amounts to £190,000, and the nucleus of a reserve fund to meet depreciation was established by an allocation of £5,000. Also, the deficit on maintenance (which, pending the completion of the endowment fund, is met by direct grants from the fund) required a grant of £2,776 during the year, making with previous grants a total of £13,332 for that purpose.

In respect to the convalescent homes, the committee, as the above quotation shows, departs from the usual plan of furnishing only capital cost, leaving the running expenses to be met from the district. An endowment fund is provided for each home, to be made up by annual grants until the amount considered necessary has been reached.

Talygarn House has accommodations for 100 convalescents at a time, and the normal duration of an inmate's stay is expected to be a fortnight. The normal cost of its operation, above its income from fees, contributions from workmen and owners, etc., is expected to be from £13,000 to £14,000 per annum, which will be met from the endowment fund.

The committee has found by experience that it costs less to buy and adapt than to build, but in addition it is felt that the old estate possesses certain intangible benefits which could not be provided in a new establishment. The following quotation from Industrial Welfare, September, 1923, giving an account of a visit to Kirkmichael House, one of the first of the convalescent homes established, illustrates this point:

> As we wandered through the historic and beautiful grounds we could not help dwelling upon the cumulative value of the welfare penny. Such a scheme as the Kirkmichael Home would have been impossible except as the result of cooperative effort. * * * The home belongs to the industry and it is being maintained by the industry. An ailing miner can look upon it as his own and he need no longer subject himself to the humiliating process of writing begging letters to convalescent home subscribers. For the scheme to have abolished the hideous "subscriber's letter" system is sufficient in itself to justify its existence.
>
> The home is distant about 9 miles from Ayr and is situated right in the heart of delightful country. It is approached by a long and beautiful drive and is surrounded by spacious lawns and magnificent trees. Before reaching the mansion the dower house is passed, and this, as soon as it has been redecorated and furnished, will be used as a convalescent home for miners' wives. The home has been thoroughly decorated, not lavishly, but well, and in excellent taste. * * *
>
> But a description of the place can not convey the impression we would like to give. For a man who has spent his life, or even a portion of his life, in a town or mining village, to look out from his bedroom window upon as fair a scene as can be found within this island, must have an instantaneous effect upon his mental outlook, and consequently upon his physical condition. Kirkmichael can not fail to contribute to the mens sana in corpore sana.
>
> Running through the estate is a river, and whilst we were in the home a miner returned from a fishing expedition bearing with him a 10-pound salmon which he had caught. The angler, being lame, walked with the aid of a stick, but

in spite of this handicap, and a rod of seeming inadequateness, he managed to land his fish without assistance. Needless to say, the event created the greatest excitement as well as pleasurable piscatory anticipation.

Work of the General Fund

ONE-FIFTH of the levy is reserved, under the name of the general fund, to be used for national rather than local needs. At the outset the committee planned to use this fund for two main lines of work—the promotion of research into the health and safety problems of mining, and the advancement of the higher forms of mining education. The preliminary and junior forms of mining education were regarded as suitable for grants from the district fund.

When planning the work the committee calculated that the general fund would probably reach, during the period for which the levy was then expected to endure, approximately one million pounds. Provisionally, therefore, £500,000 was allotted to research, £25,000 was allowed for miscellaneous services, and £475,000 was assigned for providing buildings and equipment for the higher forms of mining education. As the fund grew beyond anticipations, this latter amount was increased to £500,000, and in the beginning of 1926, in view of the extension of the levy, the committee was considering, as an addition to the uses of this fund, the establishment of scholarships on a national basis. These should be open either to working miners or to their sons and daughters and should be sufficient to enable the holders to enjoy the full benefit of university life and to allow complete freedom of choice as to the studies to be pursued.

The sums allotted to research are given largely in grants to the Safety in Mines Research Board to aid investigations carried out under its supervision, though sometimes grants are made to independent investigators. Sums are also given to provide the plant and equipment necessary for carrying out experimental work in connection with mine problems. Thus in 1922–23, grants to the extent of £23,000 were made for providing equipment, and about £18,000 was appropriated to meet the cost of research work. For the 17 months ending March 31, 1924, appropriations of about the same amount were made to finance the work of the Explosives in Mines Research Committee. In 1923–24, grants of £16,500 were made to further research as follows:

1. Research work (both in the field and in the laboratory) on coal-dust and fire-damp explosions.
2. Research work on the spontaneous combustion of coal.
3. Research work on the safe application of electrical machinery and on flame-proof devices.
4. Research work on safety lamps.
5. Investigations in regard to the support of underground workings.
6. Miscellaneous electrical researches.
7. Research work on mechanical appliances.

In addition, grants were made to finance six independent investigators working on similar problems, and grants totaling between two and three thousand pounds were made for researches into atmospheric conditions in deep and hot mines, safety lamp caps, a study of miners' dietaries and the nutritional requirements of miners, and of morbidity statistics.

As grants were also made during this and the subsequent year to workers' educational associations and county education committees for establishing courses of lectures and extending and equipping county mining schools, and to the Industrial Welfare Society for general expenses in advising on miners' welfare and for establishing a special advisory branch, it will be seen that the field covered by the work of the general fund is fairly wide.

Organization and Membership of American Trade-Unions, 1926

THIS article is a summary of a forthcoming bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics entitled "Handbook of American Trade-Unions." This bulletin is a compendium of the organization, form of government, and jurisdictional boundaries of existing American trade-unions, and in addition gives, for each union, a brief account of its origin and history, an outline of its benevolent activities, and the most recent and accurate membership figures obtainable.

The study covers all bona fide labor organizations functioning nationally, a bona fide labor organization being defined as "a group of wage or salaried workers organized for the purpose of employing economic or political pressure to improve their material condition."

It is a settled policy of some unions not to divulge their membership. However, in the case of an organization affiliated to the American Federation of Labor approximate membership can be determined from its voting strength in the annual conventions of the federation, its voting strength being based upon the number of members in good standing for whom the union pays per capita tax to the federation. Where more definite figures have not been reported by the union itself, the figure recognized by the A. F. of L. as representing the number in good standing is used in the bulletin as the total membership of the organization.

In the present study 156 organizations coming within the defined scope which have national entity and significance were found. Of these 107 are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and 49 function entirely outside the federation. Some of the unions which are independent of the A. F. of L. have never been identified with it in any way, and the field in which they operate has never been entered to any appreciable extent by A. F. of L. unions. This is especially true of railroad operation, in which the "Big Four" brotherhoods have always maintained separate existence and exclusive control. Except for the railroad brotherhoods, some of the organizations in the United States Post Office, and the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, the unions not affiliated to the American Federation of Labor are seceders from, or "dual" to, some organization within the federation. These dual unions are found to some degree in all industries, except the printing trades.

Building Trades

CRAFT lines are strictly drawn in the building-trades organizations, and subdivision into craft unions is carried to a fine point. The oldest organizations of building craftsmen are the Operative Plasterers' International Association, established in 1864, and the

Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' Union, organized in 1865. The Operative Plasterers became part of the American Federation of Labor early in the history of that organization, while the Bricklayers and Masons remained outside of it for many years, affiliating as recently as 1916. The entrance of the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers' International Union into the federation necessitated readjustments which affected the jurisdiction of several other American Federation of Labor unions. Marble setters who had been organized in the International Association of Marble Workers were transferred to the Bricklayers and Masons, and the International Association of Marble Workers became an organization of marble, stone, and slate polishers and sawyers. Later this organization resumed some of its former jurisdiction in building operation by admitting to membership, at the request of the Bricklayers and Masons, the marble and tile setters' unskilled helpers.

At about the same time the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers was dissolved, the skilled men going to the Operative Plasterers' Union, which then became the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Union, and the cement mixers and unskilled workers being absorbed by the Hod Carriers, Building, and Common Laborers' International Union.

The history of the carpenters' union has been one of absorption rather than of division. The organization which grew into the present United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners became a national one in 1881 by consolidation of scattered groups of organized house carpenters throughout the country. Shop carpenters had an older organization, the International Furniture Workers' Union, founded in 1873. In 1895 that organization joined with the Machine Wood Workers' International Union to form the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, which affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. As the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners grew in numbers it extended its field to shop and mill work, a move which involved it in a jurisdictional conflict with the Amalgamated Wood Workers which lasted for nearly 20 years, and ended in 1912, by the absorption of the shopmen by the United Brotherhood and the dissolution of the Amalgamated Wood Workers.

A branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain was in existence in the United States when the United Brotherhood was founded, and for many years both organizations held membership in the American Federation of Labor. The United Brotherhood, however, was militant for the policy of "one trade, one union," and secured the suspension of the Amalgamated Society from the federation in 1912. While never arriving at any agreement with the Amalgamated Society looking toward a merger, the United Brotherhood has gradually absorbed its membership.

To provide for the unskilled building trades workers who were not eligible to membership in the craft unions, the American Federation of Labor organized the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union in 1903. At first it was composed only of building-trades men, but later expanded its jurisdiction and its name to include common labor in any field. In 1918 the Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' International Union merged with the Hod Carriers.

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America originated in 1887 as an organization of house painters and decorators, later adding paper hanging to its jurisdiction. Its scope has been extended to all kinds of painting and decorative art work, absorbing in the process a number of craft unions, among them the National Paperhangers' Association, the National Union of Sign Painters, and the Stained Glass Workers' Union.

The present organization holding jurisdiction over roofing, the United Slate, Tile, and Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, is an amalgamation, effected in 1919, of two international unions—the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union and the International Union of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.

There is only one dual or "independent" organization in the building trades. That is the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, which was organized in 1896 and in 1915 amalgamated with the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen. The International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers claimed jurisdiction over the steam shovel men, and in the resulting dispute the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredge Men was expelled from the American Federation of Labor in 1918 for refusing to merge with the steam engineers. It has functioned independently since that time.

The membership of the building-trades organizations is 1,123,825, distributed as follows:

Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and	[1] 2,400
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America	103,600
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of	18,350
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	376,400
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of	140,000
Elevator Constructors, International Union of	18,000
Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating	33,000
Granite Cutters' International Association of America	8,500
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' International Union	65,000
Lathers' International Union, Wood, Wire and Metal	17,000
Marble, Stone, and Slate Polishers, Rubbers, and Sawyers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers, and Terrazo Workers' Helpers, International Association of	4,500
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of	125,000
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative	32,000
Plumbers and Steamfitters, United Association of Journeymen	60,000
Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Association, United Slate, Tile and Composition	3,500
Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, International Brotherhood of	11,500
Stone Cutters' Association of North America, Journeymen	5,075

Metals and Machinery

MOST of the organizations in the metal trades date from the inception of the labor movement in the United States, one of them, the International Molders' Union, having been a pioneer in the movement. That organization has been in continuous existence since 1859, and was the first international union, extending its jurisdiction to Canada in 1861.

Structural changes within the metal-trades unions have been chiefly in line with developments within the industry and have not been

[1] Voting strength.

important. The tendency is toward absorption of the smaller craft bodies by the larger unions. The International Molders' Union absorbed the Core Makers' International Union and the brass molders holding membership in the old Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Union. Various jurisdictional readjustments limited the field of the latter organization to metal polishing and electroplating, and it became in 1917 the Metal Polishers' International Union. Metal engravers are organized separately.

One small craft union operates in the limited field of stove mounting, and unskilled and common labor in foundries is controlled by the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees.

"Independent" organization in the metal and machinery industry tends toward industrial unionism. There are two independent unions, the Amalgamated Metal Workers of America and the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Vehicle Workers. The former is a secession movement of machinists from the International Association of Machinists. Shortly after it was organized a similar group of industrial unionists, organized as the Brotherhood of Metal Workers, merged with it. The Amalgamated Metal Workers did not report its membership, but it is known to be only a small organization. The United Automobile, Aircraft, and Vehicle Workers was originally the International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. It was an industrial union from the first, its chartered jurisdiction extending to all kinds of work involved in the making of wagons and carriages. When the industry changed from carriage making to automobile manufacture, the union undertook to expand with it. However, the many craft organizations involved protested against encroachment on their various jurisdictions and the American Federation of Labor repeatedly upheld the principle of craft organization as applied to automobile manufacture. The International Union of Carriage, Wagon, and Automobile Workers was ordered to release its craft men to their respective organizations and to drop the word "automobile" from its title. It refused to do so and was expelled from the federation in 1918. It reorganized under its present title on a platform of industrial unionism. The membership of the metal trades-unions is as follows:

Automobile, Aircraft and Vehicle Workers, United	3,000
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	15,000
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	23,000
Draftsmen's Unions, International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and	500
Engravers' Union, International Metal	140
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of	17,000
Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of	3,500
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	12,500
Machinists, International Association of	130,000
Metal Workers of America, Amalgamated	(2)
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet	25,000
Molders' International Union	30,000
Pattern Makers' League of America	8,985
Polishers' International Union, Metal	9,000
Stove Mounters' International Union of North America	1,600
Total	279,225

[2] Not reported.

Transportation

OF the many organizations of transportation workers, broadly speaking, those covering operation and administration are independent unions while the American Federation of Labor unions cover maintenance and shopwork. In both the last-mentioned fields and in train dispatching, however, there are independent unions dual to the American Federation of Labor unions.

The American Brotherhood of Railway Track Foremen and Allied Brotherhood of Railway Track Laborers organized independently in 1916, and in 1919 amalgamated with the American Federation of Labor union holding that jurisdiction, the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees. Five years later it withdrew and reorganized as an independent rival union.

The American Federation of Railroad Workers is a secession union, formerly the International Association of Car Workers. While it is avowedly an industrial union its membership is chiefly among car-shop workers.

Jurisdiction of train dispatching is claimed by an affiliated union, the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, and by the independent American Train Dispatchers' Association.

Leaving out of consideration the "Big Four" brotherhoods, most of the independent railroad unions are small groups duplicating each other in the same field. There are three organizations of express workers, the largest of which, the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express, and Station Employees, was, until a few months ago, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. It was because the brotherhood was organizing express-wagon drivers over the protest of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs that its charter was revoked by the federation. Station employees have two organizations in addition to the clerks' brotherhood to which they are eligible, and yardmasters have two, one of which split off the other. Colored railroad workers have two general organizations and one union of sleeping-car porters. Most of the small railroad unions sprang up after the establishment of the United States Railroad Labor Board and functioned chiefly in hearings before that body.

The railroad brotherhoods are among the oldest organizations of labor in the country, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers dating from 1863 and the Order of Railroad Conductors from 1868. Originally both of these organizations and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, founded in 1873, were benevolent and temperance societies rather than labor unions. They fell into line with the general trend of the labor movement, however, and the youngest of the brotherhoods, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen organized in 1883, has been an economic organization from the first.

These organizations have always maintained their position independent of the American Federation of Labor, and have so thoroughly controlled their field that no question of jurisdiction or dual unionism has arisen.

In water transportation there are three affiliated and three independent unions. The International Longshoremen's Association and the International Seamen's Union, both affiliated to the American

Federation of Labor, are the only unions in their jurisdictions. The third affiliated union, the National Organization of Masters, Mates, and Pilots, has a rival organization among the independents in the Neptune Association.

The other two independent unions, the National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association and the Ocean Association of Marine Engineers, are dual organizations, the latter having seceded from the former. The National Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association was at one time affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, but withdrew because of lack of sympathy with the federation's opposition to ship subsidy. Thereafter the jurisdiction of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers was extended to cover marine and Diesel engines.

Listed according to their relation to the American Federation of Labor, the transportation unions and their respective memberships are:

Affiliated:	
Carmen of America, Brotherhood of Railway	56,000
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car	2,300
Longshoremen's Association, International	35,000
Maintenance of Way Employees, Brotherhood of	[1] 37,400
Masters, Mates, and Pilots, National Organization of	9,500
Seamen's Union, International	18,000
Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of Railroad	8,000
Street and Electric Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of	100,000
Switchmen's Union of North America	9,000
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, and Helpers, International Brotherhood of	100,000
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad	75,000
Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union of North America	4,000
Total	454,200
Independent:	
Agents, American Railway	200
Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship	135,000
Conductors, Brotherhood of Dining Car	1,700
Conductors of America, Order of Railway	60,000
Engineers' Beneficial Association, National Marine	10,000
Engineers, Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive	88,200
Engineers, Ocean Association of Marine	1,500
Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive	106,800
Expressmen, Order of Railway	18,000
Express Workers, American Federation of	15,000
Neptune Association	2,500
Porters, Brakemen, and Switchmen, Association of Train [3]	1,100
Porters, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car [3]	10,000
Railroad Supervisors of Mechanics, International Association of	16,440
Railroad Workers, American Federation of	15,000
Station Employees and Clerks, Brotherhood of Railroad	[2]
Track Foremen and Allied Brotherhood of Railway Track Laborers, American Brotherhood of Railway	27,000
Train Dispatchers' Association, American	4,350
Trainmen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Trainmen	180,000
Trainmen, Association of Colored Railway [3]	4,500
Yardmasters of America, Railroad	4,000
Yardmasters of North America, Railroad	[2]

[1] Voting strength. [2] Not reported. [3] Negro organizations.

Paper and Printing

Paper

THERE are three organizations in paper manufacture, one of which, the United Wall Paper Crafts of North America, is confined to wall-paper manufacture, the jurisdiction of the other two specifically excluding that product. The International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers originated by secession from the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. For three years it was an independent, dual union, antagonistic to and drawing membership from the parent body, but in 1909 a jurisdictional adjustment, basing jurisdiction partly on skill and partly on processes, was arrived at which made it possible for both organizations to function amicably within the American Federation of Labor.

The membership of the unions in the paper industry is:

Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	7,000
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of	10,000
Wall Paper Crafts, United	800
Total	17,800

Printing

While in most industries the highly specialized craft unions are passing, in the printing industry just the reverse has taken place. Organization has proceeded from the original comprehensive industrial union, established in 1852, to individual unions in the various crafts and even for special processes. The printing pressmen started the movement toward craft division by seceding from the International Typographical Union in 1889 and establishing the International Printing Pressmen's Union, later extending jurisdiction to the assistants and changing the name of the union accordingly. Their example was followed by the bookbinders, who organized separately in 1892, and thereafter by the remaining crafts in rapid succession, which by agreement with the International Typographical Union, were chartered by the American Federation of Labor, with clearly defined jurisdictional divisions.

There are now eight unions in the printing industry. Within the past year a merger of the International Steel and Copper Plate Engravers' League with the International Plate Printers' and Die Stampers' Union has eliminated one of the process unions. Included among the eight printing unions is the International Association of Siderographers, a union covering one process in plate printing. The process is used almost exclusively in the printing of paper money, and all the operators engaged in the work are members of the union. Hence, while it is probably the smallest "international" union in the world, it is a 100 per cent organization.

The membership of the printing trades unions is as follows:

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	14,000
Engravers' Union of North America, International Photo	7,400
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated	5,400
Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International Printing	45,000
Printers, Die Stampers, and Engravers' Union, International Plate	1,000
Siderographers, International Association of	80
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International	7,000
Typographical Union of North America, International	75,000
Total	154,880

Textiles and Clothing

DUAL unionism reaches its greatest strengtn, both numerically and economically, in the textile and clothing industries. Secession movements as a rule are actuated by the philosophy of industrial unionism—the revolt of radical elements against the principle of craft organization. However, in the textile industry and in boot and shoe manufacture, organization is industrial in character and the unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor holding jurisdiction over those fields are specifically chartered as industrial unions. In both fields secession has frequently been along craft lines, and while to a great extent the seceding craft unions have been reabsorbed into industrial unions, some of the dual textile unions are still craft unions.

Textiles

The United Textile Workers of America is the largest organization in the industry, and is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. It was organized in 1901, and was the second attempt to bring together into one body the scattered small craft unions in textile mills. While it is chartered as an industrial union it is more accurately a federation of craft divisions within the industry, since its organization is subdivided into crafts and processes. One division within the United Textile Workers, the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, is essentially a separate entity.

Two textile unions were in existence and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor at the time of the organization of the United Textile Workers—the International Mule Spinners' Union, which dates back to 1858, and the Chartered Society of Amalgamated Lace Operatives, founded in 1892. In 1919 the United Textile Workers sought to enforce its jurisdictional claim to the industry by absorbing the older unions. Both organizations refused to yield their autonomy and were in consequence expelled from the American Federation of Labor. They have continued since as independent bodies.

Secession movements from the United Textile Workers have been numerous and frequent. Sometimes a craft division, such as the loom fixers or carders, has withdrawn; at other times the workers in the industry in a certain locality, such as Lawrence, Mass., have seceded and started a new industrial union.

In 1916 these various scattered and somewhat sporadic groups came together and organized the American Federation of Textile Operatives, an organization identical in structure to the United Textile Workers—that is, a federation of craft unions which function more or less autonomously. More recently this organization has joined with the International Mule Spinners' Union, the Chartered Society of Amalgamated Lace Operatives, and a small local union of tapestry-carpet weavers in the city of Philadelphia, to form the Federated Textile Union.

The United Textile Workers does not permit public statements of its total membership. Its membership as represented by its voting strength in the American Federation of Labor, is 30,000.

The membership of the Federated Textile Union is not definitely reported, but is approximately 21,000, of which 11,000 is in the American Federation of Textile Operatives, 8,000 in the International Mule Spinners' Union, and 1,600 in the Amalgamated Lace Operatives.

Boots and Shoes

Organization among shoe workers is almost as old as the country itself, and shoe workers' unions have had a marked influence upon the labor movement, particularly in connection with woman workers. A national organization of shoe workers known as the Knights of St. Crispin antedates the Knights of Labor. Shoemakers went from the former into the latter and became a strong factor there in forming their own national trade assembly in 1884. They followed the movement into the American Federation of Labor, but kept their entity as an industrial union.

Secession movements of craft groups began about 1900 and continued intermittently for 10 years. From time to time these seceding craft unions have come together to form industrial federations, each new one absorbing its predecessor in the field. In this wise the United Shoe Workers and the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America have come and gone, both now being part of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, which is the "independent" rival of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

A number of local craft unions exist in New England independent of both the national organizations, and an industrial union called the American Shoe Workers' Union operates in the shoe factories in New York, owning its headquarters and claiming a membership of 6,000.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union does not divulge its membership. Based on its voting strength it has 36,200 members in good standing. The Shoe Workers' Protective Union gives 16,000 as its total membership.

Garment Trades

In their early history, the structure of unions in the garment trades was determined largely by developments within the industry. Tailors had a substantial organization at the beginning of the nineteenth century and the Knights of Labor movement was inaugurated by garment cutters. The oldest of the present organizations is the Journeymen Tailors' Union, organized in 1883. It was a prime mover in organizing the American Federation of Labor, and is one of the few remaining strictly craft unions of skilled workers. As a matter of fact, the many organizations which succeeded the Journeymen Tailors' Union in the industry came into being largely because of the attitude of the tailors toward the factory system of production. Determined to keep their organization one of skilled workers in the custom trade, they refused to admit to membership the skilled and semiskilled factory operatives, even after factory production had begun seriously to threaten the custom trade.

The factory men organized separately into two unions, both of which held membership in the American Federation of Labor, as did the Journeymen Tailors' Union. Out of the various groups of craft workers who organized from time to time according to the kind

of work performed or the product made grew, in 1891, the United Garment Workers of America.

In 1900 an independent union in the women's garment industry called the United Brotherhood of Cloak Makers and a number of local unions of the United Garment Workers, the members of which were making women's clothes, organized a third union in the industry, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Secession from the United Garment Workers in 1914 produced the fourth union in the garment trades, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, which is an industrial union in the men's garment trade, independent of the American Federation of Labor. It is the largest and most powerful of the so-called dual unions.

The membership of the garment trades unions is:

Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated	150,000
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies'	87,000
Garment Workers, United	80,000
Tailors' Union, Journeymen	9,200
Total	326,200

Other Clothing Trades

The hat-making trade has two organizations, the United Hatters of North America, and the Cloth Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers' International Union, both affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The jurisdictional boundaries are vague, but are based principally upon the kind of fabric used in manufacture. Jurisdictional disputes over millinery work (women's hats) resulted in 1916 in the expulsion from the federation of the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers. It continued to function successfully, however, and in 1923 was readmitted to the American Federation of Labor by agreement with the United Hatters. These organizations are practically equal in numerical strength, the United Hatters claiming 11,500 and the Cloth Hat, Cap, and Millinery Workers' International Union, 11,000.

Other unions in the clothing industry are the International Fur Workers' Union, with 12,000 members, and the International Glove Workers' Union, with a voting strength of 300.

Neckwear workers, while having no central organization, are organized into six local unions in direct affiliation to the American Federation of Labor, with an approximate membership of 1,000. Another needle trade, pocket-book making, is similarly organized, with a membership of 6,000.

Leather workers not connected with clothing trades are organized into two small unions, one of which, while calling itself an international, does not extend beyond Massachusetts. This is the International Union of United Leather Workers of America, composed of workers in the Massachusetts tanneries; it is unaffiliated and has a membership of about 2,000.

The other organization in the leather industry, United Leather Workers' International Union, is the result of a merger, effected in 1917, of two unions in the industry, the United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods and the Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union. The United

Leather Workers' International Union is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and has 2,000 members.

Food, Liquor, and Tobacco

IN this group classification are six organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and two independent industrial unions. One of the affiliated unions, the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers, is definitely an industrial union, having waged a long and victorious struggle within the American Federation of Labor for control of the various craftsmen employed in the brewing industry. Prohibition resulted in structural changes within the organization, as well as in loss of membership. Although so far it has not met with much success, the union is trying to shift its field from brewing to certain branches of the food industry. Extension of jurisdiction to soft drink and yeast manufacture was followed by an effort to secure control of flour and cereal mills and grain elevators.

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union is one of the old organizations. Starting in 1886 with journeyman bakers, it has extended its field to candy and ice-cream manufacture.

The German bakers of New York City withdrew from the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, and after several years of independent activity they joined with another independent group, the Hotel, Restaurant, and Caterers' Federation, in 1921, to form the Amalgamated Food Workers of America. This is an industrial union which aims at control, not only of the manufacture and distribution of food, but of its service as well, a field which among the American Federation of Labor unions is covered by the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance. As at present organized, the Amalgamated Food Workers encroaches to a limited degree on the chartered jurisdictions of three American Federation of Labor unions—the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League, and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen. The last mentioned is an organization of workers in slaughter and packing houses, which also claims jurisdiction over meat cutters and sausage makers in wholesale and retail shops.

The membership of these organizations is 103,040:

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union	24,600
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of United	[1] 16,000
Food Workers of America, Amalgamated	12,000
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League	38,240
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated	12,200

The Cigar Makers' International Union has been in continuous existence since 1864 and was largely responsible for the establishment of the American Federation of Labor. It began as a strictly craft union of skilled hand workers, but the introduction of machinery into the industry has materially changed the makeup of the union, although it still limits its field to the manufacture of cigars and tobacco cigarettes.

[1] Voting strength

There are two other small organizations in the tobacco industry, one inside and one outside the American Federation of Labor. The affiliated union, the Tobacco Workers' International Union, has jurisdiction over the manufacture of smoking and chewing tobacco and paper cigarettes. The Amalgamated Tobacco Workers is an industrial union organized in 1921, which so far is composed chiefly of machine workers in cigar factories. The Cigar Makers' International Union has 24,000 members, the Tobacco Workers' International Union. 2,000, and the Amalgamated Tobacco Workers, 1,200.

Mining, Oil, and Lumber

THE only organization in the field of coal mining is the United Mine Workers of America, the largest labor union in the United States. It was founded in 1890, and is an industrial union.

In the field of metal mining, such organization as is in opposition to the affiliated union, the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, comes from the mining branch of the Industrial Workers of the World. Like the United Mine Workers, the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers is an industrial union, covering all workers "in and about the mines." It was formerly the Western Federation of Miners, a radical organization which held various affiliations, having at one time withdrawn from the American Federation of Labor and identified itself with the Industrial Workers of the World. After a reorganization along conservative lines it returned to the American Federation of Labor and dropped its old title. With the adoption of the new name, it also extended its jurisdiction to smelters, refineries, and blast furnaces.

Timber workers are variously organized in branches of the Industrial Workers of the World, in local unions directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and in the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen. The last mentioned is an independent organization composed of both workers and employers in logging and lumber manufacture. It was organized in 1917 and confines its activities to Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. There was at one time an American Federation of Labor union in this jurisdiction, the International Union of Timber Workers. It collapsed as an international, however, and such of the field as is controlled by the American Federation of Labor is organized in local unions chartered by the federation.

A small organization of oil-well workers was founded in 1917 and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor as the International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well, and Refinery Workers of America.

The membership of the national organizations in this group is 531,200:

Loggers and Lumbermen, Loyal Legion of	10,000
Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers, International Union of	20,000
Mine Workers of America, United	500,000
Oil Field, Gas Well, and Refinery Workers, International Assn. of	[1] 1,200

Quarry workers are organized in the Quarry Workers' International Union, an affiliated union with a membership of 4,000.

[1] Voting strength.

Glass and Clay

THERE are six national organizations in the glass industry, four affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and two independent. One union covers bottle making, another flint glass manufacture, and the remaining four cover window-glass factories. The window-glass organizations are dual so far as the craft is concerned, but there is a division of processes and of establishments which limits the activities of each. Two of them, the National Window Glass Workers and the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Association, are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. Membership in the latter organization is confined to machine operators. The two independent unions of glass cutters and flatteners, the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Protective Association, and the Window Glass Cutters' League of America, restrict their respective activities to the plants of certain manufacturers.

Union membership in the glass industry is as follows:

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	6,000
Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Association, Window	[2]
Glass Cutters and Flatteners' Protective Association, Window	600
Glass Cutters' League of America, Window	500
Glass Workers, National Window	2,000
Glass Workers' Union of North America, American Flint	6,900
Total	16,000

The United Brick and Clay Workers of America, formerly the Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, holds jurisdiction over clay mining and the manufacture of brick, tile, and terra cotta for whatever purpose used. It is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, in which its voting strength represents 5,000 members.

The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters holds jurisdiction over the pottery industry and is the only union in that industry. It is an affiliated body, with a membership of 7,900.

A small affiliated union with a membership of 2,400, the International Paving Cutters' Union, exercises jurisdiction over the cutting of all stone used for paving purposes.

Woodworking

WOODWORKING and kindred trades are covered by four organizations besides the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which controls cabinetmaking, and the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, which includes sash and door mills in its jurisdiction. These four organizations are small, and are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The International Wood Carvers' Association is a craft organization of highly skilled artisans numbering 1,100. The Coopers' International Union has suffered from loss of trade, due partly to prohibition and partly to the substitution of other material in the manufacture of barrels. It now has a membership of 1,215.

The International Union of Piano, Organ, and Musical Instrument Workers holds a charter for the entire industry, but the industry is practically unorganized. The union has 600 members.

[2] Not reported.

The largest organization in the group is the Upholsterers' International Union. Its jurisdiction is comprehensive and varied, including factory production of window and wall hangings and awnings and their installation; mattress and box-spring making; furniture and automobile upholstering, and laying floor coverings. The membership of the organization is 12,000.

Public Service and Amusements

SO far as organization of "white collar" workers and the professions exists at all, it is to be found chiefly in the theatrical field and in public service, in which 417,430 workers are organized in national bodies.

The theatrical profession is represented in the American Federation of Labor by the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, an organization embracing all public entertainers except musicians, with a membership of 14,000.

One of the most powerful and thoroughly organized unions in the federation is the American Federation of Musicians, the jurisdiction of which covers professional players of musical instruments. It has a membership of 125,000.

The third organization in the theatrical field is not professional. Stage hands and moving-picture-machine operators are organized in the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators, a union with 22,000 members, affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

In the public service there are the American Federation of Teachers, an affiliated union with a membership of 3,500 public-school teachers; the International Association of Fire Fighters, also affiliated, with 20,000 members; the National Federation of Federal Employees, an American Federation of Labor union which includes Government clerks in the departmental service to the number of 37,000; and the many organizations in the United States Post Office, including three organizations of clerks, three of letter carriers, and five of postmasters and other executive and supervisory officials.

Four of the organizations in the Post Office are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and nine are independent. The affiliated group contains one organization of railway mail clerks, the Railway Mail Association; one of the two unions of post-office clerks, the National Federation of Post Office Clerks; one of the two unions of rural letter carriers, the National Federation of Rural Letter Carriers; and the only organization of city carriers, the National Association of Letter Carriers.

Dual organizations in the ranks of the independents are the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, a rival of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, and the National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, from which the affiliated union seceded in 1920.

A second organization in the Railway Mail Service is the National Alliance of Postal Employees, a union of colored railway mail clerks who are ineligible for membership in the Railway Mail Association because of their race.

The other postal organizations in the following list are either of postmasters of the different classes or supervisory officials, or are in the mechanical branch of the service.

The organizations in the United States Post Office are as follows:

Letter Carriers, National Association of	50,000
Mail Association, Railway	20,000
Mail Service, National Council of Supervisory Officials of the Railway	330
Postal Employees, National Alliance of	1,700
Postal Supervisors, National Association of	5,500
Postmasters of the United States, National Association of	1,763
Postmasters of the United States, National League of District	14,000
Postmasters' Association of the United States, Service	415
Post Office Clerks, National Federation of	35,000
Post Office Clerks, United National Association of	35,000
Post Office Laborers, National Association of	1,023
Rural Letter Carriers' Association, National	28,600
Rural Letter Carriers, National Federation of	[1] 300
Total	193,631

Two other organizations of public service employees may be listed, in the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge, and Stone Curb Setters, an affiliated union with a membership, based on its voting strength of 2,000; and the International Association of Police Women, an independent organization established in 1915, embracing policewomen, jail matrons, and social service agents in public employ. It has 300 members.

There are 37 local unions of State, county, and city employees, library attendants, and sanitary inspectors which are chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor and have no national organization.

Other "White Collar" Unions

TO THE "white collar" list may be added the Retail Clerks' Protective Association, an American Federation of Labor union covering the selling force of mercantile and mail-order establishments. It does not permit publication of its exact membership. As represented by its voting strength in the American Federation of Labor, it has about 10,000 members.

Another organization bordering on the professional class is the American Registered Pharmacists, an organization of drug clerks and licensed pharmacists founded in California in 1901. It is an independent union, and while it is national in scope so far as its aims and form of organization are concerned, it has not yet extended beyond California, where it has 2,500 members.

Organization of stenographers, bookkeepers, and office clerks is confined to local unions chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor.

Miscellaneous

UNIONS in miscellaneous manufactures not subject to classifications in the foregoing industrial groups are:

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International	[1] 700
Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America	375
Jewelry Workers' Union, International	[1] 800
Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United	[1] 200
Sawsmiths' Union of North America	100
Wire Weavers' Protective Association, American	380
Total	2,555

[1] Voting strength.

Of these the Sawsmiths' Union is the only one outside the American Federation of Labor. It was affiliated until 1923.

The American Wire Weavers' Association, though small numerically, is really a "closed" union embracing all journeymen in the trade, which is the manufacture of the Fourdrinier wire used in the paper-making industry. It has rigid regulations governing the admission of apprentices and a very high initiation fee for foreign workers.

Various unclassified occupations are represented by the following organizations, all of which are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor:

Barbers' International Union of America	50,282
Bill Posters and Billers, International Alliance of	6,000
Building Service Employees' International Union	6,200
Horseshoers, International Union of Journeymen	[1] 2,000
Laundry Workers' International Union	6,500
Telegraphers' Union of America, Commercial	5,000
Total	75,982

Industrial Workers of the World

THE Industrial Workers of the World now claim 30,000 members, with active branches in the following industries: Agriculture, lumber, metal mining, oil, general construction (roads, bridges, etc.), building construction, machinery, foodstuffs, marine transportation, and railroads; and a group classed as "small unions" which includes textile workers.

Aggregate Membership

THE aggregate membership of all organizations covered by the study is 4,443,523, 3,383,997 in the American Federation of Labor, and 1,059,526 in the independent organizations and the Industrial Workers of the World.[4]

These figures include the Canadian membership of the international unions. The Department of Labor of Canada gives the following figures of Canadian membership in American unions for the calendar year 1924: 134,454 in the American Federation of Labor unions, and 67,527 in independent unions, including 11,500 in the Industrial Workers of the World—a total of 201,981.

Cooperative Workshops in the United States

THE present study represents, so far as the bureau has knowledge, the first attempt at an inclusive study of the workers' productive societies of the country. Questionnaires were sent to 69 workshops, of which 30 were found either to have gone out of business or to have become ordinary joint-stock companies, while 21 of the 39 existing societies have furnished reports.

[1] Voting strength.

[4] The above figures regarding the aggregate membership of all trade organizations exceed the sum of the membership of the individual unions reporting membership. This is because, the aggregate membership reported includes the membership of several organizations which reported confidentially, and also 50,400 workers organized into local trade and Federal labor unions chartered directly by the American Federation of Labor, and having no connection with the international organizations.

The geographical distribution of the existing societies and of those reporting is as follows:

	Existing	Reporting
Alaska	1	----------
Illinois	2	----------
Indiana	2	1
Massachusetts	3	2
Michigan	1	----------
Minnesota	3	1
Missouri	1	1
New Jersey	1	1
New York	1	----------
Ohio	4	1
Oregon	5	3
Pennsylvania	1	----------
Washington	11	9
West Virginia	2	1
Wyoming	1	1
Total	39	21

General Characteristics of Workers' Productive Societies

THE "ideal" workers' productive society is composed of worker in the shop who have contributed all the capital of the enterprise and do all the work, the business being managed by men elected by and from the members. The worker-owners work on a wage basis, but receive in addition any profits made from the business, these being divided among the members by various methods. The cooperative workshop, however, is exposed to a temptation not present in other forms of cooperation. In the consumers' society, for instance, it is to the interest of the members to enlarge the membership, for each new member helps, with the purchasing power he brings in, to increase the business of the society. The increased volume of business reduces the percentage of overhead expense and increases the savings made in the business and therefore, also, the benefits accruing to each member. In the workers' societies the situation is exactly reversed. Every additional member increases the number who must share in the profits, though not necessarily increasing the business done or the amount of profits to be shared. Each new member, therefore, is apt to be looked upon as reducing the profits of the others. Especially if the society achieves business success, there may develop an increasing tendency among the members to limit their numbers so as to retain all the savings from the business for themselves, and, if additional workers are needed, to secure these as employees, not as members. The impetus to such an attitude is also all the greater in a workers' productive organization, inasmuch as the society represents the members' livelihood; and as the matter is a serious one to them, an exclusive membership policy is understandable and excusable. In direct proportion as this occurs, however, the society loses its cooperative character.

Some unavoidable limitation upon membership is, of course, imposed by the nature of the business or work carried on and this becomes greater with the degree of skill required. If the principle that all the members are to be workers in the business is lived up to, then obviously in a highly specialized undertaking, such, for instance,

as the manufacture of hand-blown window glass, only persons skilled in the various trades can be admitted to the society as members.

The present study has disclosed all degrees of cooperativeness among the workers' productive societies. Some of these cooperative companies are in reality more of the nature of trade-union or even joint-stock enterprises than of cooperative workshops and this fact is recognized by the companies themselves. Often the greater part of the capital has been furnished by the local trade-union of the members' craft and in a number of cases only unionists are eligible for membership in the company. One of the most successful fish cannery societies has reached the point of being more nearly a profit-sharing than a cooperative society, as only a small proportion of the workers are stockholders and of the employees only the actual producers—the fishermen—share in the profits.

These societies could not, therefore, be judged by the same strict standard as the consumers' societies. In the consumers' movement, while material benefits from the enterprise are desired, there is usually also a strongly ethical quality, a vision of something above and beyond the shopkeeping activities, with shopkeeping simply a first step toward a better ordering of society to be striven for patiently but hopefully in the interest of all consumers. This may not be true of individual cooperators nor of each individual society, for many have material benefit as their main and only object, but it is true of the consumers' cooperative movement as a whole. This wider vision seems to be less characteristic of the workers' productive societies, and in some instances complaint is made of lack of cooperative spirit even in the small sphere within the company. One report states that "the greatest difficulty is making the stockholders work toward the success of the business and not just a job. It is hard to convince them after a few losing years that the success of the business will mean theirs. * * * About the easiest thing they do is vote for a raise in wages, Some of us feel that we should be conservative and try to build up a reserve instead of just getting by."

To some extent, no doubt, this is due to the fact that the cooperative productive societies have no central organization whose duty it is to work for the increase of cooperative knowledge and spirit among the members. The shingle mills of Washington had a central organization, but this was a marketing rather than an educational body, and it failed a few years ago.

Year and Cause of Establishment of Society

THESE societies average just under 10 years of age. Four were started in each of the years 1915 and 1920, two each in 1916, 1921, 1922, and 1924, and one each in 1886, 1896, 1908, 1910, and 1925.

Three were started as a result of a strike or lockout in the industry. Difficulty in coming to terms with the employers led to the opening of a cooperative factory by the strikers to provide employment for some, at least, of their number. In one of these cases the formation of the new company was assisted by the local chamber of commerce. A fourth factory was started by the former employees of a cigar factory which dealt almost exclusively with saloons. Upon the advent of prohibition this outlet for the product was closed, sales fell off,

and more than 300 employees lost their positions. Certain of the displaced workers organized the cooperative company with the hope of providing employment for their members, and of disposing of the product through cigar and confectionery stores.

Six factories came into being because of the desire of the workers to secure better wages and working conditions. A seventh states simply: "We wished to progress." Two were organized to provide steady employment for the workers, "with profits a minor factor"; in one case there was extreme depression in the industry and the men had been idle for a year. One society puts the cause for its formation on a broader ground, "the public convenience."

Membership

AS ALREADY stated, a number of the societies limit their membership to trade-unionists in general, or to members of the particular craft of the society. Others make no specific limitation, admission being open to anyone who purchases a share of stock, though, except in a society doing unskilled work which anyone could do, this could hardly be carried out cooperatively. One society admits to membership "workers only," and one society specifically provides that—

> No person shall become or remain a stockholder in this company unless he is actually engaged in working in some capacity in and about or for the company, devoting his entire time, energy, and attention to the promotion and conduct of the business of the company, and shall remain a stockholder only so long as he continues in such connections and employment of the company unless excused for a fixed period by a majority vote of the trustees of the company.

Employment and Wage Policies

HOW far these societies have attained the state in which the working force and the owners are one and the same is shown by Table 1:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF WORKERS' PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES, 1925

Society	Shareholders		Non-shareholder employees	Society	Shareholders		Non-shareholder employees
	Number	Number employed in factory			Number	Number employed in factory	
Society No. 1	200	[1]	[2]	Society No. 13	382	13	63
Society No. 2	650	70	30	Society No. 14	21	10	8
Society No. 3	8	4	4	Society No. 15	22	16	15
Society No. 4	69	14	----	Society No. 16	200	20	180
Society No. 5	110	17	----	Society No. 17	9	9	----
Society No. 6	150	23	2	Society No. 18	16	16	22
Society No. 7	203	25	250	Society No. 19	89	86	45
Society No. 8	25	25	----	Society No. 20	40	40	----
Society No. 9	80	[3]	[3]	Society No. 21	92	15	150
Society No. 10	45	38	3				
Society No. 11	16	13	14	Total	2,438	465	807
Society No. 12	11	11	21				

[1] Not reported.
[2] 10 per cent of working force.
[3] This society has not yet started operation.

It is seen that in only three societies are the shareholders identical with the workers. One of these is not a workshop, but an aggregation of fishermen who have combined to market their catch. Two other societies employ no workers outside their own membership, but the business is unable to give employment to all the members. Society No. 10 comes very near the standard, while Societies Nos. 7, 16, and 21 show the most pronounced trend toward the joint-stock practice. Society No. 10 follows recognized cooperative practice quite closely in most respects, ranking high among the societies studied. The besetting temptation of the workers' productive society already mentioned—restriction of membership for profit's sake—has had little or no effect upon it. A special effort is made to induce employees to become members. "So far as possible all the employees of the company shall be stockholders, holding one share each of the capital stock."

The 21 societies reporting give employment to nearly 1,300 workers.

All but four of them work the eight-hour day. One of these works a day of seven hours, one of eight hours and 40 minutes; in the third the skilled workers have the eight-hour day, but the unskilled workers have one of nine hours. The fourth society has a 48-hour week, 5 hours being worked on Saturday and 8⅗ hours on each of the other days.

Fifteen societies pay the union scale of wages; 1 reports that it pays the current rate, but that there is no union scale in the locality; 1 society pays more than the scale; 1 has not yet commenced business; and 2 failed to report on this point.

Capitalization and Business

THE value of the share ranges higher in the workers' productive societies than in the consumers' organizations. The lowest found was $10, in one society; $100 was the common value, and $200 the highest. One society allows an investment of $5,000 per stockholder. In another, which is gradually paying off the indebtedness on its plant, the worker-owners, in order to meet these regular payments, leave in the company 25 per cent of the amount due them in wages, this applying on the purchase of stock up to a limit of $2,000. When the amount so accumulated to any stockholder's credit exceeds $2,000, under a refunding system the surplus is to be returned, and this will continue until all members hold an equal amount of stock in the company. In four societies the stock is divided equally among the members.

Table 2 shows the paid-in share capital and the amount of surplus and reserve accumulated by the societies reporting:

TABLE 2.—PAID-IN SHARE CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AND RESERVE OF WORKERS' PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES, DECEMBER 31, 1925, BY KIND OF BUSINESS DONE

Kind of business done	Number of societies	Paid-in share capital	Surplus and reserve
Cigar factories	4	$53,952	[1] $900
Fish canning and sales societies	3	208,074	[1] 445,677
Glass (window) factories	2	[1] 75,000	
Laundries	2	53,283	[1] 4,700
Potteries	1	71,000	([2])
Shingle mills	6	158,500	[3] 75,435
Shoe factories	2	140,700	52,596
Veneer factories	1	265,000	73,922
Total	21	[4] 1,025,509	[5] 653,590

[1] 1 society.
[2] Not reported.
[3] 3 societies.
[4] 20 societies.
[5] 9 societies.

Table 3 shows the amount of business done in each of the six years, 1920 to 1925, by the 18 societies reporting on this point:

TABLE 3.—AMOUNT OF BUSINESS DONE BY WORKERS' PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES, 1920 TO 1925

Kind of business	Number of societies reporting	Amount of business					
		1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Cigar factories	4	[1] $45,055	[1] $94,101	[1] $104,570	[2] $131,842	[2] $112,136	$141,824
Fish canning and sales societies	2	[3] 1,019,054	[3] 601,298	[3] 632,812	[3] 723,043	[1] 668,756	764,192
Glass (window) factories	2	[3] 621,548	[3] 438,466	[3] 231,653	[3] 214,334	[3] 102,398	295,679
Laundries	2	144,643	125,142	123,729	143,495	177,711	175,585
Shingle mills	6	[1] 301,781	[4] 640,068	[5] 809,196	[5] 807,450	[5] 837,903	992,906
Shoe factories	2	[3] 1,702,611	[5] 853,509	1,191,989	1,301,842	1,262,414	1,419,608
Veneer factories	1	----------	([6])	536,854	924,812	712,275	743,535
Total	19	[7] 3,834,692	[8] 2,752,584	[9] 3,630,803	[10] 4,246,818	[11] 3,873,593	4,533,329

[1] 2 societies.
[2] 3 societies.
[3] 1 society.
[4] 4 societies.
[5] 5 societies.
[6] Not reported.
[7] 9 societies.
[8] 11 societies.
[9] 14 societies.
[10] 15 societies.
[11] 16 societies.

Amount and Division of Profits

IN ADDITION to the wages received, the stockholder employees are also entitled to a share of any profits made by the business. In all but two cases the societies studied divide the profits on the basis, not of wages, but of stock, just as in a joint-stock company; in one of the two exceptions, profits are divided according to the output of each worker-owner, while in the other they are divided equally. In 1925, however, though profits aggregating $248,804 were reported by 12 societies, in only 4 were any returns from profits received by the shareholders. These societies divided the sum of $109,470. The other 8 societies retained all of the net earnings for use in the business. Some of the societies, even though now on a profit-making basis, are

in debt, due to deficits in previous years, to losses from fire, etc. The shingle mills also lost money when their marketing organization, and later a logging association, failed.

The statement below shows the profits reported for 1925 by the 12 societies which were able to make a profit that year:

	Societies reporting profit or loss	Amount of profit reported
Cigar factories	2	[1] $861
Fish canning and sales societies	1	27,017
Glass (window) factories	1	[2] 9,198
Laundries	2	4,858
Shingle mills	6	[3] 18,331
Shoe factories	2	143,346
Veneer factories	1	54,391
Total	15	[4] 248,804

Marketing Problems

WORKERS' societies are often handicapped by the fact that even though the members be skilled workers in their trade, they have had little or no knowledge of salesmanship or of market conditions. They therefore are at a disadvantage and sometimes experience difficulty in disposing of their product. Inquiry was made as to whether such was the case in the societies studied, and also as to the channels through which they dispose of their output. Six societies report that they have some trouble in disposing of their goods. One of these societies found the marketing of its products so serious a problem that, notwithstanding the fact that the officers served without salary, the sales did not cover the overhead expense and it was obliged to close out its business early in 1926. Another attributes its sales difficulties to a "prejudice against cooperation." The remaining societies report no difficulty on this score.

Seventeen of the workshops sell their goods on the open market, three others find an outlet also through consumers' cooperative societies, and only one society (which also sells to other cooperative societies and on the open market) uses trade-union channels in selling its goods.

Business Methods and Management

THE final authority over the operation of the society lies, of course in the general meeting of stockholders where in the majority, 16, of the societies studied each stockholder has but one vote irrespective of his capital holdings in the company, and in 9 no proxy voting is allowed. The immediate responsibility, however, rests upon the board of directors and upon the manager. The manager receives his position by election—by the board of directors in 10 societies and directly by the shareholders themselves in 9 societies. One factory has no manager, the affairs being carried on by the board of directors and the officers. The remaining society, which is just building its factory, has not reached the point of selecting its manager.

[1] 1 society; the other reported a loss of $10,148.
[2] Loss.
[3] 5 societies; 1 other society reported a loss but did not state the amount.
[4] 12 societies.

Check is kept upon the manager by the board of directors and by audit of the books. All but two of the societies in operation in 1925 for which reports were received have a regular audit of accounts, this being done by a professional accountant in 12, by a committee in 3, and by the board of directors in 1. Of the two factories which do not audit their books regularly, one has an occasional audit by a professional auditor and the other by a committee of members.

Some indication of the financial status of the societies is given by Table 4, which shows the percentage of working capital represented by fixed assets (buildings, furniture, fixtures, lands, etc.), and bills and notes payable and receivable, and the number of times the capital was turned in sales, for 10 societies for which information was available:

TABLE 4.—RELATION OF FIXED ASSETS, ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND RECEIVABLE, AND SALES TO CAPITAL IN 10 WORKERS' PRODUCTIVE SOCIETIES

Society	Relation of—			Ratio of sales in 1925 to capital
	Fixed assets to capital	Accounts and notes payable to capital	Accounts and notes receivable to capital	
	Per cent	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	
Society No. 2	30.8	32.1	78.5	3.5
Society No. 6	10.8	.3	25.9	1.5
Society No. 7	45.8	13.3	37.6	1.2
Society No. 10	92.5	23.4	8.5	5.2
Society No. 12	105.9	108.1	12.9	5.5
Society No. 13	61.3	5.5	14.7	2.3
Society No. 16	29.4	24.1	9.9	14.9
Society No. 17	52.4	16.8	16.6	3.8
Society No. 18	105.3	26.6	5.9	7.9
Society No. 19	57.4	1.3	7.3	2.1
Society No. 21	5.0	----------	30.4	1.1

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

A Study of Villagers in the United States

SOCIOLOGISTS have paid little attention to villages in this country, although, according to a recent report of the Institute of Social and Religious Research,[1] there are approximately 18,000 of these communities in the United States, covering nearly one-eighth of its population, and the number and residents of these villages are on the increase. The exploration of this "No man's land of American sociology" was undertaken to show what manner of people live in villages, the social and economic forces that influence the lives of villagers, and the contribution they make to the nation's life.

The report which embodies the results of the study discusses some of the findings under the following headings: How many villagers are there? Are village populations declining? What do villagers do for a living? What functions do villagers perform? What are the distinguishing characteristics of village populations?

A village, as defined in the study, is a place with a population of from 250 to 2,500. As the census figures included only incorporated villages, recourse was had to the 1921 edition of the Rand McNally Atlas, which reports 18,381 villages with a population of 12,858,521, or 12 per cent of the total population of the United States.

Increase in Village Populations

FROM 1900 to 1920 the number and population of incorporated villages in the United States increased 41 per cent. Within these 20 years the total population of the United States showed an increase of 39 per cent. In the same period the total number of atlas villages, incorporated or otherwise, increased 45 per cent and the total village population 48 per cent.

> In 4 of the 8 divisions, during the decade 1910 to 1920, village populations expanded more than the population of the division itself. * * * In 19 of the 42 States outside of New England the populations of incorporated villages during the last census period increased more than the total populations of the respective States.

Furthermore, during the same decade, 1910 to 1920, the population of incorporated villages increased 9.5 per cent, while the remaining rural population expanded only 2.2 per cent.

Comparatively few immigrants settle in rural districts, and if the immigration factor could be eliminated, the rate of village growth would probably be shown to be quite close to "the average rate of growth of very large cities and also of very small cities." In fact, the striking growth of villages makes it seem possible that a sub-

[1] Institute of Social and Religious Research, American Villagers, by C. Luther Fry. New York. George H. Doran Co., 1926. 20 pp.

stantial number of those deserting the open country have gone to villages rather than to the cities.

It is conceivable that the United States is "at the beginning of a new agricultural era in which farmers, thanks to good roads and the automobile, will come more and more to live together in villages to enjoy greater social advantages."

Kind of People Living in Agricultural Villages

The populations of the Middle Atlantic villages are strikingly homogeneous, being for the most part native-born whites of native parentage. The colored inhabitants were almost negligible, averaging only 0.7 per cent. There is a notable preponderance of elderly people in these villages also considerably more women than men, and the percentage of single men is unusually low. The average family was smaller than in the villages of the other three regions.

In the southern region the negroes constitute on the average over 25 per cent of the village populations, but only 4 of the 44 Southern villages included over 25 aliens in their respective populations. In the villages of the South there are proportionately more young persons, fewer old persons, and more large families than in the villages of the other three areas. "Educationally the southern villages make a relatively poor showing, illiteracy being comparatively high and school attendance low."

The villages of the Midwest are characterized by the strikingly large percentage of inhabitants from northwestern Europe or with northwestern European antecedents. These communities "seem to have reached a high level of economic well-being." Their record for home ownership and for school attendance outstrips that of the villages in the other regions.

The Far West villages reflect their recent emergence from a pioneer period. Only 9 per cent of the native whites in their population have mothers who were born in the State of residence. Among Middle Atlantic villagers the proportion is 80 per cent. In these Far West villages also there are more men than women, and relatively more single men and fewer unmarried women than in the villages of any other area. The comparatively high divorce rate in these Far West centers indicates less regard for the conventions than in the villages of the other regions. There are surprisingly few orientals among the Far West villagers, only 323 orientals being reported in a population of 42,838, and out of 34 of the villages in this area 15 had no Asiatic inhabitants.

Because of the great variation in the population of agricultural villages from region to region, "national generalizations about villages should be made with great care."

Gainful Occupation of Villagers

AN ANALYSIS of the occupations of the inhabitants of the 177 agricultural villages revealed that almost 68 per cent of the males 10 years of age and over in the Midwest villages were gainfully employed in 1920, while in the three other regions the record was about 75 per cent. The higher percentages of unoccupied young

and old villagers in the Midwest would seem to reflect superior economic conditions.

The ratio of females 10 years of age and over gainfully occupied to the total female population of the Southern villages is comparatively high (42 per cent) for negresses and low (14.4 per cent) for white girls and women. The percentage of gainfully employed negro and white girls from 10 to 15 years of age, however, in these communities exceeds those for the villages of the other three regions. The women 65 years of age gainfully occupied range from 4.8 per cent of the female village population in the Middle West to 12.3 per cent in the South.

Even if the negroes are not included in the tabulation for the villages of the South, that region still shows a heavier proportion of boys from 10 to 15 years and men over 65 in gainful employment than is found in the other areas. The percentages of village boys from 10 to 15 years of age gainfully occupied in the different regions were as follows: Middle Atlantic, 1.7; Middle West, 2.9; South 6.1; and Far West, 1.1. The village men 65 years of age and over in gainful employment range from 37.7 per cent in the Middle West to 64.1 per cent in the South.

The relatively large proportion of children and old men employed in the South "would seem to indicate that it is economic pressure, at least in part, that compels both groups to work."

It is rather astonishing to find that in all four regions the largest group of males 10 years of age and over in these agricultural villages is in manufacture, which combined with trade, transportation, and agriculture, include more than 80 per cent of the gainfully occupied males in such villages. For the females 10 years of age and over, manufacture leads only in the Middle Atlantic area. In the remaining three areas the largest percentage of females is in domestic service.

The findings on the social-economic status of the inhabitants of the 177 agricultural villages analyzed are as follows:

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC STATUS OF GAINFULLY EMPLOYED VILLAGERS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1920, BY SEX AND REGION

Social-economic status	Middle Atlantic	Middle West	South	Far West
Males:	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*	*Per cent*
Proprietors, officials, managers	18.7	22.7	24.4	24.8
Clerks	10.9	11.9	14.1	9.3
Skilled workers	19.3	19.3	14.0	17.5
Semiskilled workers	11.6	7.9	8.5	8.5
Laborers	31.0	28.3	28.1	31.3
Servants	1.6	1.9	2.9	2.0
Public officials	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.4
Professional persons	5.6	6.3	6.1	5.3
Females:				
Proprietors, officials, managers	12.2	11.8	8.9	15.8
Clerks	20.3	27.8	15.5	27.9
Skilled workers	1.9	.9	.3	.6
Semiskilled workers	28.9	10.3	7.9	14.7
Laborers	4.5	2.5	7.8	2.0
Servants	16.0	20.9	44.3	15.3
Public officials	.2	1.1	.5	1.1
Professional persons	16.0	24.8	14.8	22.7

Village Populations Compared with City and Open-Country Populations

A COMPARISON of certain data for the 177 agricultural villages with parallel findings for 38 widely scattered medium-size cities brought out the following facts concerning the villages:

Their population is more homogeneous.

The percentage of their native white inhabitants is higher.

There are proportionately more old men and women.

Home ownership is more frequent.

The percentage of young persons in school is larger.

There are fewer wage-earning opportunities.

Industrial operations are on a smaller scale.

The proportion of men and women in agriculture is larger and in manufacture smaller.

The percentage of men in professional service is relatively high.

The proportion of men in clerical occupations is less important than in cities.

The proportion of male proprietors, officials, and managers is 70 per cent higher than in cities.

The proportion of professional women and women proprietors, officials, and managers is higher than in the cities.

In contrasting the agricultural villagers with the open-country dwellers it is stated that, aside from the comparatively large percentage of men and women from 20 to 45 years of age in the cities, the age distribution of the villagers in at least three of the areas conforms more to that of the cities than to that of the open country.

The difference between the birth rate of the open country and that of the villages is much wider than that between the birth rate of the villages and that of the cities.

Although there are no available statistics classifying the gainfully employed in the open country by occupation it is highly probable that such classification used as a basis of comparison would indicate that from an occupational point of view "villagers are more like city dwellers than are the inhabitants of the open country."

These and other contrasts between villagers and open-country populations cast doubt upon the practice of consolidating villagers and open-country dwellers under the one classification "rural."

Professional Functions of Villagers

AN ANALYSIS of the professions represented in villages show that the teacher, the clergyman, and the doctor are, generally speaking, the only professional persons in the small village. An increasing number of village residents brings the lawyer and the dentist, while the musician and the veterinary surgeon follow upon further additions to the population. Finally the trained nurse appears.

Meeting of International Association of Governmental Labor Officials

THE Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada held its thirteenth annual convention at Columbus, Ohio, June 7 to 10, 1926. Representatives from 17 States and Provinces were present. The first business session of the association was held Tuesday morning, June 8. The meeting was called to order by the president, Herman R. Witter, who presented his annual report, which was followed by a detailed report of the secretary-treasurer, Louise E. Schutz, which showed the Association to be in a very satisfactory condition. A roll call of States then proceeded, the State representatives reporting the progress or changes made in labor legislation in their respective States. The various standing committees also made their reports at this session.

The keenest interest was manifested in the report of the committee on statistics, which called forth spirited discussion. The committee's recommendation of the adoption of uniform methods of collecting and compiling statistics was unanimously concurred in by the association. The committee was continued, with instructions to formulate and present at the next annual meeting an outline of uniform nomenclature.

At the session devoted to the subject of women and children in industry, two papers were presented; "The effect of labor laws upon women in industry," by Mary Van Kleeck, and "Industrial hygiene," by Dr. E. R. Hayhurst. Reports of special committees on industrial home work and migratory children were presented to the association and by resolution both of these committees were continued.

The importance of statistics in any plan for preventing unemployment was stressed by Mary Van Kleeck in a paper read at the employment session. She made it very clear that for the formulation of any effective plan to prevent unemployment in the future complete statistical information is necessary as to the location and extent of employment and unemployment in the various industries from month to month, season to season, and year to year. The paper elicited much discussion.

Probably no session proved more interesting than the one devoted to the subject of accidents and accident prevention. W. W. Adams, statistician of the United States Bureau of Mines presented a paper on "Accidents and accident prevention in bituminous coal mines," pointing out the danger points in the mines where the largest number of accidents occur and discussing fully the precautions and safety devices adopted to reduce the accident hazard. At this session H. R. Witter, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio, furnished a demonstration of first-aid work in mines, two prize teams of five men each giving an exhibition of methods of rendering first aid to seriously injured workers in mines.

A moving picture— "The fall of man," which depicted in a vivid manner the great importance of the adoption of accident prevention devices and the fatal results of ignoring their installation when the accident hazard is known, was presented at this session.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the association extend its appreciation and sincere thanks to the Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio, which, through its untiring efforts, has contributed to the pleasure and well-being of the delegates in convention at Columbus.

2. *Resolved*, That the appreciation of the convention be given to the press for the publicity given the proceedings of the association.

3. *Resolved*, That Herman R. Witter, director of the Department of Industrial Relations of Ohio, be extended a special vote of thanks for his efficient administration of the office of president of this association, and that he be made an honorary member of the association.

4. As a substitute for the recommendations of the committee on migratory children (see U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bul. No. 411, p. 157, resolution No. 7), be it

Resolved, That this committee be continued, and that its study be extended to include nonmigratory children employed in industrial forms of agriculture.

5. As a substitute for the recommendation of the committee on industrial home work (see U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bul. No. 411, p. 157, resolution No. 8), be it

Resolved, That this committee be continued with the view of enlarging the scope of its investigation.

6. *Resolved*, That this association reaffirm its support of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution.

7. *Resolved*, That the Association of Governmental Labor Officials extend to Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, its thanks for his courtesy in printing the twelfth annual report of the proceedings of the convention held at Salt Lake City, Utah; be it further

Resolved, That he be requested to print the proceedings of the thirteenth annual convention held at Columbus, Ohio.

The concluding session was a business meeting at which all unfinished business of the association was transacted. Paterson, N. J., was selected as the next place of meeting, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.—John S. B. Davie, of New Hampshire.
First vice president.—R. H. Lansburgh, of Pennsylvania.
Second vice president.—R. T. Kennard, of Kentucky.
Third vice president.—Maud Swett, of Wisconsin.
Fourth vice president.—H. C. Hudson, of Toronto, Canada.
Fifth vice president.—M. H. Alexander, of Colorado.
Secretary-treasurer.—Louise E. Schutz, of Minnesota.

Cloth-Weaving Industry in Nanchang, China

THE Chinese Economic Bulletin, May 15, 1926, published by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, contains an account of the cloth-weaving industry in Nanchang, the capital of the Province of Kiangsi. Cotton weaving in this locality is both a household and a factory industry, a coarse cloth being turned out by the native looms while in the cloth mills of the city fine cloth is produced. The farmers and their families usually work at cloth weaving during the winter months when they have nothing to do on their farms, the weaving season lasting till the rice planting begins in the late spring. Crude wooden looms are used. Each piece of cloth turned out is from 24 to 32 feet long and from 13 to 20 inches wide (Chinese measure) and only plain fabric is woven.

The yarn used is imported from Shanghai and much of it is sold to the farmers at retail prices. The cloth is collected by dealers in Nanchang, who usually have it smoothed, dyed, and sometimes printed before selling it in the neighboring districts. The dye used is either blue or green and since the war foreign indigo has again appeared in the market, replacing the local product to a large extent. Over 70 dye works are operated in the city.

The finer grades of cloth, such as sheetings, tablecloths, and mercerized cotton goods, are manufactured in the city mills. Only two of the larger mills now remain open, however, the others having been closed owing to the business depression. These two mills together employ about 270 operatives. The wage rates of the workers in these mills are low, those of the highest-paid workers in the mercerized cloth department and of designers in the sheeting and tablecloth department being about $20[1] a month, while the less skilled workers in the mercerized department earn from $12 to $13 a month.

Factory Conditions in South Africa in 1924

THE report of the chief inspector of factories in South Africa, covering the calender year 1924, dwells upon the business activity which characterized the period. New industries were introduced, new factories built, and old ones altered and enlarged. At the close of the year the number of registered factories was 4,679.

In the employment situation, the most important question related to the extent to which white labor could be utilized. The tendency differed in different parts of the Union. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State there was a strong attempt to employ white labor wherever possible, while in the western Cape Province cheap colored labor was preferred by the majority of employers, and Europeans were being displaced. Skilled white labor was scarce in some occupations, and where unskilled labor was required, it was cheaper to employ natives or colored workers. Possible openings for white labor were being carefully considered, and broom making, tea packing, lumber, leather, and pickle manufacturing, and whaling are enumerated as lines in which it might be employed more extensively.

The employment of women increased during the year, and in many cases the inspectors were not satisfied with the conditions under which they were working. In fruit-canning factories and in candy making, women for the most part worked standing, and conditions were in other respects unfavorable.

The woman inspector, Western Province, commented on the fact that among women receiving maternity grants in her district the largest number of stillbirths again occurred among applicants from sweets factories. The wages in this industry in the Western Province were small and the standard of living of operatives correspondingly low. These factors, combined with the fatigue of constant standing, might account for a certain number of stillbirths.

A survey of working conditions in the factories showed a difficulty about the matter of seating for women. Where seats were provided,

[1] The dollar unit generally used in China is the yuan, the exchange value of which fluctuates but is approximately 50 cents in United States currency.

they were of varied shapes and sizes, selected with little or no consideration of their adaptation to the individual need. Often they were lacking, especially in laundries and candy factories. Rest periods were secured, in most of the Provinces, through the custom of stopping for tea in the middle of the morning and afternoon. Manufacturers in general encouraged the custom through a realization that "a definite rest interval makes for greater efficiency and output, and does away with the number of irregular and unauthorized stoppages of work which increase as the spell of work reaches the 5-hour limit." Accident prevention is receiving considerable attention, but there was a marked increase in casualties during the year, the number of accidents rising from 190, of which 26 were fatal, in 1923, to 256, of which 20 were fatal, in 1924. The highest number of casualties (75) occurred in the manufacture of food and drinks, and the second largest (55) in woodworking, engineering and metal working standing third with 29. No accident rates are given.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDUSTRY

Working Hours of Women in Maryland, 1925 [1]

IN 3,410 Maryland establishments visited in 1925, 48,483 women were employed, of whom 32,924 were in factories, 11,580 in mercantile establishments, and 3,979 in mechanical establishments. More than 50 per cent of the women in manufacturing establishments were employed in the clothing industry. Almost 50 per cent of all the women were in department and 10-cent stores, and approximately 25 per cent in wholesale places. In the mechanical establishments nearly 33⅓ per cent worked in laundries.

The Maryland law provides that women may not be employed in any manufacturing, mercantile, mechanical, printing, baking, or laundry establishments for more than 10 hours in any one day, and if any part of this work is done before 6 a. m. or after 10 p. m. they may work only 8 hours. The following table gives the working hours of 47,803 women in the State in 1925:

WORKING HOURS OF WOMEN IN MARYLAND, 1925

Working hours	Number of women employed in—					
	Manufacturing establishments		Mercantile establishments		Mechanical establishments	
	Daily	Saturday	Daily	Saturday	Daily	Saturday
Baltimore City						
Under 8 hours	1,952	22,683	4,002	5,999	721	2,044
8 hours	6,597	807	1,679	1,096	210	82
Over 8 and under 9 hours	6,444	2	393	329	534	43
9 hours	7,680	342	395	215	324	30
Over 9 and under 10 hours	2,136	2	1,992	338	683	179
10 hours	650	17	287	1,060	9	7
Total	25,459	23,853	8,748	9,037	2,481	2,385
Counties						
Under 8 hours	382	7,045	744	528	118	1,088
8 hours	756	111	867	307	261	170
Over 8 and under 9 hours	1,383	3	142	58	105	13
9 hours	2,482	30	441	141	861	49
Over 9 and under 10 hours	889	13	20	129	8	3
10 hours	1,573	50	39	1,262	44	32
Total	7,465	7,252	2,253	2,425	1,397	1,355
Grand total	32,924	31,105	11,001	11,462	3,878	3,740

[1] Maryland. Commissioner of Labor and Statistics. Thirty-fourth annual report, 1925, 1926, 234 pp.

Child Labor in Maryland, 1925

THE data given below are from the annual reports of the commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland for 1924 and 1925:

Item	1924	1925	Item	1924	1925
Inspections	1,488	3,107	Firms prosecuted	133	29
Children working	5,108	5,549	Parents prosecuted	99	46
Children working illegally	507	458	Firms convicted	82	15
Violations	353	262	Parents convicted	46	9

The following statement shows the number of work permits issued to children by the permit department in 1924 and 1925:

Item	1924	1925
General and vacation permits issued	10,081	12,226
Newsboys' badges issued	2,709	3,033
Temporary general and vacation permits issued	1,234	1,094
Vocational permits issued	1,314	1,113
"Over 16" statements issued	696	1,394
Total permits and badges issued	16,034	18,860
Permits and badges refused	358	440
Applications made without results	79	76
Total refused	437	516
Grand total handled	16,471	19,376

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Industrial Accident Prevention Conference, Washington, D. C.

THE industrial accident prevention conference held in Washington, D. C., July 14–16, was called by the United States Secretary of Labor for the purpose of developing more effective cooperation among different organizations interested in accident prevention. Approximately 270 delegates were present from 33 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, and Argentina, including State officials having to do with accident prevention and reporting and representatives of safety organizations, of the large casualty insurance companies, and of industrial enterprises which have led in the development of the safety movement. The general subject of the conference was the value of statistics for accident prevention and its purpose was the formulation of a program by which uniform and comparable accident statistics could be collected and compiled on a national scale.

At the opening session, under the chairmanship of the United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, an address of welcome outlining the aims of the conference was made by the Secretary of Labor who read a letter from the President of the United States, commending the purpose of the conference.

The imperative need in any accident-prevention program, which was stressed by the Secretary of Labor in his address and by many of the other speakers, is a knowledge of the full extent of the accident problem. This he believes can be secured through the establishment of a safety division in the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics which would cooperate with other agencies in bringing together complete accident statistics regarding industries not now covered and which would provide for the prompt publication of accident data and the transmission of these data to American industry. The value of a national museum of safety to be located in Washington as an adjunct of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was also pointed out by the Secretary of Labor who said that the objection that Washington is not an industrial city loses much of its force when we consider that the city is becoming more and more a national center and that the importance of such a museum in Washington would not be conditioned by the number who came to see it; its value would be found in no small degree in projecting to the public mind the fact that the National Government takes an interest in the preservation of its citizens from the hazards of their callings.

The advantages of a national museum of safety, which would thus crystallize and center the efforts of employers in the field of accident prevention, were discussed at the first session by a number of speakers. Louis Resnick, American Museum of Safety, gave an account of some of the effective results accomplished by the museum both in the line

of actual accident reduction and in furthering interest in safety, particularly the educational work carried on among young persons just entering industry. While the speaker considered that there was much which could be accomplished by a similar museum developed and maintained by the Federal Government, the question, he thought, revolved wholly around the availability of funds, since to establish and maintain a national safety museum properly would require a large initial outlay and impressive annual budgets.

Charles P. Tolman, consulting engineer, in discussing Mr. Resnick's paper, indorsed the idea of a safety museum located in the Department of Labor, although he suggested the use of the word "institute" in place of "museum." In his opinion "the medical research institutions and laboratories which supply the technical basis for public health activities should have a parallel in a safety museum or institute supplying a similar basis in support and extension of the work of the Department of Labor, looking toward the economic health of our industries as well as the physical health of our industrial workers."

At this session, also, an account of the work of the New Jersey Industrial Safety Museum was given by Charles H. Weeks, deputy commissioner of labor, New Jersey.

Problem of National Accident Statistics

THE problem of securing national accident statistics as a prerequisite in the campaign to reduce the enormous loss sustained by the workers and by industry through industrial accidents was discussed by Leonard W. Hatch, director, bureau of statistics and information, New York State Department of Labor.

National statistics, he said, are necessary for the guidance of individual industries or for comparison of one industry with another, since few industries are confined, even in major part, to any one State. They are also necessary to enable the individual States to compare experience within their borders with that in other States and to afford comparison of one State's experience as a whole with that of other States. Accepting the necessity for national statistics as being unquestioned, it is equally obvious, he said, that such statistics must be secured by the Federal Government. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics can obtain the necessary material in one of two ways, either directly from individual employers in the various States or through the appropriate departments of State governments. This latter course is to be preferred, in the speaker's opinion, as to secure the information directly from the employers would require double reporting on their part, since the States must have the same sort of material. The logical course, therefore, seems to be the reporting of accidents by employers to State departments and then by the latter to the United States Department of Labor. Standard definitions of terms, classifications for industries, methods for measuring exposure and for computing frequency and severity rates, and table forms for presenting the figures having already been developed by the committee on statistics of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions,[1] the tech-

[1] Published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as Bulletin 276: Standardization of Industrial Accident Statistics.

nical means of securing such reports is already available. In spite of this, however, the actual application of the plan in individual States has not yet gone far enough to produce combinable uniform figures, so that the general uniformity necessary for anything like national figures is still woefully lacking. There are several reasons, he stated, for this condition: First, differences in State laws or administrative procedure; second, the needs of an individual State may often be better met by statistics which are adapted to its particular conditions; and, third, State departments must compile other statistics than those relating to accidents, and appropriations for statistical work are notoriously difficult to secure from legislatures. The problem at the present time, therefore, seemed to the speaker a general one of education to impress upon the State departments or the State authorities back of them which control their policies and funds the value of proper accident statistics of their own and the greater value of such statistics when developed so that not only state-wide but nation-wide comparisons can be made.

As yet accident rates per unit of employment or exposure, by industries, are almost wholly lacking, and such accident rates are the only form in which accident figures will really tell us where we are, how far we have come, and how far we have to go in safety work. The Bureau of Labor Statistics has already made a beginning in the collection of such statistics through a cooperative arrangement with a number of the State departments for the collection of uniform reports of employment from representative manufacturing establishments whereby the State collects the reports and supplies the bureau with copies. Corresponding records of accidents from selected lists of these firms are secured; and although it is only a partial and incomplete solution of the problem of accident rates, it is along this line that the ultimate goal of complete accident rates for all firms may be reached.

What is Being Done in the Collection of Accident Statistics

PRESENT accomplishments in the collection and practical application of accident statistics were discussed by various speakers. L. W. Chaney, of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, told of the work of the bureau in developing accident statistics in the iron and steel industry and the results in the reduction of accidents in the plants of the United States Steel Corporation. The computation of frequency and severity rates per 1,000,000 hours of exposure and the analysis of these accidents by departments and by causes have disclosed the places where there was need of special effort to reduce accidents; they have shown whether or not progress was being made, and have served to set standards of accomplishment. During the period 1911 to 1924 the trend of severity rates, which are regarded as the more exact measure of hazard, in the different departments of the steel industry (except foundries) has been quite uniformly downward; in foundries the rate may be regarded as stationary, and this in spite of the fact that some companies have made excellent records which, however, are wholly concealed by the records of those companies that have made no progress.

The statistical activities of various sections of the National Safety Council were outlined by W. H. Cameron, managing director. The council collects and presents the accident records of 11 groups; 6 other industrial groups report to other agencies, and no effort is made by the council to duplicate their reports. Included in these 6 groups are steam railroads which report to the Interstate Commerce Commission and mining companies which report to the United States Bureau of Mines. Reports furnished to the council by the different members give the average number of employees per year, the total number of hours worked by all employees, the number of accidents causing loss of time beyond the day or shift, and the number of days lost because of accidents. The compilation of these statistics makes it possible to trace the national trend of accidents within these industries and leads to greater effort to ascertain the causes for increases or decreases in the accident frequency and severity rates.

W. W. Adams, United States Bureau of Mines, told of the cooperation of the companies operating coal and metal mines and quarries with the bureau in the compilation of accident statistics during the past 15 years. Statistics of national scope have been built up in these industries in this way. Analysis of the figures collected shows that accidents cause a loss to the coal and metal mining industries equivalent to between 8 and 10 per cent of the entire amount of time which these industries work, and between 5 and 6 per cent in the stone quarrying industry, an economic waste which could be prevented since a number of mines and quarries have reduced their accident rates practically to a minimum.

The importance of accident statistics in the prevention of accidents has received recent recognition in the State of Ohio by the enactment of a law in 1925 creating a bureau for the prevention of industrial accidents and diseases. An account of the work of the division of safety and hygiene created under this law as it has been planned and partly organized was given by Carl C. Beasor, chief statistician, in an address on recent statistical developments in the Industrial Commission of Ohio, with special reference to accident records.

The use of accident statistics in Canada was the subject of an address by R. B. Morley, general manager of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association, Toronto, and the achievements of American railways in accident reduction were reviewed by Lew R. Palmer, of the Equitable Life Assurance Co., the figures presented by him showing a remarkable reduction in the losses due to accidents. W. N. Doak, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, who led the discussion of this paper, told of the work of his own organization in safeguarding the men and of the cooperation of the railroads. Statistics, he said, had been invaluable in building up the work of safety improvement on railroad lines.

David Van Schaack, of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., in an address on the interest of casualty insurance in accident prevention statistics, discussed the necessity of a more complete system of collection and distribution of such statistics.

The accomplishment of a single industry in the reduction of accidents was shown by T. F. Jennings, representing the Utah Copper Co., who reported that a foundry employing approximately 250 men

and casting from 40 to 50 tons of molten metal per day, had operated during the past eight months without a single lost-time accident. This had been accomplished largely through the practice of remedying conditions as they arise instead of deferring action until an accident forces relief.

What Can Be Done to Develop National Accident Prevention Statistics

RICHARD H. Lansburgh, Secretary of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania, in an address on "What State departments can contribute to national accident prevention statistics," said that the history of the organized safety movement has proved that accident statistics form the groundwork of safety measures. The State labor departments and the State inspection forces are in the best position to collect, analyze, and distribute accident statistics, but in many States and in many industries adequate records of accidents are not yet available. In the development of State accident statistics to be used as the basis of the industrial accident-prevention work of the Nation, the speaker outlined the following features which are necessary if such statistical compilations are to accomplish their end: (1) The presentation by industries must be so subdivided as to group only similar hazards; (2) the accident cause classifications must be so developed as to permit specific prevention work to be applied after the determination of exact causes; (3) some method of determining the exposure to which the accident statistics apply must be found; (4) basically, all accident statistics must be developed with the thought of how they are to be used in accident prevention.

Other Phases of the Accident Prevention Problem

SEVERAL addresses were made which related to specific hazards or conditions which are of importance in the prevention of accidents.

The relation of accident prevention to efficiency was the subject of an address by Lewis A. DeBlois, of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, who pointed out the loss occurring through interruption of the production cycle, both through the immediate injury to the workman and the time lost by fellow employees and through the lowered morale resulting from the constant repetition of accidents, and also the loss resulting from the noninjury accidents.

David J. Price, United States Bureau of Chemistry, addressed the conference on dust-explosion hazards in industrial plants, laying particular stress upon the need for prompt reporting of such accidents by State officials, insurance commissions, safety organizations, and other interested agencies, so that the probable cause of the explosion may be determined and control measures applied.

Improved lighting as a factor in accident prevention was discussed by W. H. Rademacher, illuminating engineer of the General Electric Co., who said that a study of 91,000 industrial accidents made some years ago showed that about 24 per cent could be traced either directly or indirectly to improper lighting while more recent figures place the number of such accidents at one out of every eight. A

recent report of artificial lighting conditions in 390 typical American industrial establishments showed that only 15 per cent of these plants were well lighted, that 29 per cent were fairly lighted, and that 56 per cent were poorly lighted.

What the colleges are doing for accident prevention and human safety was discussed by Prof. Stewart Robinson, North Carolina State College. The workers' interest in safety problems was the subject of an address by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Discussion of various papers was led by John P. Jackson, of the New York Edison Co.; J. M. Larkin, of the Bethlehem Steel Co.; D. T. Meany, of the International Paper Co.; L. L. Hall, of the National Council on Compensation Insurance; J. E. Hannum, of the American Engineering Council; Joseph J. Walsh, secretary of mines of Pennsylvania; R. E. Simpson, of the Travelers Insurance Co.; E. B. Patton, of the department of labor of New York; and Thomas P. Kearns, of the division of safety and hygiene of Ohio.

Resolutions Passed by the Conference

IN SUMMING up the purposes for which the conference was called, Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, stated that all the Bureau of Labor Statistics desires to do is to serve as a clearing house for the information the States are gathering, the most important consideration being the furnishing of these reports so that the accident rates can be computed on a man-hour or day basis.

Resolutions passed by the conference recommended a unified, standard system of reporting and distributing information, and the enactment by the different States of such legislation as shall be necessary to provide for reports by employers which will allow the compilation of accident frequency and severity rates. A resolution providing that an annual conference should be held was referred by the conference to the Secretary of Labor for his consideration and such action as he considered advisable.

Are Accidents Increasing?[1]

By Ethelbert Stewart, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics

THE answer to the question, "Are accidents increasing?" is another question, which is: "What do you mean by increasing?"

The crude number of accidents reported in one year might be largely in excess of the accidents reported the year before, but this would not necessarily mean that accidents were increasing. In order to answer this question we must have complete and accurate reports on, first, the number of accidents; second, the amount of exposure to the hazards of industry.

The accidents of 1925 have apparently exceeded those of 1924 as certainly the accidents of 1923 greatly exceeded those of 1922. A

[1] Abstract of paper read before joint session of American Association for Labor Legislation and American Statistical Association, New York City, Dec. 30, 1925.

careful statistician will ask two questions before he attempts to answer the question as to whether or not accidents are increasing: First, "Are there more men at work, or were men working more hours in 1923 and 1924 than they did in 1921 and 1922?" In other words, is there a greater man-hour exposure and what is the relation of the number of accidents to this man-hour exposure? Second, "Is there more complete and better reporting of accidents and of man-hour exposure now than formerly?" An increase in recorded accidents may mean a greater volume of men at work. It may mean better reporting.

At present we have no serious machinery for the collection of accidents and especially for the collection of the base upon which to compute a rate, this base, of course, being the man-hour exposure in the various industries being studied.

On the face of it, accidents are increasing, yet in the only industry about which we really know anything, that of iron and steel, accidents are decreasing.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has for a series of years collected accident reports from the iron and steel industry in such a way that we can tell for the industry as a whole and for the various departments of the industry and by occupations within the departments whether or not accidents are increasing or decreasing. That is to say, we get the man-hour exposure in this detail and connect the accidents with this exposure. The result of these figures is placed in the hands of the industry, which several years ago began to take the matter of accident prevention seriously and used these figures for such purpose. The trend has been gradually and practically continuously downward. I hesitate very much to apply these figures, however, to industries which have not applied safety methods backed up by an intelligent survey of what parts of the industry are dangerous, or which have not applied such methods for such a length of time as has been done in iron and steel.

I do not believe that the present trend in iron and steel is applicable to industry as a whole. My own judgment is that accidents are on the increase. The reasons for this are:

First. In every recovery from a depression large numbers of new men are taken on and the accident rate for new men is always very much greater than for employees older in point of service.

Second. There is a general speeding up of workers, both skilled and unskilled—a production per man-hour increase which registers a greater number of accidents—and this would probably especially affect the accident rate among new men.

Third. During the war a great deal of safety work was done by a large number of firms, and even where a safety engineer was not added to the personnel of the establishment, the care and safety of employees at work was very generally made a function of the welfare administration. Since the war a great many of these positions have been abolished and much of the accident-prevention work which requires a mechanical engineer has been given to the welfare departments presided over by sociologists.

The interest of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in accident statistics is primarily for the purpose of accident prevention.

The character of the figures collected and the methods used in their collection must be correlated with the purpose of the investigation in advance. It is seldom that figures collected without knowing what they are to be used for can confidently be used for anything.

To analyze accident figures so as to be helpful in the matter of accident prevention we must know where the accidents are greatest in proportion to the men employed and to the occupation of the men employed in these places. The crude accident rate must be based upon the total employees and the number of hours they work in an industry or an establishment. The refined rate must be based upon these same factors as they apply to departments and occupations within those departments. As stated above, statistical information must be compiled with a view to the purpose it is to serve.

The insurance carriers want to know the number of accidents in relation to the volume of pay roll. They are not interested in the number of employees nor the man-hour exposure except as they wish to do accident-prevention work. Their premium rates are based on a percentage of pay roll and this is the specific information they want and without which they could not do business. There is absolutely no objection to the insurance companies having this information and we are ready to aid them in any and every way in our power, but we insist that these figures are worthless for accident-prevention purposes.

Wage increases which would swell the volume of pay roll without increasing the number of man hours would show a decrease in accidents where no such decrease, measured in fingers, thumbs, legs, and arms, occurred at all. In fact, there might have been an increase.

By the same token during a period of general wage reduction the accidents per $1,000 of wages paid might greatly increase, but this would not be true as measured by the number of men actually exposed to the hazard. What the insurance companies want is a ratio of accidents to wages for the purpose of determining an insurance premium rate. On the other hand, what the cost-of-production men want is the accidents based upon production, to enable them to ascertain just how much the workmen's compensation costs per ton of coal or per ton of locomotives.

Here, again, there is not the slightest objection to a record being kept of production nor is there any objection to its relation to the accident cost. The only comment is that we do not want to see figures secured for one object and purpose used to show a condition which can not be shown by any sort of fair use of such figures. The insurance company knows perfectly well that it can not use volume-of-pay-roll figures to plan accident-prevention work intelligently. The mine superintendent or safety engineer derives no benefit, from his point of view, from the accident-cost figures which the bookkeeper wants to charge into the price of coal. In the first place, it isn't the coal that gets hurt, and, in the second place, coal tonnage or production can not be distributed over those parts of the mine or throughout those occupations in which hazards are greatest.

The Bureau of Mines since 1916 has been giving the actual number of men at work in the mines, both under ground and above ground; in other words, the man-hour exposure in addition to the number of tons of coal per death.

Because of the increase in productivity of labor in the coal mines occasioned to some extent by the introduction of the machine, by better methods of handling coal, and to some extent by the increase in the productivity of labor itself the volume of coal produced per man (at least underground men) has materially increased. Let us see what happens when we compare these two sets of figures, those based upon output with those based upon exposure.

There has been an increase in deaths per million tons of coal produced from 3.77 in 1916 to 4.17 in 1924—an increase of 10.6 per cent. The increase in deaths per million hours of human exposure was from 1.31 in 1916 to 1.59 in 1924, or an increase of 21.4 per cent. This contrast tells its own story.

It is difficult to see why there should be cross currents or conflicts here. Those who want compensation cost in its relation to production for the purpose of charging it into the price are just as interested in reducing this cost as they are in reducing any other cost. We who want these figures for accident-prevention purposes to reduce the number of fatalities in coal mines, the number of injuries in not only that but all other industries, want these figures to assist us in eliminating, so far as is humanly possible, the killing and maiming of men and women.

The effect of this accident prevention will be to reduce compensation cost of production and to do it more effectively than it can be done in any other way. It will reduce the ratio of accidents to volume of pay roll and hence the insurance cost. There is therefore no reason why all should not work together and for each other.

I may say that the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in its attempt to secure an intelligent basis for accident rates, has made arrangements with the firms that furnish the bureau with its volume of employment—the number of men on the pay roll at a given date—also to supply their statistics on accidents, distinguishing only between fatal and nonfatal. This gives us at least a start toward developing an accident rate by industries, though we are not yet prepared to attempt, outside of iron and steel, to show accident rates by departments within an industry.

I have not as yet published any of the results of our efforts along these lines, but will probably do so within a few months. This will at least give us a start on a comparison of accidents with human exposure which will give us a chance to tell definitely some time whether or not accidents are really increasing.

I append an analysis of such figures on the coal industry as are available.

MEN EMPLOYED, AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER MAN AND PER DAY, MEN KILLED, AND FATALITY RATES IN COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1907 TO 1924

Year	Tons mined (short tons)	Men employed		Average production per man		Men killed	Fatality rate per 1,000,000 hours' exposure	Fatalities per 1,000,000 tons mined
		Actual number	Equivalent full-year workers	Per year	Per day			
1907	477,892,536	674,613	519,452	708	3.07	3,242	2.08	6.78
1908	409,309,857	678,873	441,267	603	3.09	2,445	1.85	5.97
1909	460,807,263	666,535		691		2,642		5.73
1910	501,596,378	725,030	531,689	692	3.14	2,821	1.77	5.62
1911	496,371,126	728,348	534,122	682	3.10	2,656	1.66	5.35
1912	534,466,580	722,662	544,997	740	3.29	2,419	1.49	4.53
1913	570,048,125	747,644	593,131	762	3.20	2,785	1.57	4.89
1914	513,525,477	763,185	526,598	673	3.25	2,454	1.55	4.78
1915	531,619,487	734,008	511,598	724	3.46	2,269	1.48	4.27
1916	590,098,175	720,971	565,766	818	3.48	2,226	1.31	3.77
1917	651,402,374	757,317	634,666	860	3.42	2,696	1.42	4.14
1918	678,211,904	762,426	654,973	890	3.45	2,580	1.31	3.80
1919	553,952,259	776,569	542,217	713	3.41	2,317	1.42	4.18
1920	658,264,932	784,621	601,283	839	3.65	2,271	1.26	3.45
1921	506,395,401	823,253	474,529	615	3.56	1,987	1.40	3.92
1922	476,951,121	848,932	405,956	565	3.92	1,979	1.63	4.15
1923	657,903,671	860,560	560,000	764	3.91	2,458	1.46	3.74
1924	571,613,400	779,613	499,894	733	3.81	2,381	1.59	4.17

FATALITIES AT COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1916 TO 1924, BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE AND CAUSE

Number

Cause	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Underground:									
Falls of roof or face	962	1,218	1,294	1,100	1,132	1,024	905	1,162	1,052
Cars and locomotives	390	482	506	381	408	341	341	415	348
Explosions, gas or dust	170	362	129	191	164	116	311	372	536
Explosives	146	111	135	206	128	152	92	114	109
Electricity	90	79	88	69	76	80	74	75	81
Miscellaneous	269	127	129	130	112	118	77	117	99
Total	2,027	2,379	2,281	2,077	2,020	1,831	1,800	2,255	2,216
Shaft	49	52	52	53	56	36	41	46	29
Surface:									
Haulage	75	114	118	93	78	45	54	59	70
Machinery	26	51	47	28	29	17	23	26	8
Miscellaneous	49	100	82	66	88	58	61	72	58
Total	150	265	247	187	195	120	138	157	136
Grand total	2,226	2,696	2,580	2,317	2,271	1,987	1,979	2,458	2,381

Rate per 1,000,000 hours' exposure

Underground:									
Falls of roof or face	0.57	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.63	0.72	0.74	0.69	0.70
Cars and locomotives	.23	.25	.26	.23	.23	.24	.28	.25	.23
Explosions, gas or dust	.10	.19	.07	.12	.09	.08	.26	.22	.36
Explosives	.09	.06	.07	.13	.07	.11	.08	.07	.07
Electricity	.05	.04	.04	.04	.04	.06	.06	.04	.05
Miscellaneous	.16	.07	.06	.08	.06	.08	.06	.07	.07
Total	1.19	1.25	1.16	1.28	1.12	1.29	1.48	1.34	1.48
Shaft	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.02
Surface:									
Haulage	.05	.06	.06	.05	.04	.03	.05	.04	.05
Machinery	.02	.03	.02	.02	.02	.01	.02	.01	.01
Miscellaneous	.03	.05	.04	.04	.05	.04	.05	.04	.03
Total	.09	.14	.12	.11	.11	.08	.12	.09	.09
Grand total	1.31	1.42	1.31	1.42	1.26	1.40	1.63	1.46	1.59

Coal-Dust Explosions in Bituminous Coal Mines

THE use of rock dust in coal mines to prevent or limit coal-dust explosions has been advocated by the United States Bureau of Mines since its establishment in 1910, although at first it was suggested only as an alternative to watering. Much experimental work has been necessary to determine the relative explosibility of different kinds of coal, the best kinds of rock to use for dusting, the amount of rock dust necessary to extinguish an explosion, and the best methods of dusting. A recent study [1] of the methods and costs of rock dusting coal mines, published by the Carnegie Institute of Technology, contains a summary of the principal facts regarding coal-dust explosions established by this and earlier investigations.

Prior to 1924, the report states, no companies had done any real rock dusting and only a few rock-dust barriers had been erected. The long series of tests conducted by the Bureau of Mines have determined, however, the best methods of application of rock dust to secure the greatest efficiency and considerable progress has been made in the past two years in rock dusting. In September, 1925, it was reported that 102 companies in 12 States had instituted rock dusting in 211 mines,[2] while the rock dusting of a number of mines by other companies was contemplated. These companies produced approximately 11 per cent of the tonnage reported by all bituminous mines in the United States in 1924.

In July, 1924, the State Industrial Commission of Utah adopted regulations making rock dusting compulsory, following the disastrous explosion at the Castlegate mine in that State. The movement has also been accelerated by the fact that in many States additional credit for rock dusting has been allowed by the compensation-rating bureaus.

The Bureau of Mines tests have shown that it is necessary to cover the ribs, roof, and floor with sufficient rock dust to render the coal dust inert to explosibility. As proof of the efficacy of rock dusting, one of the most recent cases in which an explosion was stopped when it reached the rock-dust barriers is cited in the report. This explosion occurred in a mine of the West Kentucky Coal Co. in June, 1925. A miner drilled into a strong gas feeder in an entry which had not yet been rock dusted. The gas was ignited by his open-flame cap lamp and an explosion followed which killed the 17 men in the entry. The explosion was stopped, however, when it reached the rock-dusted entries and the lives of about 130 men working in other parts of the mine were saved. There have been numerous other instances both in this country and in Europe in which explosions have been stopped or limited by rock dust, though this is one of the most recent and the most definite.

Coal-dust explosions are caused by the rapid burning of coal-dust particles suspended in air. The degree of explosibility is directly affected by the size and quantity of coal dust present and the ease with which the coal dust is raised in a dense cloud. Dry pulverized

[1] Carnegie Institute of Technology. Methods and costs of rock dusting bituminous coal mines, by C. W. Owings and C. H. Dodge. Pittsburgh, 1925.

[2] The American Association for Labor Legislation has kept a record during the past three and a half years of coal companies using rock dust to prevent coal-dust explosions. It is reported in the American Labor Legislation Review, June, 1926 (p. 152), that on May 1, 1926, 150 companies in 16 States and in Canada had equipped one or more of their mines with the rock-dust safeguard or had begun to install it.

dust is the most explosive, as it is easily raised to form a cloud and contains a maximum amount of particles and surface. Tests at the Pittsburgh Experiment Station have shown that 0.0312 ounce of pure 200-mesh Pittsburgh coal dust per cubic foot of entry would propagate flame if ignited. There is usually a large excess of coal dust present in mines, but before an explosion can occur there must be an advance wave sufficiently strong to produce a dust cloud and the more thoroughly the dust and air are mixed the greater will be the force of the explosion. This factor is frequently overlooked, especially if an explosion originates in rooms or near an area where the pressure is reduced by passing into wide spaces. An explosion may die out, therefore, through failure of the dust to be thrown into the air in a sufficiently dense cloud to propagate the explosion. But this fact is often disregarded and credit given to the absence of coal dust or to efficient sprinkling when the absence of a dust cloud is the real cause of the explosion being stopped.

Limiting or preventing coal-dust explosions involves the prevention both of heat being carried from one particle of the combustible material to another and of the formation of a dense cloud. The most efficient means of preventing the first condition has been found to be the use of rock dust. The fine rock-dust particles blown into the air by the advance wave of an explosion surround the coal dust and insulate it, and also by cooling the mixture of air and dust below the ignition point of the coal extinguish the flame. This condition obtains if the rock dust is dry, which is usually the case during the winter months. During the summer, particularly in the shallow mines, both the coal dust and rock dust may become damp and in that case the dust will not rise into suspension so that an incipient explosion will be stopped by the lack of material upon which to feed.

The use of water at the face where the most coal dust is made is of great value as a measure supplementary to the use of rock dust and the use of water on the cutter bar of mining machines, which is being done by several companies, is advocated in the report. The coal shot down by the miner should also be wet thoroughly before loading and all loaded cars should be wet before leaving the working face. An automatic sprinkler installed at the parting to wet the top of loaded cars and another located near the tipple or shaft to wet the empty cars before they are returned into the mine further reduce the amount of coal dust usually carried through the mine. These precautionary measures, the report states, have been used successfully in Alabama and in several of the Western States.

In addition to the efficiency of rock dust in limiting explosions, it has the advantage that it readily reflects light and increases the illumination. As coal absorbs 90 per cent of the light, the reflected light given by rock dust reduces the number of accidents due to poor illumination and the number of haulage accidents will be decreased especially where the roof has fallen on the track as the dark mass will show against the white background or where the roof is weak and cracks, the rock dust immediately directs attention to the crack.

Rock dust, because of its incombustible character, may also be utilized in fighting mine fires and one case is reported in which a fire was extinguished by it. In this fire, rock dust taken from the V-trough barriers was thrown toward the fire, the dust cloud effectively cooling

the air so that the men steadily advanced until the fire was reached, when the rock dust was thrown on the burning coal. This smothered the flame and cooled the burning mass so that it could be loaded into mine cars and carried outside.

Safety and Production Study of American Engineering Council

THE American Engineering Council has under way a study of the relationship between industrial accidents and economy of production.

A special committee on safety and production is in charge of the investigation, headed by A. W. Berresford, past president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. The other members are: L. P. Alford, vice chairman, editor of Manufacturing Industries; L. A. DeBlois, past president of the National Safety Council; John Price Jackson, former commissioner of labor and industry of Pennsylvania; Leonard W. Hatch, director of the Bureau of Statistics and Information, New York State Department of Labor; Charles F. Loweth, past president of the American Society of Civil Engineers; and W. W. Nichols, vice president of Society of Industrial Engineers. L. W. Wallace, executive secretary of American Engineering Council, is secretary of the committee.

The study is under the direct supervision of Joshua Eyre Hannum, a research engineer, who has been doing research work for the past three years for the Eyesight Conservation Council. P. E. Holden, formerly assistant manager of the department of manufacture, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, is also a member of the staff.

The necessary factual data for the study is being gathered from several thousand plants widely distributed throughout the United States and representative of 10 basic industries, viz: Iron and steel, mining, cement, steam railways, machine building, and metal working, woodworking, textile, paper and pulp, building construction, and electric utilities.

There are two phases of the problem which will be studied intensively: (1) The accident rate and the production rate will be measured from the experience records of plants, and the trend of accidents and production will be studied and compared for individual plants, groups of plants, and for each industry as a whole. (2) A study will be made to determine exactly what takes place when industrial accidents occur, as measured in lost time and lost production.

The first part of the survey is being made by a group of 15 field engineers working for the American Engineering Council in Boston, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, Syracuse, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Grand Rapids, and St. Louis. Local safety and production committees are being formed in each of these cities to assist the field engineers. The membership of these committees consists of prominent engineers, industrial executives, and safety men.

The field engineers are: Ralph G. Wells, head of management department, Boston University; H. L. Seward, associate professor of mechanical engineering, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University;

Charles W. Lytle, director of industrial cooperation, New York University; H. E. Walter, assistant professor of mechanical engineering, University of Pennsylvania; Lewis W. McIntyre, professor of civil engineering, University of Pittsburgh; Dorus P. Randall, assistant professor of physics, Syracuse University; Richard R. Dry, head of science department, Buffalo Technical High School; Adelbert A. Hausmann, mechanical engineering department, Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland; Walter A. Baude, coordination department, College of Engineering and Commerce, University of Cincinnati; Hugh H. Thrall, a mechanical engineer formerly with the Department of Labor and Industry of Michigan; George C. Dent, secretary of the Society of Industrial Engineers in Chicago; Burritt A. Park, mechanical engineer of Grand Rapids; Harry G. Hake, associate professor of electrical engineering, Washington University, Missouri; and A. C. Oliphant, assistant secretary of American Engineering Council.

In addition to the advisory committees which will operate in the investigation centers there are being formed over 50 similar committees in other important industrial cities. The function of these committees is to arouse the interest of industrial executives and safety men in the study and to solicit their cooperation so that a large body of data may be obtained.

Several hundred companies which are known to be more or less actively engaged in accident-prevention work will be approached by correspondence, since they are located outside the territory covered by the field engineers and local committees.

A significant part of the investigation is that which has to do with the determination of what actually takes place when accidents occur. Several hundred large firms throughout the country, representing a wide range of industrial activities, have expressed their willingness to cooperate with the American Engineering Council by making this study. The observations made will determine the exact amount of time lost due to each accident that occurs, and the resulting curtailment of production will be measured by such factors as the absence of the injured employee, the impairment of the productive ability of the employee when able to resume work, the distraction of the attention of other workers from their work at the time the accident occurs, the effect of the accident upon morale of other workers, and the inefficiency of the new employee hired to replace the injured worker.

All data gathered will be carefully analyzed, and a statistical and engineering report of the relation of industrial accidents to economy of production will be prepared and published in book form.

Accidents in the Portland Cement Industry, 1919 to 1925

A SUMMARY of the accident statistics in the cement industry for the seven year period 1919 to 1925 is given in the May–June, 1926, issue of the Accident Prevention Bulletin published by the Portland Cement Association. These figures, which show the reduction in accidents as a result of the intensive safety work of the associa-

tion, cover practically the entire cement industry of the United States, Canada, Cuba, and South America.

The following table shows the accident severity rates and the percentage reductions in 1925 as compared with 1919, the first year for which accurate statistics were available:

ACCIDENT RATES (PER 100,000 MAN-HOURS) IN THE PORTLAND CEMENT INDUSTRY, 1919 AND 1925, AND PER CENT OF REDUCTION THEREIN

Item	Accident rates in—				
	All plants			Identical plants	
	1919	1925	Per cent of reduction, 1919 to 1925	1925	Per cent of reduction, 1919 to 1925
Accidents	4.35	2.7	38	2.2	50
Days lost	69.2	49.9	28	41.0	41
Permanent disabilities	.14	.08	43	.069	50
Fatalities	.08	.06	25	.060	25

Cancer Statistics in Various Trades and Professions[1]

A STUDY of cancer statistics in different trades and professions has been made recently by the British Medical Research Council. In this study the occurrence of cancer in special parts of the body has been considered in relation to the occupations with the idea that a distribution of cases according to the part affected might add to the information on the effects of substances already recognized as harmful, or might even show that other substances had similar injurious effects.

Death records from the office of the Registrar General for the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 were studied. These records covered 42,970 deaths from malignant disease, the information including the age, specific trade, and in most cases the site of the tumor, thus affording a survey of the relation of cancer to occupation in greater detail than has heretofore been attempted. It is stated, however, that some of the evidence is not so convincing as might be desired, owing to the fact that these cases are distributed among 132 occupations or trades and in many of them the number employed is small, so that there is a possibility of considerable random error.

Reference is made to a number of statistical studies of cancer mortality based on standardized death rates which appear to show that cancer mortality decreases as the social scale rises. Life table death rates, which are obtained by applying the appropriate death rates for each group of eight social classes to the respective age groups in a stationary population, however, show only small difference in the death rates for these different classes, although three groups—textile workers, agricultural workers, and miners, particularly coal miners—did show a definitely smaller amount of cancer.

[1] Great Britain. Medical Research Council. An investigation into the statistics of cancer in different trades and professions, by M. Young and W. T. Russell, London, 1926.

Mortality Rates in Different Occupations

A TABULATION of the comparative mortality figures in different occupations is based on the number of deaths from malignant disease from the age of 25 and upwards. The comparative mortality figure for cancer for all males, occupied and retired, in England and Wales for the period studied was 78, and the table shows a number of occupations having a rate exceeding 110. These rates and occupations were: Zinc workers, 178; barmen, 137; patent fuel workers, 131; beer bottlers and cellarmen, 128; brewers, 125; brass and bronze workers, and messengers, watchmen, and porters, each 118; slaters and tilers, 117; laborers, 116; and seamen and railway laborers, each 110. Those occupations with a mortality rate considerably below the average were: Tobacco workers, 38; coke burners, 40; lithographers, and tallow, soap, and glue workers, each 41; printers and machine compositors, 43; straw-plait and straw hat workers, 44; clergy, 45; maltsters, 47; electricity supply workers, 49; and plate layers and gaugers, 50. Some of these figures, however, are based on such small populations that their value is doubtful.

Factors in Cancer Causation

THE principal known facts and opinions in regard to the causes which predispose to cancer are summarized in the report, particularly in their relation to occupational cancer. The importance of certain agents which cause chronic or long-continued localized irritation of the tissues in the causation of cancer is generally recognized, cancer having been produced experimentally on the skin of animals by the repeated application of coal tar or its extracts, and by various oils, while cancer of the internal organs has been produced by artificial parasitic infection. The relation of chronic irritation to cancer in the human subject is naturally most easily demonstrated on the surfaces of the body; i. e., on skin and mucous membranes, but it is believed that a similar association exists between cancer of internal organs and substances producing a chronic irritation.

The external irritants which may cause cancer may be roughly classified as chemical, mechanical, infective, and certain of the light and heat rays. While it has been thought that the ingestion of metallic substances over a considerable period of time might be a predisposing cause of cancer, the theory has recently been advanced that lead salts are of value in the treatment of malignant disease and that persons exposed to lead poisoning show a reduced mortality from cancer. While some confirmation of this theory is found in the mortality statistics of plumbers, file makers, lead workers, painters, and glaziers, which show an increase in the mortality from cancer corresponding to the decrease in deaths from plumbism, on the other hand some other occupational groups in which there is no lead-poisoning hazard also show decided increases in the cancer rate.

Cancer Sites in Relation to Occupation

IN the study of the 42,970 cases of cancer the number of cases which occurred in each of the several sites affected in each occupational group has been ascertained and compared. The 10 sites most com-

monly affected—skin, tongue, esophagus, stomach, liver, intestines, rectum, bladder, prostate, and larynx—accounted for more than 80 per cent of all deaths from the disease.

Cancer of the skin is the form of cancer which has been longest associated with certain occupations. The highest incidence of cutaneous cancer was found among chimney sweeps, who are particularly liable to scrotal cancer, an excessive mortality from this type of cancer being found also among manufacturing chemists and mule spinners. In the first case it is considered to be caused by some active principle in the soot not yet determined, and in the others to lubricating oils and coal-tar dyes. An excess of skin cancer is found among open-air workers, notably fishermen, who frequently develop cancer on the face and the ear, due probably to contact with tar, and among farm workers and gardeners, who are particularly liable to cancer of the hand, caused, it is thought, by manures in the soil.

Cancer of the tongue and of the esophagus is found in excess among groups of workers who are supposed to consume an excessive amount of alcohol, but it is not possible to state positively that excessive drinking or excessive smoking is responsible. Cancer of the esophagus is also found in excess among plumbers, brass and bronze workers, tool, scissors and file makers, and electrical-apparatus makers.

The stomach is the most frequent site of cancer, accounting for about 23 per cent of the total number of cases listed. The occupations of mining and quarrying show an excessive number of these cases, the rate being especially high among iron miners and quarriers, lead miners, and workers in slate quarries. There is also a significant amount of cancer of the stomach among the underground workers in coal mines. The special environmental feature, if any, which predisposed to gastric cancer among these workers has, however, not yet been determined. Gastric cancer is also found in excess among cotton, wool and worsted weavers, and in the occupations of sorting, carding and combing wool. It has been suggested by Greenwood and Collis that unfavorable conditions of work in the textile industry, with a resulting disordered digestion, may contribute to the incidence of cancer of the stomach among these workers.

Intestinal cancer is found most frequently among lawyers, teachers, clerical workers, etc., whose occupations may be classed as sedentary and which perhaps, by predisposing to constipation and autointoxication, contribute to the development of cancer in this site. Cancer of the bladder is found in excess among chemical workers and textile dyers who use aniline dyes, the noxious principles of which are believed to be benzidine and betanaphthylamine.

The occurrence of cancer in the other parts of the body which are principally affected can not be related in any way to the occupations, since they occur in excessive amounts frequently in occupations in which the conditions are in no way related.

Summary

IN SUMMING up the results of the study it is stated that it has confirmed some of the more generally accepted views as to the association of some types of cancer with exposure to particular risks

connected with the employment, as for example, chimney sweeps' cancer and mule spinners' cancer; but in regard to many of the forms of cancer, particularly those localized internally, the connection between the employment and the disease can not be regarded as more than suggestive. Excessive indulgence in the habits of smoking and drinking, which is permitted or facilitated in some occupations, seems to be the most important predisposing factor and not any conditions inherent in the occupations themselves. The fact that the study revealed an excessive mortality from cancer in certain sites for which no apparent explanation can be found in the industrial risks shows, the report states, "that occupational risk is only one of several predisposing causes of cancer which are operative in different instances or under different circumstances, and supports the view that the discovery of any one specific factor is not likely to provide a solution of the complex problem of the origin of the disease."

Prevention of Lead Poisoning in the Rubber Industry

THE prevention of lead poisoning in the india-rubber industry through "concentration of controlled risk" is the subject of an article, by C. A. Klein, research chemist of the Associated Lead Manufacturers (Ltd.), England, which appeared in the July, 1926, issue of the Journal of Industrial Hygiene.

A code of regulations adopted in England in 1922 was designed to deal with the health of workers engaged in vulcanizing by the cold-cure process or any other process involving the use of carbon bisulphide, sulphur chloride, carbon-chlorine compounds, or benzol, and in any process involving the use of lead or lead compounds. These regulations provide for a minimum age of worker; the exclusion of any female under 18 years of age; application of exhaust draft for the removal of lead dust at (or as near as possible to) the source of origin; provision of lunch rooms; regular supply of clean overalls; washing and locker facilities; periodic medical examinations; regulations as to reemployment after suspension by the certifying surgeon; and the provision of facilities for the sampling of materials by Government inspectors. This last provision is necessary in order that an inspector may determine whether or not the materials in use are lead compounds within the meaning of the regulations, a lead process being one in which the test used shows an excess of 5 per cent of lead oxide in any lead compound. The lead compounds used in the rubber industry are litharge, basic sulphate of lead, red lead, and white lead.

Before these regulations were issued lead compounds in the form of powder were used in admixture with other powders on the mixing rolls, the dry powders being distributed by hand over the rubber as it passed through the heated rolls. This process was productive of much dust, owing to the current of hot air rising from the heated rolls, and it was to meet this danger that the regulations provided for the use of an effective exhaust system.

As carrying out the provisions of the regulations imposed a heavy expense on rubber manufacturers, particularly those operating on a small scale, a solution was found in the application of the principle of

concentration of controlled risk. This principle is based on the theory that adequate protection is more easily provided and controlled when only a few workers are involved. This can be effected by employing a small number of workers in the preparation of products which are much less toxic than their separate constituents, and which can be safely handled after manufacture without any special precautions. The method adopted in the rubber industry was for the lead manufacturer to produce mixtures of lead compounds and rubber which did not give rise to dust when handled by the operative in the rubber factory or when used on the mixing rolls. The rubber mixtures now sold in the form of thin sheets contain 80 per cent of lead compound with 20 per cent of wax or rubber and these sheets readily incorporate with the other ingredients on the mixing rolls with a complete absence of lead dust. The British factory department has ruled that the regulations need not be enforced when these mixtures are used.

These mixtures are prepared in lead factories where the handling of lead products is properly safeguarded and their use does not entail any extra expense on the rubber manufacturer but does free him from the burden of the regulations as well as gives complete protection to employees engaged in these processes. This may be regarded as an example of modern constructional hygiene which, instead of crippling or even destroying an industry by imposing unnecessary expense, allows its continuance while insuring hygienic conditions of employment.

Mine Accidents in Idaho, 1925

THE following statistics on mine accidents in Idaho in 1925 are taken from the twenty-seventh annual report of the mining industry of the State for that year (pp. 60–61):

MINING AND MILLING ACCIDENTS IN IDAHO IN 1925

Severity of injury	Mine accidents				Milling accidents			
	Underground	Shaft	Surface	Total	Mill	Smelter	Auxiliary works	Total
Fatalities	10	3	1	14	----	----	----	----
Permanent total disability	1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----
Permanent partial disability	18	1	4	23	4	3	1	8
Slight injuries with time loss of—								
Over 14 days	441	6	55	502	18	9	6	33
1 to 14 days	618	7	58	683	23	5	11	39

There was a decrease in fatal accidents in 1925 as compared with 1924, but practically no difference in the number of minor accidents. When the total number of men employed is compared with total number of accidents, a very low accident rate is shown, which is attributed in large degree to safety organizations, first-aid training of the men, and continued effort and interest in safety work and close supervision by supervisory officials.

A comparison of the number of accidents with the number of men employed shows that the accident rate is in direct proportion to the efforts given to maintaining and enforcing safety provisions.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

"Unusual Cases" Under Massachusetts Compensation Act

UNDER the workmen's compensation law of the State of Massachusetts, medical treatment is required for the first two weeks after the injury, an additional allowance being possible in the discretion of the industrial accident board in what are called "unusual cases." Naturally, such language calls for construction, with all the opportunity of diversities of opinion among different authorities. One Galen Moore received an injury which was found to be the cause of tuberculosis of the lungs, and the board made a ruling to the effect that "an unusual condition, such as tuberculosis, resulting from injury, requires the best-known treatment," and thereupon ordered payment by the insurer to cover the cost of medical services to the injured man subsequent to the two weeks following the injury. From this decision the insurer appealed, and the supreme judicial court of the State rejected the classification made by the board. The board had requested authority of the legislature of 1914 to extend medical benefits in unusual cases "where the injury is so serious as to require and warrant such additional medical treatment." The clause above quoted was not embodied in the new legislation, but added treatment was allowed in "unusual cases." In passing on this language, the court in the instant case (Moore's Case (1926), 152 N. E. 66) held the language limited to cases "which were not ordinary or within the ordinary course of such injuries," saying again that "the statute has reference to injuries which develop unexpected or unusual complications, requiring the services of experts or unusual treatment." It found nothing unusual in the case at bar, as "no unusual result or complication, no unexpected accident or symptom, intervened to bring the case within the statute." The fact that such injuries "do not occur under ordinary circumstances or that recovery is prolonged" does not make the case unusual as the words are used in the statute. Judgment was therefore entered for the insurer, the decree of the board being reversed.

Compensation Rights of Workmen Pursuing Their Own Ends

THE question of a due balance between harshness and liberality of construction is still unsettled in the field of compensation, as is to be expected with a law of recent introduction and operative in a field in which the State courts differed widely in their interpretations of the liability law formerly applicable. The differences in the laws themselves add to the range of attitudes, but the fact that what a somewhat detached student of the subject might

class as extreme positions are to be found on both sides suggests that at least neither employer nor workman can claim that the scale is uniformly turned against him. Instances have been noted from time to time in which it seemed that the equities had been forgotten in a technical construction, as in the case of the fireman injured by freezing water, the incident being dismissed as a natural consequence of the occupation, and compensation for death from pneumonia disallowed (Landers *v.* City of Muskegon (Mich.), 163 N.W. 43); or where a workman was shot by police officers while in and about his place of employment, compensation being denied because the injury was not causally related to the employment (Sure Pure Ice Co. *v.* Industrial Commission (Ill.), 150 N. E. 909). On the other hand are cases in Pennsylvania where a workman was shot by a fellow employee who had gone insane, and in Ohio where a disappointed lover came into an office and killed a stenographer, compensation being allowed in both instances.

A very recent illustration of what seems fairly entitled to be considered as excessive liberality is a Washington decision (Bristow *v.* Department of Labor and Industries, 246 Pac. 573), in which a denial of compensation by the department was reversed by the supreme court of the State. Here a workman supposed to go on duty at 8 o'clock a. m., punched the time clock at 7.25, and informed fellow employees that he was going fishing. The job was in a sawmill, and a dam was on the premises. Bristow was not seen again until his body was found out in the river and below the dam. His widow's claim for compensation was allowed by the court, though it admitted that the injury did not arise out of or in the course of the employment; nor was the workman in the place of his service; but as he was none the less a workman and on his employer's premises he was held to be within the scope of the act one judge dissenting.

Recent Compensation Reports

Georgia

THE fourth annual report of the Industrial Commission of Georgia gives the experience under the State compensation act for the year ending December 31, 1924. Besides data for the year named, tables are given showing classifications of accidents and benefits paid by industries, covering the history of the act, from 1921 to 1924, inclusive. At the time of the compilation of the statistics, 26,988 accidents had been reported as having occurred in 1924, an increase in the number of compensable accidents amounting to 3,176 over the previous year.

There were 109 fatal cases involving compensation amounting to $175,671.97, besides medical benefits of $4,687 and funeral expenses, $10,677. In 79 cases total dependents survived, in 12 only partial dependents, while in 18 cases there was no dependency.

Three cases of permanent disability, partial or total, called for compensation of $6,047.50 in addition to $474.50 for medical aid.

Though the law provides seven days' waiting time, 34 cases of temporary disability for less than one week were regarded as com-

pensable; 1,601 caused disability for over one to two weeks, and 1,574, over two to three weeks. Only 3 of the 5,947 cases of temporary total disability continued for over 44 weeks. Medical cost in these cases exceeded the compensation benefits, being $140,997.69 as against $137,895.69. There were 478 cases of loss or loss of use of members. Of these, 38 were cases of loss of eye, 16 of loss of arm, besides three duplicate losses of arms or one hand and one arm, 15 losses of hand, 21 losses of leg and 5 losses of foot. There was one case of loss of both hands, for which $1,692.17 was paid as compensation and $469.50 as medical aid. The average in the case of the loss of both arms or one arm and one hand was still less, the total for the three cases being but $2,333.38, with medical aid of $745.25. Payments for loss of arms averaged approximately $1,000 per case, the 16 cases totaling $17,819.08; while amounts for the loss of leg fell below this, the 21 cases receiving but $15,546.53 in benefits.

Illinois

THE eighth annual report of the Illinois Department of Labor presents compensation data for the calendar year 1924. During this year 54,184 compensable accidents were reported, as against 61,810 for the preceding year. The majority of cases were settled by agreement between the parties without either arbitration or the formality of a settlement contract. Claims presented for arbitration numbered 12,079, or 22.3 per cent of the number of compensable accidents; decisions were rendered by arbitrators in 3,603 cases, or 6.5 per cent of the total. A brief table shows the interesting tendency of arbitrated claims to diminish as compared with those settled by agreement. From 1918 to 1921 the percentage of claims submitted for arbitration advanced from 15 to 30, but since the latter date the decrease has been constant, reaching 22.3 per cent in 1924. The industrial commission states that "this does not signify that the workmen's compensation act can ever be made self-administering. But it does mean that as employers and employees more and more acquaint themselves with the provisions of the law, they should increasingly reach voluntary agreements which are mutually satisfactory and to which the industrial commission can give its approval without the necessity of alteration."

The statistical report presents first the statement that the reduction of 12.3 per cent in the number of compensable accidents in 1924, as compared with 1923, "is undoubtedly attributable to the somewhat lessened industrial activity," especially in manufacturing and coal mining. The number of fatal accidents was 655, as against 675 for the previous year. This is at a lower rate (3 per cent) than the rate of decrease for all accidents and is said to indicate a condition as to fatalities "decidedly worse than that for the previous year," the material decrease in the number of employees leaving still practically the same number killed as during the previous year.

Naturally coal mining is responsible for the largest number of accidents (11,852), metal products coming next with 6,973, followed by erecting with 4,194. The compensation paid in coal mining amounted to $2,554,883, an average cost of $216 per accident. Of

the accidents in this industry, 155 were fatal, 12 caused permanent total disability, 281 specific loss, and 7,012 temporary total disability. The highest average cost per accident was in quarrying, in which there were but 169 accidents of which three were fatal, but the average cost per accident was $257. In the 6,973 accidents in the metal products industry, compensation payments were made aggregating $1,252,644, an average of $180 per case.

The average period of disability in all classes of cases is 25 days, and the average cost per accident, $186. Some attention is given to the relation between the cost of accidents as represented by compensation paid and their cost as reported by wage loss. The statutory basis of compensation is from 50 to 65 per cent of the average weekly wage, the higher percentages applying if there are one or more children under 16 years of age. A waiting time of one week is prescribed, for which compensation is payable after 4 weeks of disability, if it continues that long. There is also a limitation by fixing the weekly maximum at $17 in 1924 ($19 at present, to obtain which there must be four or more children under 16). Taking all factors into consideration, the report says "it has been computed that, in general, compensation amounts to 22 per cent of the actual and prospective wage loss." Assuming this basis as applicable in 1924, it indicates a net loss in wages for the year amounting to $35,783,657, or an average wage loss per employee of $659. Since the average compensation benefit amounted to but $186, it might be suggested that the term "compensation" is inappropriate.

The most prolific cause of accidents was objects being handled, with 13,025 cases; stepping on or striking against objects coming next, with 12,360 cases; the third being falling objects, with 10,419 cases; these three being responsible for more than one-half the total number. Considering costs of various forms of injuries, it appears that temporary total disabilities called for the payment of $3,493,024 of the total of $10,092,543 paid out during the year. Next in order were partial loss of use, $2,403,950; death, $2,010,861; specific loss, $1,347,274; permanent partial disability, $399,732; disfigurement, $212,772; permanent total disability, $184,512; and temporary partial disability, $40,418. By nature of injury fractures occasioned the highest costs, bruises coming next, closely followed by cuts, punctures and lacerations, and by crushings, traumatic amputations being also in this group of injuries that caused more than $1,000,000 compensation to be paid.

Of the total number of accidents, 52,680 were to male and 1,504 to female workers; only one of the latter suffered a fatal injury and none a permanent total disability. The largest wage group was that of $25 and under $30 per week (17,190), the next being $20 and under $25 (9.087), while the third and fourth in order received $30 and under $35 (7,758), and $35 and under $40 (5,752), respectively. The following brief table shows the total and average cost of accidents by extent of disability.

TOTAL AND AVERAGE COST OF ACCIDENTS, BY EXTENT OF DISABILITY

Extent of disability	Number of accidents	Cost of accidents	
		Compensation paid	Average cost
Death	655	$2,010,861	$3,070
Permanent total	23	184,512	8,022
Loss of member	2,040	1,347,274	660
Partial loss of use	5,274	2,403,950	456
Disfigurement	2,094	212,772	102
Permanent partial	489	399,732	817
Temporary total	43,390	3,493,024	80
Temporary partial	219	40,418	185
Total	54,184	10,092,543	186

Massachusetts

THE Department of Industrial Accidents of the State of Massachusetts covers the year ending June 30, 1924, in its twelfth annual report. The total number of accidents reported during the year was 164,746. However, but 60,439 were tabulatable, i. e., causing a loss of at least one day or shift, usually eight hours. There were 336 fatal cases, 8 cases of permanent total disability, 1,193 of permanent partial disability, and 58,902 in which there was temporary total disability.

Costs aggregated $7,410,905.34, of which $2,370,530.59, or 32 per cent of the total, covered medical aid; $964,772.12, or 13 per cent, payments to dependents in fatal cases; and $4,075,602.63, or 55 per cent, payments for disability. Average costs in each case were, for medical aid, $22.08; for fatal cases, $3,226.66; and for nonfatal cases, $100.

A weighted distribution of time loss is given, the total being 4,402,212 days, death being responsible for 45.8 per cent, temporary total disability 34.1 per cent, permanent partial disability 19 per cent, and permanent total disability 1.1 per cent. Total dependency was involved in 232 of the 336 fatal cases, including 637 dependents. In 53 cases 72 persons were partially dependent, while in the remaining 51 cases there was no dependency. Insurance existed in 284, or 84.5 per cent, of the fatal cases; of all tabulatable injuries, 90.9 per cent were insured.

Of the temporary cases, 7,180 or 12.2 per cent, disability lasted from 1 to 3 days; 14,551, or 25 per cent, from 4 to 7 days; 9,066, or 15.4 per cent, from 1 to 2 weeks, and 7,803, or 13.2 per cent, from 2 to 3 weeks. This accounts for 65.8 per cent of all temporary disabilities, only 765 continuing more than 26 weeks and only 38 more than one year. No compensation is due until seven days of incapacity have elapsed, so that 37.2 per cent of the total were entitled to nothing but medical benefits.

By industries, iron and steel was responsible for the largest number of tabulatable injuries, 8,821, or 14.6 per cent of the total. Trade was second, with 7,587 injuries, or 12.6 per cent of the total; followed by textiles, 7,221; and building trades, 7,203, each 12 per cent; transportation, road, etc., coming closely after with 7,062, or 11.7 per cent of the total. There is a sharp drop to 3,054, or 5 per cent

of the total, in the leather industry and 2,430 cases, or 4 per cent of the total in lumber.

The greatest number of deaths was in transportation, road, etc., the number being 77, or 23 per cent of the total. Building trades come next with 52 deaths, or 15.4 per cent, followed by trade with 38 cases of death, and iron and steel with 34. Though agriculture was responsible for but 345 injuries, it had as many deaths (6) as the lumber industry which had seven times as many injuries. Though textiles and the building trades had almost an equal number of injuries, the former reported but 20 deaths and the latter 52. However, the ratio is reversed when permanent partial disabilities are considered, textiles reporting 164 cases and the building trades but 89. Injuries in agriculture involved an average loss of 151 days per case, "others in transportation" coming next with 140 days, chemicals following with an average of 104 days, and transportation, road, etc., next with 101 days. The average in all industries was 72 days.

More than 10 times as many males were injured as females, the numbers being 55,467 and 4,972 respectively. Of the fatal cases 328 were of males and 8 were of females.

The distribution of injuries by wages is given, the largest single group reported, 4,852 (exclusive of the group receiving $30 and over), receiving from $24 to $24.99 per week, the next higher group, numbering 4,677, receiving from $25 to $25.99, while 3,095 received from $22 to $22.99 and 3,029 from $27 to $27.99. More than 35 per cent of the total (21,272) received $30 and over. The percentage of employees who received $8 or less per week decreased from 0.8 per cent in 1923 to 0.5 per cent in 1924. In the group "$30 and over," there was an increase from 26 per cent to 35.2 per cent in the corresponding years.

Other tables show location of injury (43.4 per cent being upper extremities), nature (31.1 per cent being cuts, punctures, and lacerations), causes (30.2 per cent being due to the handling of objects), etc. Other tables show detailed distribution of machine accidents, condition of dependents, specific injury cases, etc.

As in other years, the report submits a brief statement as to uninsured fatal cases, of which there were 52. In these such relief as was obtained was by settlement, voluntary agreement, or legal procedure, the actual amount collected being $73,649, or 38.7 per cent of the amounts called for by the workmen's compensation act.

Care of the Sick Under the German Salaried Employees' Insurance System, 1913 to 1925

THE German salaried employees' insurance system, which is compulsory for all salaried employees whose annual salary does not exceed 6,000 marks,[1] provides pensions for private salaried employees who become superannuated or invalids. Like all other branches of social insurance the salaried employees' insurance also makes provision for curative treatment. This treatment is the only voluntary

[1] Mark=23.8 cents.

benefit granted to insured persons during the first 10 years insured. It is intended to prevent invalidity or to restore the working capacity of persons already in receipt of an invalidity pension. Because of the fear that owing to the depreciation of the currency the insurance funds would not suffice even for the obligatory insurance benefits, curative treatment was suspended for a short period in 1923, but was resumed on January 21, 1924, with the exception of dental treatment and treatment of sexual diseases which were discontinued until June 16, 1924.

The German Statistical Office has recently published statistics on curative treatment granted by the salaried employees' insurance based on a report of the directorate of the National Insurance Institute, the carrier of salaried employees' insurance.[2] A summary of these statistics is given below.

The number of requests for curative treatment disposed of and the number of requests and kind of treatment granted during the period 1913 to 1925 are shown in Table 1:

TABLE 1.—REQUESTS FOR CURATIVE TREATMENT DISPOSED OF AND REQUESTS GRANTED WITH MANNER OF THEIR DISPOSAL, 1913 TO 1925

Year	Requests disposed of	Requests granted			
		Treatment in sanatoriums or watering places	Dental treatment	Medicines, appliances, etc.	Total
1913	9,125	4,929	1,963	----------	6,892
1921	55,982	22,856	10,412	687	33,955
1922	52,176	19,128	11,657	716	31,501
1923	43,376	16,323	10,069	240	26,632
1924	38,654	19,699	3,420	571	23,690
1925	68,362	28,963	19,038	1,048	49,049
1913 to 1925	469,498	213,277	85,354	5,170	303,801

In considering the data regarding requests for treatment it should be noted that requests for curative treatment receive consideration only if the insured person making the request has paid at least 12 monthly contributions during the three years preceding his request, and that acute diseases, incurable cases, and cases in which restoration of working capacity can not be expected within a reasonable time are excluded from curative treatment.

Table 1 shows that in 1924, following the period during which curative treatment was suspended the number of requests for such treatment fell off considerably as compared with preceding years. In 1925, however, the number of requests made exceeded very considerably that of preceding years. The persons insured in the salaried employees' insurance numbered in round figures about 2 million in 1925, and one out of every 29 insured persons made a request for curative treatment.

The curative treatments initiated in 1921 and 1922 were distributed among the various age groups as shown in Table 2.

[2] Germany. Statistisches Reichsamt. Wirtschaft und Statistik. Berlin, May 14, 1926. pp. 296-298.

TABLE 2.—DISTRIBUTION OF CURATIVE TREATMENTS GRANTED IN 1921 AND 1922 BY DISEASE GROUPS, AGE GROUPS, AND SEX OF APPLICANTS

Age group	Persons treated for—							
	Diseases of the lungs				Other diseases			
	Males		Females		Males		Females	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
16 to 19 years	612	7.6	915	9.5	194	2.1	450	3.6
20 to 24 years	2,722	33.9	3,757	39.1	1,178	12.4	3,308	26.5
25 to 29 years	1,823	22.7	2,610	27.2	1,366	14.4	3,218	25.7
30 to 34 years	1,073	13.3	1,253	13.1	1,253	13.2	2,055	16.4
35 to 39 years	638	7.9	574	6.0	1,073	11.3	1,258	10.1
40 to 44 years	477	5.9	297	3.1	1,094	11.6	883	7.1
45 to 49 years	355	4.4	124	1.3	1,171	12.4	639	5.1
50 to 54 years	206	2.6	49	.5	1,002	10.6	401	3.2
55 to 59 years	107	1.3	20	.2	766	8.1	222	1.8
60 years and over	29	.4	4	.....	365	3.9	68	.5
Total	8,042	100.0	9,603	100.0	9,462	100.0	12,502	100.0

According to Table 2, male insured persons 20 to 34 years of age, who formed in 1921, and 1922, 46 per cent of all male insured persons, accounted for 70 per cent of all the treatments for diseases of the lungs and for 40 per cent of the treatments for other diseases granted to male insured persons. The female insured persons of the same age groups, who formed 56 per cent of all female insured persons, accounted for 79 per cent of the treatments for diseases of the lungs and for 69 per cent of the treatments for other diseases granted to female insured persons.

Among persons insured in the salaried employees' insurance the sickness frequency is not only absolutely but also relatively greater in the case of women than in that of men—a situation also to be found in the German compulsory sickness insurance. This is indicated by Table 3:

TABLE 3.—SICKNESS FREQUENCY, BY DISEASE AND AGE GROUPS AND BY SEX, 1922

Age group	Number of persons insured		Number of persons per 1,000 insured of respective age group to whom treatment was granted for—			
			Diseases of the lungs		Other diseases	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
16 to 19 years	204,708	253,235	1.37	1.80	0.32	0.62
20 to 24 years	233,710	256,237	5.58	7.37	1.96	5.33
25 to 29 years	159,545	133,754	5.57	9.50	3.56	10.10
30 to 34 years	120,714	71,749	3.91	8.35	4.39	11.99
35 to 39 years	100,132	41,749	2.90	6.32	4.56	12.36
40 to 44 years	89,317	27,396	2.63	5.00	5.09	12.96
45 to 49 years	78,699	17,989	2.25	2.45	6.79	15.12
50 to 54 years	58,635	10,700	1.67	1.87	7.62	14.77
55 to 59 years	42,067	6,406	.93	1.87	8.53	14.36
60 years and over	32,831	4,039	.37	.50	4.96	5.20
Total	1,120,358	823,254	3.39	5.70	3.60	6.25

Table 3 shows that the frequency of curative treatment for diseases of the lungs decreases with the increasing age of the insured person, while that of treatment for other diseases increases. Female insured persons 25 to 34 years of age and male persons 20 to 29 years of age are especially susceptible to tuberculosis of the lungs. But even in the age groups of 20 to 24, and of 35 to 39 years the frequency of diseases of the lungs among women exceeds the maximum frequency figure for men. In the case of women 35 to 39 years of age the rate is over twice as great as in that of men of the corresponding age.

Table 4 shows the clinical results of 142,021 curative treatments in sanatoriums and watering places (of which 57,270 were for diseases of the lungs) covering the period 1913 to 1922:

TABLE 4.—CLINICAL RESULTS OF CURATIVE TREATMENTS IN SANATORIUMS AND WATERING PLACES GRANTED DURING THE PERIOD 1913-1922

Disease	Cases discharged as—					
	Unimproved		Improved		Cured	
	1913 to 1920	1921 and 1922	1913 to 1920	1921 and 1922	1913 to 1920	1921 and 1922
Diseases of the lungs:						
Number of cases treated	3,170	1,016	33,122	15,227	3,455	1,280
Per cent of cases treated	8.0	5.8	83.3	86.9	8.7	7.3
Other diseases:						
Number of cases treated	1,947	513	47,101	17,353	13,851	3,986
Per cent of cases treated	3.1	2.4	74.9	79.4	22.0	18.2

According to Table 4 the clinical results of treatments for diseases of the lungs were far less favorable than those of treatments for other diseases. The table also shows that during the years 1921 and 1922 relatively more persons treated were discharged as improved than during the period 1913 to 1920, while the proportion of treatments resulting in a complete cure was smaller in 1921 and 1922 than during the period 1913–1920.

If the restoration to working capacity is considered, the results of the curative treatments granted were much more favorable, as will be seen from Table 5:

TABLE 5.—RESULTS OF CURATIVE TREATMENT IN SANATORIUMS AND WATERING PLACES WITH RESPECT TO RESTORATION OF WORKING CAPACITY, 1913 TO 1922

Disease	Cases discharged from treatment as—					
	Unable to work		Working capacity doubtful		Able to work	
	1913 to 1920	1921 and 1922	1913 to 1920	1921 and 1922	1913 to 1920	1921 and 1922
Diseases of the lungs:						
Number of cases treated	3,948	1,291	2,280	1,415	33,564	14,816
Per cent of cases treated	9.9	7.4	5.7	8.1	84.4	84.5
Other diseases:						
Number of cases treated	2,149	527	2,150	743	58,579	20,582
Per cent of cases treated	3.4	2.4	3.4	3.4	93.2	94.2

Statistics of Swedish Sick Funds, 1922 to 1924

THERE is no State insurance against sickness in Sweden, such insurance being provided for chiefly by the numerous sick-relief funds founded on private initiative. Although most of these funds have been founded within the last 50 years, they nevertheless owe their origin, as in other European countries, to the old guild institutions of the Middle Ages. The Swedish sick-benefit funds are regulated by and receive subsidies from the State through the act of July 4, 1910, and the decrees of June 30, 1913, and October 11, 1920. One of the divisions of the social board registers and supervises the sick funds and distributes the Government subsidies.

In case of sickness, members receive either hospital, medical, and pharmaceutical treatment, or a cash payment varying from 0.90 to 8 kronor.[1] The cash payment is not granted unless the sickness lasts more than three days. Death benefits, which may not exceed 500 kronor, may be paid in addition to sickness and maternity benefits. The assessments of the members must be fixed in advance, but additional contributions may be required if the receipts of the fund do not cover the expenditures. No one is allowed to hold membership in more than one sick fund, but there are supplementary funds which pay benefits to members of sick funds who have exhausted their rights to benefits from that source.

The social board has recently published a bulletin [2] giving statistics on the operation of the sick funds during the years 1922–1924. These statistics are briefly summarized below:

The number of Swedish registered sick funds steadily increased from 221 in 1892 to 2,424 in 1909. Beginning with 1910 the number of funds decreased considerably, by the end of 1924 the number of registered funds being only 1,264, or about half the number registered in 1909. The total membership of the funds, however, has steadily increased from year to year, with the exception of 1911, 1915, and 1921, when there were slight decreases. In 1924 the average membership of the sick funds was 768,040, as compared with 742,365 in 1923, with 728,004 in 1922, and with 24,735 in 1892. In 1920, the year of the last Swedish population census, 17.2 per cent of the total population over 15 years of age was insured against sickness. Of the total sick fund membership in 1924, 490,588, or 63.9 per cent, were males, and 277,452, or 36.1 per cent, were females. Of the ordinary sick funds in existence in 1924, 1,056 insured both men and women, 163 men only, and 31 women only.

In addition to the ordinary sick funds, there were in 1924, 33 supplementary funds with a membership of 89,342.

In 1924, 1,165 funds insured their members against both sickness and death, and 99 against sickness only. According to the law governing sick funds, those funds which grant death benefits only can not be registered. This does not, however, prevent funds which insure against both sickness and death from paying death benefits only to certain members. In 1924, 618,521 members were insured

[1] Krona at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate approximately at par.
[2] Sweden. Social departementet. Socialstyrelsen. Sveriges officiella Statistik. Försäkringsväsen. Registrerade Sjukkassor åren 1922–1924. Stockholm, 1926. 113 pp.

against both sickness and death, 130,086 against sickness only, and 19,433 against death only.

That part of the report under review which deals with morbidity statistics covers only those cases of sickness for which a pecuniary benefit was granted. In 1924 the ordinary sick funds compensated 237,873 cases of sickness of an average duration of 26.3 days per case. The corresponding figures for 1923 were 210,238 and 27.3. The supplementary funds compensated in 1924, 2,246 cases of sickness of an average duration of 71.8 days per case, as against 2,075 cases of an average duration of 70.8 days in 1923. In the ordinary sick funds the average duration of sickness per case in 1924 was 23.8 days for men and 32.4 days for women, as against 24.9 and 33.1 days, respectively, in 1923.

Of the registered sick funds in 1924, 486 provided maternity benefits for their female members. These funds had 213,944 female members and compensated 9,356 cases of confinement of an average duration of 29.1 days per case.

The following table shows the revenues and disbursements of the sick funds in 1924 as compared with 1922 and 1923:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF SWEDISH SICK FUNDS, 1922 TO 1924

[Krona at par=26.8 cents; exchange rate was approximately at par in 1924]

Item	Ordinary sick funds	Supplementary sick funds	All sick funds	Item	Ordinary sick funds	Supplementary sick funds	All sick funds
Receipts				*Disbursements*			
	Kronor	*Kronor*	*Kronor*		*Kronor*	*Kronor*	*Kronor*
1922	18,134,794	415,577	18,550,372	1922	16,739,996	367,841	17,107,836
1923	18,405,336	440,159	18,845,495	1923	15,693,904	386,700	16,080,604
1924:				1924:			
Contributions of members	14,737,725	285,420	15,023,145	Sick benefits	12,848,351	311,661	13,160,013
State subsidies	2,775,059	69,061	2,844,120	Hospital treatment	24,593	1,543	26,136
Communal subsidies	264,516	82,494	347,011	Medical care	333,958	8,750	342,708
Employers' subsidies	270,087	216	270,253	Medicines	111,408		111,408
Interest	1,160,039	29,378	1,189,416	Maternity benefits	309,058		309,058
Other receipts	581,638	6,956	588,593	Death benefits	1,073,557		1,073,557
				Administrative expenses	2,206,798	54,531	2,261,329
Total	19,789,014	473,524	20,262,539	Other expenses	194,366	42,970	237,335
				Total	17,102,088	419,556	17,521,644

The net assets of both ordinary and supplementary sick funds combined amounted in 1922 to 23,807,069 kronor, in 1923 to 26,451,487 kronor, and in 1924 to 29,132,735 kronor, or on an average to 29.48, 32.00, and 33.98 kronor per member respectively.

COOPERATION

Present Position of the Cooperative Movement[1]

THERE are few methods better calculated to educate and discipline the minds of the workers than cooperation. * * *

To-day the movement affects more than 50 countries, and there are more than 50,000 organizations which include thirty-five or forty million members. During the last 10 or 15 years the number of members of retail distributive societies has increased in some countries to three times its original figure, for instance in Germany, where it reaches nearly 4,000,000, or in France or Sweden, while in Finland the number has even quadrupled. In some countries again, e. g., Finland, Great Britain (4,702,868 members in 1924), and Switzerland, 10 per cent of the population are members of consumers' cooperative societies. The members are most frequently heads of families, which implies that in these countries more than one-third of the population makes part of its purchases through cooperative organizations. The English and Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Societies are responsible for selling one-seventh of the total amount of tea and sugar consumed in Great Britain. The Swedish cooperative societies already distribute 25 per cent of the dry bread consumed in Sweden. To quote the most impressive of all the examples available, the turnover of the British retail cooperative societies is not far short of £200,000,000 and that of the cooperative wholesale societies exceeds £90,000,000. The English Cooperative Wholesale Society alone (without including the Scottish Wholesale Cooperative Society) is the largest commercial undertaking, the largest manufacturer, and the largest landowner in England. It includes more than 100 undertakings in some 40 of the most varied branches of industry, and its output, which has doubled within the last 10 years, is now nearly £30,000,000. The cooperative societies in Great Britain employed, in 1924, 207,211 employees and workers, whose annual wages amounted to £25,596,587.

Not only in Great Britain, but also in Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and all the great European countries, the consumers' cooperative movement has become a large employer of paid labor through its ever-expanding system of retail shops and through its local, district, or national productive undertakings. All the different labor problems, all the problems with which the [International Labor] Office deals, are raised directly one after another in the working of these societies, large and small—on their boards of management, in national and international cooperative congresses, in connection with collective agreements, local or national, or by means of proposed international agreements.

[1] Extracts from report by Mr. Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office, to the eighth session of the International Labor Conference, May 26, at Geneva. From press release No. 36 of the International Labor Office.

It is generally admitted that cooperative societies have endeavored to institute and maintain model conditions of work for their staff. So far as they are permitted by competition and the interests of their members they have, with regard to hours of work, wages, insurance, holidays with pay, and the prevention and settlement of disputes, usually preceded and sometimes prepared the progress of labor legislation. By reason of the solutions which they have succeeded in finding, solutions sometimes original but always based upon justice and fair treatment between the various legitimate interests, they offer the different research services of the Office a rich field of observation and social experiment.

The part played by cooperation in all its forms since the revolution in world (especially European) economic conditions, and the services which it has rendered to the working classes and even to public administrations, the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated, surely deserve to be carefully recorded. During the war, in practically all the belligerent and in many of the neutral countries of Europe, the public authorities, faced suddenly with the serious and complicated problem of feeding the populace, hastened to turn to the cooperative societies, in which they recognized the best and frequently the only means of large-scale distribution, and the Government departments appealed to their disinterested help in distributing the provisions directly bought by the State or in helping to keep down prices. Since then, practically and unobtrusively the cooperative societies have continued and developed their beneficial work.

It is in those countries which have been most seriously affected by the economic crisis that the part played by the cooperative movement is most noticeable.

The position of the cooperative movement in all its forms has been won by recognition of the eminent services which it has rendered, the value of which has more particularly appeared during recent years, of its undeniable educative value from the economic and social point of view, of the huge numbers comprised within its organizations, and of work done by the men of vision and the administrators who have been engaged and trained in the movement, and it is now more and more called upon to take its part in those increasingly frequent assemblies where the different interests of the community are represented or in which expert bodies collaborate to assist the public authorities or help in the economic administration of the country.

In its work for economic reconstruction based on respect for the rights of labor and the principles of justice for the workers, the cooperative movement will play its part side by side with the employers' or workers' associations in the general activities of the International Labor Office. Cooperation stands firmly for security and progress.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONGRESSES

Proceedings of American Seamen's Convention, 1926

AMONG the matters discussed in the reports of Andrew Furuseth, President of the International Seamen's Union of America, to the 29th annual convention of that body, held in Baltimore, January 11–19, 1926, were the employing of orientals on vessels operated by the United States Fleet Corporation, recent merchant marine conferences, employers' liability or workmen's compensation with reference to seamen, sea power and how it is developed, the smuggling of immigrants and narcotics, congressional bills concerning seamen, and court decisions of interest to seamen, especially the one upholding section 2 of the seamen's act, and reversing Federal lower courts which had ruled that "a seaman was guilty of desertion if he left a vessel that did not observe the law." [1]

The vital importance of the International Seafarers' Federation to the members of the International Seamen's Union of America was emphasized by Victor A. Olander, secretary-treasurer of the latter organization, who declared that that federation "is the one effective medium by which we can maintain direct and continuous affiliation with the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and the trade-union organization of seamen in continental Europe." Mr. Olander also stressed the importance of his organization's being represented at the International Labor Conferences dealing with the interests of seamen and pointed out that the proposed international code for seamen would not only be disadvantageous to European seamen but would be "extremely dangerous" to American seamen as, if adopted, it would greatly interfere with the seamen's act even if the code were not accepted by the United States.

It was stated at one of the sessions that sooner or later the International Seamen's Union of America must set itself to carrying out the program, indorsed at several previous conventions, for the improvement of the standards of seamenship and skill in the American Merchant Marine.

Reports were read on the conditions of various constituent unions.

The committee of the whole directed the legislative committee to work for the passage of a Federal seamen's compensation law, provided, however, that such act "shall not modify any existing remedy."

Austrian Free Unions in 1925

THE Austrian Federation of Free Social-Democratic Unions (*Reichsgewerkschaftskommission*) has recently issued its annual report, for the year 1925, on the development of the member-

[1] Seamen's Journal, San Francisco, February, 1926, p. 39.

ship of its affiliated unions and on their finanical condition.[1] In the year under review Austria underwent the worst economic crisis since the end of the war, and unemployment reached unprecedented levels. These conditions are reflected in the report. They caused a further decrease in the total membership of the affiliated unions, and it is a noteworthy fact that ever since 1919 the curve of the membership movement of the federation has had an upward tendency whenever the unemployment curve manifested a downward tendency and vice versa, as may be seen from the following table:

MOVEMENT OF MEMBERSHIP OF FREE UNIONS AND OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN AUSTRIA, 1919 TO 1925

Year	Membership at end of year			Average number of registered unemployed
	Male	Female	Total	
1919	578,983	193,163	772,146	147,192
1920	685,645	215,175	900,820	32,217
1921	818,237	261,540	1,079,777	32,418
1922	817,237	232,712	1,049,949	79,094
1923	692,839	203,924	896,763	143,962
1924	637,104	190,984	828,088	126,518
1925	621,593	185,922	807,515	183,626

The preceding table shows that the membership of the free unions in Austria reached its highest level in 1921 when unemployment was very low. In 1922 the membership began to decrease slightly, with increasing unemployment. In 1923 unemployment increased rapidly and the membership of the free unions fell to 896,763, as compared with 1,079,777 in 1921. In 1924 there was an apparent improvement in the economic situation but it was of short duration and at the end of the year unemployment was much more extensive than at its beginning, and the union membership fell at the end of the year to 828,088. In 1925 the economic situation grew still worse and the membership decreased to 807,515, a loss of 20,573 members (2.5 per cent) as compared with 1925. It should, moreover, be noted that in 1925 the federation of communal employees with 30,205 members affiliated with the federation of free unions. If these 30,205 members are not included in the total membership, the membership loss of the free unions for the year 1925 amounts to 50,778 members (6.1 per cent).

Of the 807,515 members of the free unions, 521,967 were manual workers, 105,855 were private salaried employees, and 179,693 were public employees. The membership was distributed among 45 central federations and 8 State or local unions. The local unions numbered 3,050. The following unions had the largest membership: Metal workers (114,619), railroad men (86,399), building trades (62,249), public employees (50,743), textile workers (40,836), and workers in food industries (40,100).

The financial report shows that in spite of the unfavorable general economic situation the revenues of the free unions amounted to 20,582,452 schilling [2] as compared with 14,936,214 schilling in 1924.

[1] Gewerkschaftskommission Oesterreichs. Arbeit und Wirtschaft. Vienna, June 1, 1926, pp. 458-486.
[2] Schilling=14.125 cents.

The expenditures increased, however, at a higher ratio than the revenues, 16,884,170 schilling, having been disbursed in 1925, as against 10,454,795 in 1924. Of the total disbursements of the unions, 24.6 per cent went for benefits (exclusive of strike benefits the amount of which is not shown in the report) to members, 2.5 per cent for legal aid, 7.6 per cent for publications (official organs, etc.), 1.6 per cent for educational purposes, 13.7 per cent for organization and propaganda, 24.4 per cent for administration (salaries, rents, supplies, etc.), and 25.6 for miscellaneous purposes.

According to the census of March 7, 1923, the Austrian Republic had a population of 6,526,661 inhabitants. Since the free unions had a membership of 807,515, in 1925, one out of every eight persons of the population was a member of a free union.

Growth of Trade-Unions in New Zealand

TRADE-UNIONISM has had a legal status in New Zealand, according to the official Yearbook of that country for 1926, since 1878, when a trade-union act was passed exempting unions from liability to criminal prosecution for conspiracy on the ground that they were acting in restraint of trade. Under this act unions were to be registered and to submit annual returns as to finances, membership, and the like, but in deference to their desire to keep their affairs private their membership returns were never published. Consequently, there is no record of their growth up to 1900. In that year an amended and consolidated act was passed, setting up machinery for conciliation and arbitration, and providing for annual returns from all unions registered under the act. The membership returns furnished in accordance with this provision have been regularly published by the department of labor.

The figures thus secured show that the number of unions has risen from 175 in 1900 to 402 at the close of 1924, and the membership from 17,989 to 96,822. There are probably some duplications in the membership figures, as a worker may belong to more than one union, but it is believed that this factor of error is not sufficiently large to affect the general accuracy of the returns. The membership showed a steady growth from 1900 to 1914, in which year it reached 73,991. The breaking out of the war was followed by an immediate drop to 67,661 in 1915, succeeded by a rise to 71,587 in 1916. Around this figure it fluctuated till 1919, when it began to rise rapidly, reaching its highest point, 97,719, in 1921. In 1924 it stood at 96,822.

The various industrial groups differed widely in the number and membership of their unions, as shown in the following table.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF REGISTERED UNIONS, DECEMBER 31, 1924

Industrial group	Number of registered unions	Membership	Industrial group	Number of registered unions	Membership
Food, drink, etc	45	9,998	Mining, etc	19	2,309
Clothing, boots, etc	21	5,814	Agricultural and pastoral	12	2,428
Textiles and weaving	9	1,850	Land transport	23	16,820
Building	63	13,095	Shipping and cargo working	31	10,661
Wood manufacture	21	5,610	Hotels, restaurants, etc	13	7,772
Paper manufacture and printing	15	2,562	Miscellaneous	57	10,259
Metal works and engineering	35	5,410			
Other manufactures	38	1,953	Total	402	96,822

Land transport, which is exceeded in number of unions by five industrial groups, shows decidedly the largest membership, due to two railroad unions which together have a membership of 11,964. The building trades lead in the number of unions and stand second in membership, followed at a considerable distance by shipping and cargo working, and by the trades connected with food and drinks.

The actual number of trade-unions and union members in an industrial group are of course less significant than the proportion which the unionized workers in that group bear to its total workers. This ratio can not be brought up to date, for the latest figures as to the industrial distribution of wage earners are those of the census taken in April, 1921. Comparing with these data the membership of the registered unions on December 31, 1920, the following ratios are obtained:

RATIO OF REGISTERED TRADE-UNIONISTS TO TOTAL WAGE EARNERS

Industrial group	Wage earners	Registered trade-unionists	Percentage unionists form of wage earners
Food, drink, etc	19,127	12,467	65
Clothing and drapery manufacture	15,848	6,846	43
Textiles and weaving	3,427	1,618	47
Building construction, etc	18,480	9,914	54
Sawmilling, forestry, etc	12,904	4,656	36
Paper manufacture and printing	6,366	2,279	36
Metal working and engineering	10,838	5,111	47
Other manufactures	10,757	2,026	19
Mining and quarrying	7,485	4,049	54
Agricultural and pastoral	55,549	1,798	3
Hotels, restaurants, etc	36,058	8,757	24
Land transport	24,161	13,150	54
Shipping and cargo working	16,474	14,079	85

Shipping and cargo working show by far the largest proportion of union members, furnishing, also, the largest single group of trade-unionists. Workers connected with the food and drink trades stand second in percentage of membership, while land transport, building and construction, and mining and quarrying all show the same percentage (54) of unionists. Agricultural and pastoral workers, who far outnumber any other group, have only 3 per cent of their number on the union rolls. The group of "other manufactures" shows 19 per cent, and hotel and restaurant workers 24 per cent of union members, no other group being less than one-third unionized, and the proportion runs up to over four-fifths.

WORKERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Wisconsin Federation of Labor's Educational Conference

THE purpose of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor in calling a State-wide conference on education held in Milwaukee April 9 and 10, 1926, is set forth as follows in the published proceedings [1] of the meeting:

1. To bring to our members and to the workers generally a better understanding of all educational activities and to familiarize them with the purposes, functions, and value of the different public institutions of learning.
2. To create a greater recognition of the need of constant attention to the various branches of education.
3. To afford every person the advantage of knowing what particular branch or school is best suited to his particular needs.
4. To emphasize the need of every person to maintain continuous contact with some school by creating a general desire for learning on the part of adults as well as minors.
5. To exchange ideas toward possible improvement in the general system of education.
6. To continue labor's traditional leadership in educational endeavor.
7. To bring about the greatest degree of cooperation in the development of our schools.

Not only were all local unions, city and State labor bodies, and women's labor auxiliary organizations asked to designate delegates to attend the conference, but invitations were extended to experts in special lines of education to take part in the program, which was a very broad one. The subjects of the addresses ranged from the kindergarten to the State university and included discussions on the new elementary school, the junior high school, the library as a supplement to education, training teachers for the new education, financing our schools, a square deal for the country child, and the money value of education.

Among the titles of the papers correlated more closely with labor problems were "Part-time education," "Reclamation by rehabilitation," "Apprenticeship an indispensable branch of education," and "Workers' education."

In tracing the growth and development of part-time education, Dr. R. L. Cooley, director of the Milwaukee Continuation School, stated that what is now known as the part-time school was inaugurated in the United States in Wisconsin under an act passed by the legislature of that State in 1911. He also made the following interesting comparison:

Where other States have followed Wisconsin's lead they have failed in many instances to see that what Wisconsin had planned was adult education. They failed to see the institution as the first round of the ladder of adult education instead of the last round in the ladder of childhood education. The result was that the young people felt in such instances that they were being forced back into short pants one day each week. Where, however, the Wisconsin conception prevailed, they could be expected to feel—and we have in the main not been disappointed—that they had embarked upon adult life.

[1] American Federation of Labor (Wisconsin branch). Proceedings of educational conference under auspices of Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, Milwaukee, Wis., Apr. 9 and 10, 1926. Milwaukee, 1926.

Referring to the frequent opposition to part-time schools on the ground that they decrease the earning power of the student group during the years of attendance at such schools, he said this objection was not founded on fact, but if it were, the instruction received might even be worth the temporary money loss. He declared that if the Milwaukee vocational school were to close "it would be the equivalent of turning 2,500 young people out, full time, upon the child labor market. Undoubtedly the young people would be working the six days for what they now receive in five."

Mr. Joseph H. Brown, assistant supervisor of civilian rehabilitation emphasized the importance of inculcating moral courage in handicapped persons and also the value of vocational guidance to individuals who have little or no comprehensive knowledge regarding their aptitudes or their opportunities.

A much larger percentage of high school graduates is going into the trades than formerly, according to Mr. Walter Simon, supervisor of apprenticeship under the Wisconsin Industrial Commission. He called attention to the growing realization that in the industries an enormous amount of technical and other knowledge must be acquired in order to succeed.

> This mass of knowledge is still in a chaotic state as compared to the orderly and well planned curricula of our schools. In most industries the idea still prevails that the young man entering them as a life's work must rely on himself alone to learn the business. If he has the right stuff in him he will succeed and if not he will remain at the bottom. Because of that theory, the theory that he must leave all guidance and encouragement behind him when he leaves school, many remain at the bottom to the detriment of the industry.

Mr. Lloyd M. Crosgrave, assistant secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau, listed seven of the most important activities of organized labor that are fundamentally educational in purpose, as follows: (1) Workers' colleges; (2) open forums and lectures at regular union meetings; (3) workers' libraries; (4) educational articles in labor publications; (5) labor chautauquas and similar groups; (6) the two full-time labor colleges—Brookwood and Commonwealth; (7) educational activities of labor federation conventions. His address, however, was mainly devoted to workers' colleges and the workers' education bureau. The former, he declared, were giving the individual worker a normal intellectual activity, making him more useful to his union and the community, and aiding him to become a better bargainer in the labor market.

Prof. John R. Commons made some valuable suggestions regarding the possibilities of cooperative constructive research by labor organizations and students of the University of Wisconsin. As a result of "dig-it-up" activities of this kind, he thinks that we shall "be in a position in this State to have as fine a workers' education movement as we can find anywhere in the world."

Workers' Institutes in Finland [1]

IN FINLAND the average laborer was unable to avail himself of the public extension colleges of his country because of the time and expense involved. In order to meet their educational needs, therefore, the workers began about 1899 to set up their own institutes in the cities and towns, the movement being stimulated by the curtailment, under Russian rule, of certain rights and privileges which had been granted under the Finnish constitution. It was felt that it was "most important that every man in the country be educated to live in freedom, although apparently robbed of it." Brief lecture courses were inaugurated for the workers, who were so eager to learn that ordinary classroom work was also started.

New legislation of 1906 accorded every man and woman in Finland the franchise. Education was regarded as imperative. Existing workers' institutes were overrun with students and additional institutes were organized. During the World War the movement was, of course, retarded, but after the civil war which broke out in Finland in 1918, the workers' educational movement expanded considerably. Before 1918 there were 10 workers' institutes, and at present there are approximately 40. They show a tendency to spread all over the country. The total membership is close to 20,000, the small institutes having from 50 to 150 members, while the larger undertakings average from 300 to 500 or more members. The Helsinki Workers' Institute has a membership of from 5,000 to 6,000.

The Union of Workers' Institutes endeavors to extend the movement and acts as a central agency in various matters for its affiliated undertakings.

The institutes are open in the evenings, so that all who wish can attend them while pursuing their daily occupations. They provide popular lectures, classes in the principal elementary subjects, instruction in handwork and domestic economy, a library, evenings for discussion, social evenings, popular festivals and excursions, and in general try to interest their members in educational pursuits. They keep out of social, political, and religious party quarrels, accepting as members citizens of every denomination.

As a rule the institutes are the property of the community, although some of them are owned by special guaranty associations and some by industrial firms.

These educational undertakings are managed by committees upon which there are ordinarily workers' representatives. Every institute has a director who may or may not devote his whole time to the office. Some of the institutes also have directoresses for women's education. Assistant lecturers and teachers are drawn from the teaching forces of the local schools. Roughly speaking, the terms of the institutes run from September 15 to December 15 and from January 15 to April 15.

The Government appropriates funds to meet approximately 50 per cent of the expenses of the institutes, such enterprises being subject to the inspection of the board of schools.

In Finland there is an ever-broadening realization of the immense social significance of the movement for adult workers' education.

[1] Workers' Education. New York, May, 1926. Adult Education in Finland, by Ville Hynynen, pp. 1–5.

Application of the Apprenticeship Tax in France [1]

AN APPRENTICESHIP tax was provided for in article 25 of the French financial law passed July 13, 1925. By the terms of the law a so-called apprenticeship tax is imposed on every person or organization engaged in industrial, commercial, or mining enterprises, with certain exceptions, whose annual pay roll amounts to more than 10,000 francs.

The tax is to be used to extend the work of trade, commercial, and industrial schools, of the national vocational schools, and of occupational or other courses which have for their object the restoration of apprenticeship training or the preparation of young people for a commercial or industrial occupation, and also to extend the development of scientific laboratories.

A decree dated January 9, 1926, fixes the conditions under which the law is to be carried out. By the terms of this decree the head of each enterprise subject to the tax is required to furnish a statement to the prefect of the department before March 1 of each year showing the total amount paid out in wages, salaries, and bonuses during the preceding year; the number of workers over 18 years, and the number under 18, including the number of apprentices; and the amounts paid out in connection with the maintenance of occupational and technical courses for the employees of the establishment.

If the amounts expended for educational purposes seem to be sufficient to justify a claim for exemption from payment of all or part of the tax, the Departmental Committee of Technical Education, which has charge of the enforcement of the law, makes an investigation through its own inspectors, the labor inspectors, or mining engineers, to determine whether or not the exemption is justified. This committee fixes the amount of the tax due from each enterprise after examining all the data submitted to it. The committee is required to hold a special session each year before the first of June, for the purpose of making up the tax registers, at which meeting an equal number of employers and employees from the different industries are represented.

[1] Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de l'Hygiène, July-September, 1925, pp. 110-112; January-March, 1926, pp. 15-20.

REHABILITATION

Training and Placement Methods in Civilian Rehabilitation

METHODS of training and placement are outstanding subjects in the report of the proceedings of the National Conference on Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled Civilian, which was held at Cleveland September 29–October 2, 1925, and the proceedings of which have been recently published.[1]

Training

SPEAKING on the feasibility of training methods, W. W. Grant, supervisor of rehabilitation in Iowa, made a distinction between the cases of young or immature persons and those of mature persons. The mature disabled should, in his judgment, be restored to employment at the earliest possible moment "either with or without limited practical training." If they have had stable employment their return to work will be facilitated by friendly employers and fellow workmen. The difficulties of getting good results from persons who have been unstable in employment are emphazised. It is because these unstable trainees are troublesome and therefore conspicuous that many think of them "as our largest group."

He considers it inadvisable to pursue the policy of limited training with the younger group, which has the natural advantage of youth. In dealing with this group it seems very important, however, "that all hands think in terms of ultimate jobs rather than courses of study." Each case is a problem in itself. The greatest differences in disabled persons are in "the push and ambition and 'the will to do' and their natural opportunities for doing it." Unfortunately, many, even after they are trained, lack self-confidence, personality, morale, social contact, initiative, and faith.

Russell R. Clarke, assistant supervisor of rehabilitation, Illinois, defined supervision as "the acts of assisting the client in selecting the proper vocation, in securing the right preparation, in seeing that he receives the best possible training available; that he obtains the job for which he is prepared; that he takes full advantage of his opportunities; and that he does not take advantage of his State and Government."

A trainee in an average business house or factory requires closer supervision by the rehabilitation officer than a trainee in school. Although training on the job is not so extensively used as school training, the former method has in many cases produced highly satisfactory results. Mr. Grant questioned whether it showed sound judgment to have a great variety of training. He suggested the advisability of studying the market. If the disabled man is trained for an unusual occupation, a change of conditions may throw

[1] Proceedings published by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

him out of work permanently. The possibility might also serve as a caution against too free use of correspondence courses.

The most critical stage in supervision is that of the adjustment of the rehabilitant to the job he takes after having finished his training. Field agents' visits should continue long enough after placement to make sure rehabilitation is actually completed.

S. S. Riddle, of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Rehabilitation, reported that the average age of registrants in his State is about 40 years. A very large percentage of these applicants are illiterate in English and many are foreign born. The training under this bureau in most cases is superficial and merely fits the disabled person for some work which is comparatively easy to do after a short period of instruction on the job. The fact that so many disabled persons have family responsibilities necessitates brief training periods and precludes ambitious programs.

Placement

THE sympathetic appeal to employers in connection with the placement of rehabilitants, although often successful, is not a desirable procedure, according to Helen M. Alvord, secretary of the Toledo Industrial Bureau of Social Research, who spoke on methods of placement in large cities. She held that "vocational rehabilitation work has a program so constructive that it does not have to rely upon an appeal to one's emotion for results." Industries should be given a true conception of the aim and scope of rehabilitation. This understanding is especially necessary for foremen and employment managers.

In Toledo an advisory committee for the local rehabilitation bureau was selected from the personnel managers of the most important business and industrial establishments of the city. This committee was brought in actual contact with rehabilitation cases about which the committee members were consulted. In this way these managers became familiar with vocational rehabilitation activities and this knowledge was passed on to other industrial managers.

In Rochester, N. Y., however, the advisory-committee scheme has not been especially successful, as the important men on this committee are so busy that it has been difficult to get them together for a conference on rehabilitation. In that city, therefore, the rehabilitation agents have had to rely mainly on personal contacts with employers through visits to industrial establishments.

Placement in small towns where there are few industries is particularly difficult, H. W. Nichols, rehabilitation supervisor, Kentucky, pointed out. He suggested that the opportunities in such towns should be listed and the special characteristics of these communities taken into consideration in deciding upon a training program.

The three principal barriers which employers raise in connection with the taking on of disabled workers are, Mrs. Melba Roach Tippett, rehabilitation agent, Wisconsin, declared: (1) Incredulity as to disabled persons' possibilities for usefulness; (2) the fear that the rehabilitant is likely to be injured a second time; (3) the insistence on physical examination.

Speaking of the responsibility of government in vocational rehabilitation programs, Hon. James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, said:

> Restoring and reclaiming the abilities of disabled workers has been a nation-wide undertaking since 1920. Then, as now, it was realized that an unproductive group in our citizenry is a serious financial loss to the Nation. The possibility of utilizing the working abilities of all members of society should be looked upon as a community or Government obligation. Little argument is needed to show that it is not only bad economics, but also inhuman to permit imperfect persons to remain dependent upon relatives, family, or society. Making it possible for each member of society to pay his own way is a moral obligation of organized government and should be developed on that basis, rather than on the basis of impulsive charity or misdirected sentiment.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Wage Payment Legislation

IN 1776 Adam Smith wrote that wages are dependent on contracts between two parties "whose interests are by no means the same. The workman desires to get as much, the master to give as little, as possible." Much earlier was the complaint of Jacob made to his wives that his father-in-law, Laban, "hath deceived me and changed my wages ten times." No legislation existed to which he could appeal, but in these modern days legislatures and courts have combined to protect the parties to a contract for hire against arbitrary action and oppression on the one side and default on the other, but with such incompleteness of success that new measures are sought out from time to time and attempts increasingly made by collective action to accomplish through bargaining what legislators and judges have failed to attain. Alleged equality of status and the dignity of manhood rights have been the background of a bargaining theory that still fructifies into such decisions as that of the Supreme Court overthrowing a minimum wage law for women (Adkins *v.* Children's Hospital (1923), 261 U. S. 525, 43 Sup. Ct. 394), denying the power of the State to intervene in behalf of a class of workers assumed by Congress to be entitled to the benefits of protection on account of certain differences of needs and capabilities and rejecting arguments in favor of such legislation from the standpoint of a public policy which would establish legal standards on grounds of health and morals.

The fact remains that there have been numerous legislative interferences and limitations on the free action of both men and women in respect of contracts for private employment, including the wage term. Some of these concern the amounts of wages, but the greater number confine themselves to questions of payment—times, forms, medium, status as compared with other debts, security from seizure, etc. Bulletin No. 408 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics collected in some 150 pages texts of laws, summaries of decisions, and an enumeration of certain standardized requirements that relate to the payment of wages in the various States of the Union, with some provided by congressional action.

Interference with freedom of contract

AS ALREADY intimated, legislation of this class is clearly an interference with the freedom of contract, its evident purpose being to protect the weaker party to the bargain against the disadvantage of his inferior position, such regulation being regarded as a matter of public welfare. A strict interpretation of the principle of freedom of contract would eliminate all legislation of this type. Thus a justice

of the Supreme Court felt justified in saying that "it is from the nature of things impossible to uphold the freedom of contract and right of private property without at the same time recognizing as legitimate those inequalities of fortune that are the necessary result of the exercise of those rights." (Coppage *v.* Kansas (1915), 236 U. S. 1, 17; 35 Sup. Ct. 240, 244, 245.) Here a law attempting to build up a platform on which the workman should negotiate his contracts was declared unconstitutional. The opposite view was expressed by a British labor union in 1871, when it said: "It is a sound principle of universal law, established by the wisdom of more than 2,000 years, that where in the necessary imperfection of human affairs the parties to a contract or dealing do not stand on equal footing, but one has an undue power to oppress or mislead the other, law should step in to succor the weaker party"; and as phrased by a more recent writer, "Wherever the economic conditions of the parties concerned are unequal, legal freedom of contract merely enables the superior in strategic strength to dictate the terms." A study of the laws and decisions set forth in the bulletin noted suggests that a middle course has been adopted, but obviously a straight line has not been drawn. Different courts have taken diverse attitudes on identical points, while the same court, perhaps differently constituted, has at different times largely modified its position. The extent to which such regulative legislation can go is far from settled. Various laws have been declared unconstitutional as departing from fixed principles, while constructions have been accepted in some cases which have apparently established doctrines previously rejected.

Few attempts have been made at fixing the actual rate of wages to be paid in private employments, though in some privately owned public-service activities, notably interstate commerce, a measure of control has been undertaken and sustained; but for private employments generally a definite barrier against the fixing of rates seems to exist, at least so long as the doctrine in the Adkins case prevails, though in almost every other aspect regulative laws have been upheld.

Employment on Public Works

WHERE the employment is on public works, the funds for payment of wages being raised by taxation, the power of the State or its agency to prescribe the terms of the contract, including the rate of wages, has been sustained after some conflict. Thus in 1901 the New York Court of Appeals held that a law requiring contractors on public works to pay not less than the current rate of wages in the locality was an invasion of the rights of liberty and property, placing undue restriction on both the city and the contractors. Later (1904) this court concluded that the city might be bound by a State law, but that the contractor was at liberty to contract freely with his workmen despite the law. The Supreme Court of Indiana likewise denied the power of the legislature to bind either cities or contractors (1903); but in the same year the United States Supreme Court declared municipalities to be agents of the State for the performance of certain duties relegated to them as a matter of governmental convenience, so that the State law could dictate to the city, and the contractor must meet the requirements of the other party if he wishes to do business with it.

The foregoing decision apparently established the doctrine of State control as to public employments, but a factor of uncertainty has been introduced by a Supreme Court decision of 1926, in which the customary phrase "current rate of wages" was said to be too vague and uncertain to furnish a basis for the enforcement of a penal law, the term "locality" being also capable of a fatally indefinite range of interpretations.

What effect this recent decision will have on similar laws in other jurisdictions can only be surmised. The phrase has been regarded as sufficiently definite by the courts of New York and others, but with this precedent any party inclined to raise objection will feel strongly fortified in his attempt to overthrow the law. The consequences of a similar declaration have been more fully realized in the case of minimum wage legislation, which is the most elaborate and extensive effort as to wage-rate regulation ever attempted in the United States. State courts in rapid succession maintained the validity of such laws in their application to women and children, one decision being at least countenanced by the Supreme Court in a four to four decision, one member not voting; but when a case came up with reference to the act of Congress applicable to the District of Columbia, an adverse decision of the local court was affirmed by the Supreme Court in the Adkins case already noted. Subsequent action by State and Federal courts has demonstrated the disastrous consequences of such an influential ruling as that made by the Supreme Court so far as the element of compulsion is concerned; the validity of the Massachusetts law, which lacks any coercive provision, is unaffected.

The foregoing series of laws and decisions illustrates the difficulties that must be overcome if a new idea in legislation is to attain acceptance. As to minimum wage laws, defeat is the present verdict, while as to rates of wages on public works the question relates to a sufficiently definite formulation of a rule rather than to the vindication of a principle. In other words, while the Supreme Court has upheld the principle, it has condemned one form at least of its attempted application, and the way out is not entirely clear.

More or less closely corresponding histories could be written of laws requiring payment for all coal mined, i. e., previous to or regardless of grading by screen; laws prohibiting the payment of wages in scrip, time checks, or tokens; laws directing wages to be paid weekly or biweekly; laws providing penalties for the nonpayment of wages on the termination of the employment, etc. The principle involved in each class of law named may be said to be generally recognized, but only after traveling a road beset with judicial obstacles and with occasional reversals. In some instances the courts waxed eloquent in ironical denunciation of interference with the freedom of contract and the placing of adult men under tutelage as if incompetent to contract for payment at times and in mediums acceptable to them without the intervention of legislative guardianship.

The principle seems well established at the present time, however, that the public welfare is served by the frequent payment of wages so that cash purchases may be made of the necessaries of life; and that the State is likewise justifiably interested in the matter of the medium of payment, so that nontransferable scrip or store orders payable only to the designated establishments may be forbidden.

Reason for Wage Payment Legislation

CERTAINLY no less protective of the rights of the worker, and more specifically of those dependent on him, are laws that regulate the assignment of wages or exempt certain amounts from execution. Such laws have regard for the economic needs of the workers and their families, and while they directly interfere with an assumed free action by the worker that might involve the complete sequestration of his earnings for the benefit of an urgent or artful creditor, they likewise serve notice on all creditors that there is a limitation set by law, on grounds of public policy, restricting the amounts which may be obtainable from a workman within any given period of time.

It is obviously the needs of the worker, dependent on relatively small and constant income, that furnishes the basis for laws providing for the preference of wage debts over the general liabilities of the employer. The claim of the laborer to a return for his services by reason of the benefit conferred upon the object worked upon has long been recognized, the common law giving a lien on the property, enforceable by sale, from the returns of which claims of the workmen are to have first settlement. In practically every State statutory enactments exist defining and enforcing the right, which extends to both real and personal property. Such right belongs to the worker as such, though in general an assignment may be made; and the statement has been made that the preference given by the Federal bankruptcy act affects the debt and not the person owed, following the wage claim into the hands of an assignee. This position of the Supreme Court is in contravention of that taken by some State courts, which have declared the preference granted by a priority statute to be a personal right and have denied subrogation where the president of a corporation advanced private funds for the payment of wage debts, seeking to recover from the general assets on the basis of the employees' preference.

These are some of the questions discussed and the classes of laws considered in the bulletin noted. A summary of selected decisions, without attempting an exhaustive treatment, constitutes the first section; while the second part is made up of texts and abridgments setting forth the specific provisions of existing laws, followed by an index giving references to the subjects presented. What is here set forth is one phase of the labor law, not indeed addressed to the subject of the physical safety of the worker, as is so large a part of the statutes enacted in the general field, but none the less protective in its purport, the intent being to secure the payment and safeguard the possession of the worker's earnings, even though the State is powerless to indicate their amount in so far as private industry is concerned.

"Current Rate of Wages" on Public Works

INTEREST attaches to a recent decision of the municipal court of New York City (Campbell *v.* City of New York, 216 N. Y. Supp. 141), involving the question of constitutionality of the wage law of that State by reason of its relation to a decision of the Supreme

Court in the same field. A provision of that law requires that wages for laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed upon the public works of the State or its municipalities shall be not less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality where the work is done. Frank Campbell had rendered service as a painter between May 21, 1923, and January 7, 1925, receiving therefor uniformly the sum of $9 per day. During a part of the time the prevailing rate for painters in the city was $10 per day, while for the last year it was $10.50. An action was brought to recover the difference between the amount paid and the standard rate claimed.

In defending the action, the city relied on the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Connally *v.* General Construction Co. (1926), 269 U. S. 385, 46 Sup. Ct. 126 (see Monthly Labor Review, February, 1926, pp. 198, 199). In that case the Supreme Court had declared unconstitutional an Oklahoma statute of similar effect, though penal in its nature and entailing severe penalties for violation. The court there held that there was "a double uncertainty, fatal to its validity as a criminal statute," because the phrase "current rate of wages" indicated no definite sum or amount, while the word "locality" was so lacking in accuracy as not to be a sufficient basis for criminal law.

The New York court stressed somewhat the penal aspect of the Oklahoma statute, and pointed out that the action here was simply for a recovery of a balance claimed due as wages. The history of the New York statute was discussed briefly, involving an early similar enactment held unconstitutional under the terms of the State constitution. Subsequent amendment of this document was followed by the enactment of a new statute which had been sustained by the State court of appeals in various cases, relying in part on the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Atkin *v.* Kansas, 191 U. S. 207, 24 Sup. Ct. 124, in which a law fixing an eight-hour day on public works was held valid. It was further pointed out that "the terms 'prevailing rate of wages' and 'locality' have been defined by the courts of this State," in view of which decisions by the highest court of the State, the municipal court felt constrained to conform and apply the law as valid for the purposes of the present litigation.

A somewhat unusual sequel to this decision was the computation of the plaintiff's recovery by the court in an amount in excess of his claim. The claim was for $595 as the difference between the wages received and those payable under the law. Nothing was allowed for certain days for which the wages were not protested, but, computing protested periods, the court found a total of $610.38 due, besides interest from the date of filing the notice of the claim amounting to $40.97, the total judgment being for $651.35.

Labor Legislation of Bolivia

A COMPENDIUM of the important labor laws of Bolivia (Legislacion Social, Leyes Protectores de Empleados y Obreros) has been received recently by this bureau from the United States Ambassador to Bolivia. Among the laws contained therein are a

worker's compulsory savings law [1] and a law regulating the working conditions of commercial and industrial employees.[2]

Worker's Compulsory Savings Law

THE Bolivian law making saving compulsory for workmen covers railroad and street railway workers, miners, and salaried workers in general, exceptions being made in the case of those receiving a salary of less than two bolivianos [3] a day and domestic servants.

Employers are to deduct 5 per cent of the daily wages of their workmen, making deposits of these sums in the local banks to the credit of the individual employees, specifying the names, addresses and amount belonging to each worker. The latter is given a bank book showing his account, which is nontransferable and which draws interest at the legal rate.

Withdrawal of the entire savings account or of a part thereof may be made (1) when the worker is physically disabled due to an accident or to old age; (2) upon the death of the worker's spouse or children; (3) upon the marriage of a daughter; (4) when the worker leaves the country for at least a year; (5) when he is out of work due to a shutdown, not because of a strike; (6) upon the worker's retirement and for the purpose of investing the money at a higher rate of interest; or (7) for the purpose of establishing a business or acquiring property. Upon the death of the worker his savings are distributed among his legal heirs.

An employer who violates this law by defrauding the laborer shall be penalized in proportion to the amount illegally withheld.

Law Regulating Working Conditions of Commercial and Industrial Employees

THE law regulating the labor conditions of commercial and industrial employees, includes salaried employees of State or private railway enterprises and mine workers.

Besides providing for an 8-hour working-day the law specifies that all overtime work shall be paid for at twice the ordinary rate.

In the event of an employee's illness, if caused by or in any way resulting from the work in which he is engaged, the employer is obliged to furnish medical and pharmaceutical attention until his recovery and in the event of death to defray the funeral expenses. However, if the employee's death is not connected with his employment the employer is required only to pay the equivalent of one month's pay.

The employees are to receive an annual bonus of at least one month's salary, provided their employer has made during the year net profits sufficient to warrant said payments.

If the duration of the employment has not been fixed in writing, the employer may give the employee a written notice 90 days in advance to terminate the contract. An employee has a right to give up his position provided he gives the employer 40 days' notice. In the former case, if the employee's service was continuous, the employer

[1] Passed Jan. 25, 1924.
[2] Passed Nov. 21, 1924.
[3] The average exchange rate of the boliviano for the year 1924=29.68 cents.

is obliged to pay him compensation based on his previous pay according to the following scale: For 3 months to 1 year's service, 1 month's salary; for 2 to 5 year's service, 3 months' salary; for 5 to 10 years' service, 6 months' salary; for 10 to 20 years' service, 1 year's salary; for 20 to 25 years' service, 16 months' salary; and for 25 to 30 years' service, 20 months' salary. If an employee is dismissed owing to a reduction in the employer's force as a result of business losses, only half the above compensation shall be paid. In the event of an employee quitting his job voluntarily or as a result of illness or serious misconduct, he is not entitled to any compensation.

All differences arising between employers and employees regarding the work or wages are to be settled by a special court at a single hearing, from which there is no appeal. Neither the rights conferred by this law on employees nor the benefits paid under it may be renounced or attached.

New Labor Law of Guatemala

UPON its publication in the official journal of Guatemala, El Guatemalteco, on May 13, 1926, the new labor law of that Republic (No. 1434), after having been adopted by the legislative Assembly, became effective. The most important provisions are given below.

Employment of Women and Children

THE law forbids the employment of children under 15 years of age in industrial or commercial establishments. It prohibits children under 18 years from working in dangerous and unhealthful occupations and at night between the hours of 7 p. m. and 7 a. m. Boys under 15 years of age and unmarried girls under 18 years may not be engaged in employment which is carried on in streets, parks, or public places.

Among the occupations which are forbidden to young persons under 21 years of age are the following: All underground work, the sweeping of city streets, the cleaning of machinery while in motion, and work in establishments which sell intoxicating liquors. Work such as the repairing or painting of buildings where the use of scaffolding is required is prohibited for minors under 18 years.

Industrial and commercial establishments may not employ women for five weeks after their confinement. An expectant mother, upon presentation of a doctor's certificate may absent herself from work four weeks before the estimated date of her confinement without losing her position, and for this time and for the five weeks following childbirth, her employer must pay her 75 per cent of her regular wages. Such woman workers are to be allowed a 15-minute nursing period every three hours. If a woman who has complied with her employment contract is discharged within a period of three months before or after childbirth, she is entitled to three months wages. Violations of provisions regarding the employment of women and children are punishable by fines of from 25 to 50 quetzales.[1]

[1] 1 quetzal=60 pesos or $1.

Wages and Hours

ALL wages shall be paid in legal currency; payments, however, must not be made on days of rest nor in places where alcoholic beverages are sold. No employer may make deductions of more than 10 per cent from a worker's wages for loans. Workers in industrial plants are to be paid weekly, while all others are to be paid at least once a month.

The law establishes the maximum 8-hour day and 48-hour week in both public and private industrial and commercial establishments, and also one rest day for every six days of work. It specifies that the weekly rest day shall be preferably on Sunday and shall cover a period of 24 consecutive hours. However, if the Sunday rest day interferes with the normal functioning of an establishment which affects public service, another day during the week may be selected, or the rest day may extend from Sunday noon to Monday noon, or the shift system of work may be employed.

Contracts of Employment

CONTRACTS may be made for a fixed period or for a specified task. If the duration of the employment is not stated in the contract, it shall be regulated by the customs of the locality or the special circumstances surrounding the industry or business contemplated. Services for an indefinite period may be terminated at the will of either of the contracting parties on giving 15 days' notice. Upon the completion of the contract the employer or his representative shall furnish the worker with a certificate bearing the date of the beginning and of the ending of the work and the type thereof.

Labor Disputes and Their Settlement

NOTICE of strikes or lockouts in all public services is to be published two weeks in advance and in all other instances one week in advance. The penalty for acts of intimidation or violence against persons or property by the participants in a strike shall be one-third greater than would ordinarily be imposed.

The law provides that differences and disputes between employers and workers shall be submitted for settlement to a conciliation board. In case the parties then fail to agree they may if they so desire present their claims to an arbitral tribunal which shall announce its award within eight days. Such decisions are made binding for from one to three years. Employers are prohibited from suspending work or dismissing workers during the period of conciliation and arbitration.

New Indian Trade-Union Act

ACCORDING to the All-India Trade-Union Bulletin of May, 1926, the Indian Assembly and Council of State have passed a trade-union act providing for the registration and defining the legitimate activities of trade-unions. Trade-unionists have been pressing for such a bill for four years, but there has been strenuous

opposition, and the original text of the bill had to be greatly modified before it could be passed.

Under the terms of the bill, each local government is to appoint a registrar of trade-unions for its Province. On the application of seven or more members of a union, the registrar is to examine the organization, and if it is found to comply with the terms of the law he must register it and issue to its officers a certificate of registration. Unions thus registered must comply with certain regulations as to methods of bookkeeping, audits, etc., and at least half of their officers must be persons actually engaged or employed in an industry with which the trade-union is connected. There are a number of minor regulations in the act, but the most important provisions concern the objects for which a registered union may use its funds, and the activities in which it may engage without exposing its officers and members to the risk of trial for conspiracy or to action for civil damages.

The objects for which funds may be used include all administrative expenses, legal costs in suits over trade-union rights and activities, the conduct of trade disputes on behalf of the trade-union or any member thereof, benefit features of every kind, the carrying on of an insurance business confined to union members, educational, social, or religious work for and among members and their dependents, publications devoted mainly to discussions concerning workers and employers as such, and contributions to any cause intended to benefit workmen in general.

It will be noticed that political activities are not included among the objects of legitimate expenditure, but a registered trade-union may provide for these by establishing a special fund devoted to advancing the civic and political interests of its members. Contributions to this fund must be voluntary, and no member may be penalized in any manner for a failure or refusal to contribute. The purposes for which it may be used include the payment of election expenses of candidates, the maintenance of any person elected to a legislative body, the holding of political meetings, distribution of political literature, and the like.

As to activities permitted to registered unions, it is specially provided that no officer or member shall be liable to a charge of criminal conspiracy because of action undertaken by agreement in furtherance of a trade dispute, "unless the agreement is an agreement to commit an offense." In other words, action which would be permissible for an individual does not become a conspiracy when planned by a union. Moreover, no officer or member of a trade-union is to incur any legal liability because of action taken in furtherance of a trade dispute when the only complaint which can be made against such action is that it "induces some other person to break a contract of employment, or that it is in interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or of his labor as he wills." A registered trade-union is not to be held liable for any wrongful act done in furtherance of a trade dispute by its agent if it is proved that the agent acted without the knowledge of, or contrary to express instruction given by the executive of the trade-union. Finally:

> Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, an agreement between the members of a registered trade-union shall not

be void or voidable merely by reason of the fact that any of the objects of the agreement are in restraint of trade:

Provided that nothing in this section shall enable any civil court to entertain any legal proceeding instituted for the express purpose of enforcing or recovering damages for the breach of any agreement concerning the conditions on which any members of a trade-union shall or shall not sell their goods, transact business, employ, or be employed.

Peruvian Law Governing Commercial Employees

THE following is a digest of the more important provisions of a Peruvian law [1] which regulates the working conditions and protects commercial employees as distinguished from industrial workers.

If the duration of the employment or service is not fixed by contract, either of the parties may terminate the employment, the employer by giving the employee 90 days' notice and the employee by giving the employer 40 days' notice. In the event of an employee's dismissal he will be entitled to compensation according to the following scale: Under two years' service, 1 salary payment; from 2 to 5 years, 2 salary payments; from 5 to 10 years, 4 salary payments; from 10 to 20 years, 8 salary payments; from 20 to 25 years, 10 salary payments; and from 25 to 30 years, 12 salary payments.

If an employee leaves his employment without notifying his employer he loses all the rights and benefits conferred by this law. If an employer, on account of a decline in business, has to reduce his force and dismisses an employee, he is required to pay the latter only half of the compensation otherwise provided.

Any disputes which may arise between employers and employees shall be settled by an arbitral tribunal, consisting of one member nominated by the employer, one by the employees concerned in the dispute, and one Government representative, whose decision is to be rendered within 30 days and from which there shall be no appeal.

An employee who has rendered four years' continuous service with the same employer is entitled to a life insurance policy, taken out by his employer, in an amount equal to one-third of the total amount of his salary during the four years' service, and the employer shall pay the premiums as long as such employee remains in his service. On the death of the employee, his wife and descendants are to receive the amount of the policy, and if there are none such surviving the unmarried sisters and brothers under 18 years of age shall be the beneficiaries. If an employee dies before he has worked the four years necessary to acquire the policy, the employer is to pay his funeral expenses and, in addition, an amount equivalent to the salary of the deceased for two pay periods to the widow or nearest relatives.

If an employee is permanently disabled and it is clear that this has occurred in the course of his employment, the employer shall pay him one-fifth of his salary for the rest of his life. If only temporarily incapacitated he shall receive his full salary during the first two months and thereafter a reduction of 20 per cent per month until a period of six months has elapsed from the date of his illness.

Employees sharing in the profits of the employer's business are not entitled to the benefits conferred by this law. The rights granted thereby may not be renounced nor attached.

[1] Law (No. 4916) enacted Jan. 28, 1924.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Industrial Disputes in the United States, January to March, 1926

ACCORDING to information received by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, 249 industrial disputes resulting in strikes or lockouts occurred in this country during the first quarter of 1926.

Since, in some instances, the reports do not reach the bureau until some time after the stoppages occur, the number of strikes occurring during the quarter was perhaps a little larger than the above figure. Complete data relative to many of these strikes have not been received by the bureau, and it has not been possible to verify all that have been received. The figures in the following tables should therefore be regarded as preliminary.

The statement following shows the number of disputes beginning in the first quarter of 1925 and 1926, by months:

	1925	1926
January	94	72
February	89	76
March	85	80
Month not stated	22	21
Total	290	249

Important Strikes

THE two industrial disturbances of major importance during the quarter were the fur workers' strike beginning in February and the Passaic textile strike or strikes beginning in January.

The fur workers of New York City were called out on general strike effective at 10 o'clock a. m. February 16, 1926. The strike order applied to some 12,000 workers of both sexes in about 2,000 shops. This action followed the lockout order of the Associated Fur Manufacturers' Association (Inc.) of February 11, affecting 5,000 or more workers in the shops it controlled. The strike order of the union, however, included not only the manufacturers' association, but the independent manufacturers, who immediately declared a lockout. The agreement under which the furriers had been working expired January 31, 1926, and the two sides had been unable to get together upon the terms of a new agreement, in which the union wanted to include a 40-hour week, a contribution from the employers of 3 per cent of their pay rolls for the establishment of a fund to insure all workers against periods of unemployment, and an equal division of the work during the year to minimize the slack season and the lay-off.

An agreement, subject to ratification by the respective organizations, was finally reached on June 11, 1926, and ratified on June 15. The workers began to return on the 16th, more than four months after the disturbance began.

By this strike the workers gained a minimum wage increase of 10 per cent and a 40-hour week during eight months of the year, "overtime" during September, October, November, and December, consisting of four hours on Saturday, being permitted, to be paid for at single-time rate.

The following full account of the settlement is taken from the June issue of The Fur Worker, the "official organ of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada":

After a protracted conference on Thursday, June 10, lasting until Friday, June 11, 3.30 a. m., the 17-week-old strike of the New York furriers was finally settled. For some days previously outside mediators had been ironing out the points acceptable to both parties. The main difficulty seems to have been what points the union should barter away in order to gain a 40-hour week for eight months in the year. In the editorial and other columns in this issue the new agreement is closely analyzed. Here the changes are given with explanatory notes.

The twelve points

1. One collective agreement in the industry.

(NOTE.—Until now there was only one collective agreement with the Associated Fur Manufacturers, while all the independents signed individual agreements with the union. Most of these employers were required to deposit cash security as guaranty for their compliance with provisions, and the union officials were free to visit their shops at any time for purpose of control. They could not visit any association shop save in company with the appointed official of the association. Since two new associations have recently sprung up, most of the employers will now seemingly enjoy unusual privileges.)

2. Agreement to terminate January 31, 1929.

3. Hours of work, 40 per week; five-day week.

4. No overtime except that during the months of September, October, November, December, manufacturers are permitted to work 4 hours on Saturday. Single time to be paid for such hours.

(NOTE.—By these terms the workers lose the benefit of time-and-a-half payment for overtime. In other words it means that during the four busy months there will be a six-day week consisting of 44 hours. So that the union did not secure a clear gain of the five-day 40-hour week.)

5. Legal holidays, 10; New Year, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday shall not be paid for.

(NOTE.—Thus the workers lose three days' wages a year.)

6. Minimum wage increase 10 per cent. Second-class work revised and limited to following skins: Angora, astrakhan (common), buffalo, coneys, dog, hamster, horse, jackal, kangaroo, llama, lion, mice, mufflon, American opossum, rabbits (all types), sheep, swan, thibet, wallaby, wombat, and zebra.

7. Foremanship: Each firm is allowed one foreman for nailing, operating, and cutting, and one foreman (head finisher) for finishers. A firm, one of whose members is actually continuously managing the shop, is not entitled to a foreman for operating, nailing, and cutting unless it employs at least 10 workers excluding finishers. For finishers that intent is not to limit the employment of a foreman in such a case.

The conference committee shall have authority to legislate on this subject as the needs of the situation may demand.

8. No apprentices be permitted until February 1, 1928.

9. No worker shall be discharged in a week preceding a holiday week.

10. The entire garment shall be made on the same premises and no section of a garment shall be given out to contractors.

Paragraph 3 of article 28 to read: Firms giving out merchandise for the production of complete garments to be made by any other firm shall immediately file the names of such firm or firms with the conference committee. It is understood that in the exercise of the right of the manufacturer to give such work to other firms first consideration and preference shall be given to the workers employed directly by the firm.

(NOTE.—The changes in this provision imply a mere change of words. The words "part of a garment" in the old agreement are replaced by the word

"merchandise" and the words "outside shop or contractor" are replaced by the words "any other firm or firms".)

11. Eliminate article 31 of the agreement.

(NOTE.—This implies the loss of the unemployment insurance fund.)

12. Penalties: (a) For violation of overtime—

First offense: The worker pays the amount earned at time and a half—the employer the same amount.

Second offense: Double the amount of first offense.

(b) For violation of minimum scale—

First offense: The worker pays the amount under the scale collected. The employer pays the same amount.

Second offense: Double the amount of first offense.

(c) For violation of contracting regulations—

First offense: A maximum of $150.

Second offense: Maximum $300.

Third offense: Suspension or expulsion.

Method of imposing penalties

It shall be the duty of the conference committee to recommend to the association or the union, as the case may be, the imposition of penalties in accordance with the above schedules upon firms or workers found guilty of violations of these regulations.

The moneys so collected shall be turned over to the conference committee and proper separate accounts kept. The money shall be disposed of as follows: Moneys collected from manufacturers shall be disposed of as the members of the conference committee representing the association shall deem proper. Moneys collected from workers shall be disposed of as the members of the conference committee representing the union shall deem proper.

Subject to ratification by the respective organizations. Dated June 11, 3.30 a. m.

The disturbance among the woolen and worsted textile workers of Passaic, N. J., and vicinity began on January 25 at the Botany Worsted Mills, when some of the employees struck in response to the call of the so-called United Front Committee. On the following day other employees quit, bringing the number of strikers as reported up to 2,550, according to the company, while the union placed the number at 4,000. They demanded "that the 10 per cent cut in wages made last summer be returned; that overtime be paid for at the rate of 50 per cent extra, and that there be no discrimination against members of the United Front Committee."

Other mills gradually became involved, but reports as to the total number of strikers have been conflicting, ranging from about 7,500 to 14,000. The larger figure probably includes several thousand who were made idle because of the disturbance. The strike is still in progress.

Locality of Disputes

THE data in the following table relate to the 249 disputes reported to have occurred in the three months under consideration.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN STATES HAVING TWO OR MORE LABOR DISPUTES IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1926, BY MONTHS

State	Number of disputes					State	Number of disputes				
	January	February	March	Month not stated	Total		January	February	March	Month not stated	Total
California	2	3	2		7	New Hampshire	3				3
Colorado	2				2	New Jersey	10	12	13	3	38
Connecticut	1		1		2	New York	23	25	14	7	69
Florida		2	1		3	Ohio	2	7	7	1	17
Illinois	3	4	4		11	Pennsylvania	8	9	16	2	35
Indiana		1	1		2	Tennessee	2				2
Iowa		1	3	1	5	West Virginia		1	3		4
Massachusetts	12	8	6	4	30	14 other States	3	2	6	3	14
Michigan	1	1	1		3						
Montana			2		2	Total	72	76	80	21	249

Of these 249 disputes, 215 occurred east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, 22 occurred west of the Mississippi, and 12 occurred south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi River. Sixty-nine per cent of these disputes occurred in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

As to cities, New York City leads with 60, followed by Boston with 14, Passaic with 12, Philadelphia with 10, Cleveland and Lynn with 6 each, Garfield, N. J., with 5, Chicago and Pittsburgh with 4 each, and Los Angeles, Paterson, and Des Moines with 3 each.

Sex of Strikers

AS TO sex of strikers involved, the distribution was as follows: Males alone were involved in 135 disputes, females alone in 12, and both males and females in 85. In 17 disputes the sex of strikers was not reported.

Industries Involved

TABLE 2 shows the number of disputes reported as occurring in the industries specified.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES OR OCCUPATONS REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1926, BY MONTHS

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes beginning in—				Total
	January	February	March	Month not stated	
Autos, carriages, and wagons	1	1	2		4
Bakers	2	2	3		7
Building trades	7	9	14	1	31
Chauffeurs and teamsters	1		2		3
Clothing	29	30	14	9	82
Furniture	1	4	2	1	8
Glass	2	1	1		4
Hotels and restaurants		1	1		2
Leather	1			1	2
Longshoremen		1		1	2
Metal trades	2	6	4		12
Miners, coal	2	4	9	2	17
Motion picture and theater employees	2				2
Paper and paper goods			2	2	4
Printing and publishing	1	1	4	1	7
Stone	5		1		6
Textiles	14	11	8	2	35
Miscellaneous	2	5	13	1	21
Total	72	76	80	21	249

Union Affiliation

IN 186 disputes the employees were reported as being connected with unions; in 22 disputes they were not so connected; in 2 disputes both union and nonunion employees were involved; in 7 disputes the strikers were unionized after the strike began; and in 32 disputes the question of union affiliation was not reported.

Persons Involved

IN 179 disputes only 1 employer was concerned in each disturbance; in 9 disputes, 2 employers; in 1 dispute, 3 employers; in 3 disputes, 4 employers; in 1 dispute, 5 employers; in 23 disputes, more than 5 employers; and in 33 disputes the number of employers was not reported.

In the 179 disputes for which the number of persons involved was reported there were 87,902 employees directly involved, or an average of 491 per dispute. In 20 disputes in which the number involved was 1,000 or more, the strikers numbered 64,486, thus leaving 23,416 involved in the remaining 159 disputes, or an average of 147 each.

By months the figures are as follows: January, 17,546 persons in 44 disputes, average 399 per dispute, of whom 7,346 were in 40 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 184; February, 43,523 persons in 60 disputes, average 725 per dispute, of whom 8,037 were in 52 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 155; March, 26,308 persons in 66 disputes, average 399 per dispute, of

whom 7,508 were in 58 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 129. In 9 disputes, involving 525 persons, the month in which the strike began was not reported.

Causes of Disputes

TABLE 3 shows the causes of disputes so far as reported:

TABLE 3.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DISPUTES REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1926, BY MONTHS

Matter in dispute	Number of disputes beginning in—				Total
	January	February	March	Month not stated	
Increase of wages	15	9	19	3	46
Decrease of wages	5	6	8	1	20
Increase of wages and decrease of hours	2		2		4
Wages and agreement	1	1			2
Wages not otherwise specified	3	4	3	1	11
Decrease of hours	2	1	1	1	5
Recognition of union	6	6	4	1	17
Recognition and wages	3		1		4
Recognition, wages, and hours	1	2	2	2	7
Increase of hours		1		1	2
General conditions	2	8	9		19
Conditions and wages	2		4	1	7
Conditions and recognition			1		1
Conditions, recognition, and wages	1			1	2
Discharge of employees	4	4	4		12
Employment of nonunion men	6	6	3		15
Objectionable persons hired			1	2	3
Discrimination	1				1
Open or closed shop		3	1		4
Closed shop and other causes			1		1
In regard to agreement	5	3		1	9
New agreement	1	7	4		12
Sympathy	5	6	2		13
Jurisdiction	1	2			3
Miscellaneous	1	2	4	3	10
Not reported	5	5	6	3	19
Total	72	76	80	21	249

Date of Termination

IT IS often difficult to determine exactly when a strike terminates, since many strikes end without any formal vote on the part of the strikers. The bureau has information of the ending of 154 strikes during the quarter, including several in which the employees returned to work or the positions were filled, with probably little or no interruption of work. The following statement shows the number of disputes ending in the first quarter of 1925 and 1926, by months:

	1925	1926
January	68	37
February	66	47
March	65	66
Month not stated	2	4
Total	201	154

Results of Disputes

TABLE 4 shows the result of disputes ending in the first quarter of 1926:

TABLE 4.—RESULTS OF DISPUTES ENDING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1926, BY MONTHS

Result	Number of disputes ending in—				Total
	January	February	March	Month not stated	
In favor of employers	12	14	20	1	47
In favor of employees	14	19	27	1	61
Compromised	3	5	7	----	15
Employees returned pending arbitration	----	----	2	1	3
Not reported	8	9	10	1	28
Total	37	47	66	4	154

Duration

THE next table gives the duration of disputes ending in the first quarter of 1926, by classified periods of duration:

TABLE 5.—DURATION OF DISPUTES ENDING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1926, BY MONTHS

Duration	Number of disputes ending in—				Total
	January	February	March	Month not stated	
1 day or less	3	7	7	----	17
2 days	----	3	1	----	4
3 days	1	3	5	----	9
4 days	2	3	3	----	8
5 to 7 days	4	7	9	----	20
8 to 14 days	6	5	8	----	19
15 to 21 days	4	2	6	----	12
22 to 29 days	2	1	4	----	7
30 to 90 days	3	4	9	----	16
Over 90 days	3	6	5	----	14
Not reported	9	6	9	4	28
Total	37	47	66	4	154

Lost Time

THE number of days lost in the industrial disputes ending in the first quarter for the 126 reporting duration was approximately 3,791. The average duration of these was 30 days. The average duration of the disputes lasting less than 90 days was 15 days.

By months the record is as follows: January, 869 days lost, average 31 days; February, 1,472 days lost, average 36 days; March, 1,450 days lost, average 25 days.

Of the 154 disputes ending during the quarter, 126 reported duration, and of this number 112 reported the number of employees involved, aggregating 181,713, an average of 1,622 employees per dispute.

Of the 154 disputes reported as ending during the quarter, 124 reported the number of employees involved, aggregating 182,610, an average of 1,473 employees per dispute.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in June, 1926

By Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 47 labor disputes during June, 1926. These disputes affected a known total of 16,765 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workmen directly and indirectly affected.

On July 1, 1926, there were 47 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 9 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 56.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, JUNE, 1926

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1926	1926		
Musicians, Jamestown, N. Y.	Strike	Musicians	Asked $9 per week increase.	Adjusted. Allowed $5 per week increase; $50.	May 15	June 1		
Hand laundries, New York City	do	Laundry workers	Asked 1 cent and 2 cents increase for ironing shirts.	Pending	(1)		900	
Street-car workers, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Traction men	Wages and working conditions.	do	June 2		(1)	
Telephone operators, Harrisburg, Ill.	do	Telephone service	Union supervisor discharged.	Adjusted. Company agreed to reinstate supervisor.	Apr. 17	June 4	11	
Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	do	Agents	Asked increased wages	Adjusted. Special salaries; 2 per cent on all ordinary premiums collected.	May 29	June 9	15	3
Egyptian Transportation Co., Marion, Ill.	do	Mechanics	Working conditions; 9-cent cut.	Unable to adjust	(1)		11	80
Structural-iron work, Chicago, Ill.	do	Iron work on buildings.	Asked $1.50 per hour	Adjusted. Returned; will receive $1.50 per hour on Oct. 1, 1926.	June 1	June 2	700	
Ornamental-iron workers, Chicago, Ill.	do	do	do	do	do	June 10	400	
Ford's Porcelain Works, Perth Amboy, N. J.	do	Porcelain work	Asked 5 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Allowed 5 cents per hour increase; 10-hour day.	May 21	May 26	225	20
Pennsylvania & Ohio Electric Co., Youngstown, Ohio.	do	Linemen	Asked 10 cents per hour increase.	Unclassified. Mediation not required.	June 2	June 10	84	30
Beaver Mills, North Adams, Mass.	do	Spinners	Working conditions	Unclassified. Settled before commissioner's arrival.	May 27	May 28	12	
New Jersey Terra Cotta Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.	do	Building trade	Asked 5 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Increase granted	May 29	June 5	200	
Cigar makers, Perth Amboy, N. J.	do	Cigar making	(1)	Pending	(1)		(1)	
Liberty Woolen Mills, Jersey City, N. J.	Controversy	Weaving woolens	Complained of poor materials.	Unclassified. Settled before commissioner's arrival.	May 27	May 29	5	1
Building trades, Greenwich, Conn.	Strike	Building	(1)	do				
Rohde & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio	do	Cigar making	Going out of business	Unclassified. Business discontinued.	May 21	June 8	71	15
Montrose Construction Co., New York City.	do	Common labor	(1)	Pending	(1)		(1)	
Typographical workers, Marion, Ill.	Controversy	Printing	Asked $2 per week increase.	Adjusted. Increase granted	June 5	June 8	11	
Building, Tacoma, Wash.	Strike	Building	Asked $1 per day increase.	Pending. "American plan" in effect; 70 per cent of contractors paying the increase, $9 per day.	May 1		500	40
Building, Aberdeen, Wash.	do	do	do	Unclassified. Compromised before commissioner's arrival on $8.50 per day.	do	June 3	500	

Terra-cotta workers, Columbus, Ohio.	do	do	[1]	Pending	June 8		[1]	
Girard Model Co., Girard, Pa.	do	Metal-toy work	Wage cut and working conditions.	Adjusted. Returned on same conditions as before strike.	[1]	June 21	50	75
Riley & Tanner Construction Co., Harrisburg, Ill.	do	Road and bridge work.	Asked union agreement and increase.	do	May 26	June 6	[1]	
Plumbers and steam fitters, Columbus, Ohio.	do	Building	Asked $11 per day—$1 increase.	Adjusted. Compromised on $10.50 till October 1; then $11 per day.	June 8	June 16	300	150
J. A. Haefer, building contractor, Reading, Pa.	do	Painting	Working conditions	Pending	[1]		18	
Felt-hat makers, New York City	do	Hat work	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Allowed 10 cents and 15 cents per dozen increase finishing machine-made hats.	June 10	June 24	1,900	
Italian bakers, Boston, Mass.	do	Baking industry	Asked $5 per week increase and 10-hour day.	Adjusted. All demands granted	[1]	June 28	75	
Dresswell Leather Goods Co., Chicago, Ill.	do	Leather trade	Proposed wage cut	Adjusted. Company will abide by agreement; no wage cut.	June 15	June 17	15	30
Ponemah Mills, Taftsville, Conn.	do	Textile industry	Working conditions	Pending	Apr. 15		48	
Glaziers, Gary, Ind.	do	Glazing windows	do	Adjusted. Agreement concluded	[1]	June 23	500	4,000
Quaker Oats Co. Building, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Threatened strike.	Common labor	Union working conditions asked.	Adjusted. Company agreed to abide by local "adjustment plan."	[1]	July 2	75	1,500
Italian bakers, Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Baking trade	[1]	Pending	[1]		[1]	
F. D. Graves & Son, New Haven, Conn.	do	Cigar making	Wage increase	Adjusted. Allowed $1 and $1.25 per 1,000 according to grade of cigar.	[1]	June 29	[1]	
Cotton mills, Adams, Mass.	do	Textile industry	Working conditions	Pending	[1]		1,800	
Standard Coal Co., Wheatland, Ind.	do	Mining	Discharge of pump man	Adjusted. Arbitration agreed upon	May 16	June 24	150	3
Kurtz Furniture Co., Fullerton, Pa.	do	Furniture trade	Union men laid off	Pending	[1]		[1]	
Mount Sinai Hospital Building, Cleveland, Ohio.	do	Carpenters and sheet-metal men.	Jurisdiction of metal domes.	do	[1]		[1]	
Lazarus Building, Columbus, Ohio.	do	Sheet-metal work	Nonunion metal workers	Adjusted. Company agreed to employ union sheet-metal workers.	June 17	June 24	15	250
Barber shops, Yorkville, N. Y.	do	Barber trade	Wages, hours, and conditions.	Adjusted. Allowed $33 per week and 50 per cent of all takings over $47.	June 24	do	420	
Barber shops, West Harlem, N. Y.	do	do	do	do	do	do	100	
Barber shops, East Harlem, N. Y.	do	do	do	do	do	do	660	
Kresge Building, Columbus, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Building	Nonunion labor employed	Pending	June 25		105	
Painters and glaziers, Hammond, Ind.	Controversy	do	[1]	do	[1]		[1]	
Electricians, Hazleton, Pa.	Strike	do	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Allowed 12½ cents pe hour increase,	[1]	July 6	10	2
Gamewell Co., Newton Upper Falls, Mass.	Lockout	Fire-alarms manufacturing.	Company taking inventory.	Partially settled. Men working	[1]		[1]	
Cloth Headwear Co., Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Cloth-cap making	[1]	Adjusted. Terms not reported	[1]	July 7	500	
Tile and marble setters, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Building	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Agreed on scale of wages	[1]	June 24	60	120
Totals							10,446	6,319

[1] Not reported.

Strikes and Lockouts in Great Britain in 1925

A DETAILED account of strikes and lockouts occurring in Great Britain and northern Ireland in 1925 is given in the ministry of Labor Gazette (London) for June, 1926. The number of disputes beginning in 1925 was 604, the number of workpeople involved, directly and indirectly, was 445,300, and the duration of the disputes, in working-days, was 7,966,000. The corresponding data for 1924 show 710 disputes, 616,100 workpeople involved, and a loss of 8,424,000 working-days.

Disputes in the coal-mining and textile industries accounted for more than two-thirds of all the workpeople involved and over 80 per cent of the time lost in 1925. "The building, etc., and transport industries were comparatively free from large disputes, whereas in the previous year more than half of all the workpeople involved in disputes were in these industries. The numbers involved in disputes in the engineering, shipbuilding, and other metal industries in 1925 were less than in any year since 1909."

The most important dispute of the year was a disagreement in the wool textile industry, of which some account was given in the Labor Review for February, 1926 (p. 226). In this, 165,000 were involved, and the number of working-days lost was approximately 3,105,000. Among the disputes in the coal industry were several which were protracted for months, running well into the present year. "In the case of three such disputes which began in the summer of 1925 in the Durham coal field, involving in all 12,000 workpeople, no general settlement had been effected when the general stoppage of the coal mines began in May, 1926."

Cause of Disputes

TABLE 1 shows the proportion of the workpeople directly involved in disputes beginning in 1925, distributed by the cause of the dispute. As those indirectly involved are not included, the total number shown differs from that given above. A dispute having several different causes is classified according to what appeared to be the principal matter of disagreement.

TABLE 1.—CAUSES OF DISPUTES, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1925

Industry group	Number directly involved in disputes beginning in 1925	Per cent directly involved in disputes over—				
		Wages	Employment of particular classes or persons	Working arrangements	Trade-unionism	Other causes
Mining and quarrying	116,500	42.4	30.9	6.5	12.7	7.5
Metal, engineering and shipbuilding	18,400	20.4	66.8	5.0	6.5	1.3
Textile	169,400	98.3	.2	.5	.9	.1
Clothing	2,900	8.3	33.0	14.3	40.3	4.1
Building, decorating, contracting, etc	4,400	41.4	13.7	1.5	26.1	17.3
Transport	27,400	61.8	9.4	9.4	19.3	.1
Other industries	62,500	58.8	6.8	16.1	9.0	9.3
All industries, 1925	401,500	68.6	14.2	5.6	7.7	3.9
All industries, 1924	558,000	75.6	6.2	4.7	3.3	10.2

It will be seen that wage questions were the principal ground of disputes during the year and that in the textile industry all other causes were insignificant. Nearly four-fifths of the workpeople involved in all wage disputes were resisting cuts, actual or proposed. "This high proportion was largely due to the preponderating influence of the dispute in the wool textile industry, but even apart from this stoppage nearly as many workpeople were involved in disputes caused by wage reductions as in all other wage disputes." In other words, the energies of the workers during the year were directed rather to avoid a worsening of conditions than to secure an improvement.

The next most important cause of dispute concerned the employment of particular persons or classes of persons. This included such matters as demarcation of work, the replacement of skilled men by unskilled, or by women or juveniles, the reinstatement of workers who had been discharged unjustifiably, as their comrades thought, and the like.

In the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding group these questions were a noticeably more important source of friction, and in the mining and quarrying group they were little less important, than were wage questions. In all, 141 disputes in 1925 arose from such causes, affecting about 14 per cent of the total workpeople directly involved in all disputes. The largest dispute in this category involved 20,000 coal miners, etc., in the anthracite district of South Wales, and arose in the first instance from the dismissal of a collier's helper.

Results of Disputes

TABLE 2 shows, by groups of industries, the proportion of workers involved in disputes, classified according to their results. Disputes classed as resulting in favor of the employers or the workpeople are those in which the given side was entirely successful, or practically so; those in which one side was partly but not wholly successful are classed as compromised. Those classed as "unsettled" were still active in June, 1926.

TABLE 2.—RESULTS OF DISPUTES, BY INDUSTRY GROUP, 1925

Industry group	Number directly involved in disputes beginning in 1925	Per cent directly involved in disputes, results of which were—			
		In favor of workpeople	In favor of employers	Compromised	Unsettled
Mining and quarrying	116,500	21.4	31.0	29.5	18.1
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding	18,400	32.6	15.0	31.2	21.2
Textile	169,400	98.7	.4	.9	----------
Clothing	2,900	41.6	13.2	45.2	----------
Building, decorating, contracting, etc	4,400	15.7	16.4	67.9	----------
Transport	27,400	34.2	25.8	32.7	7.3
Other industries	62,500	5.6	16.3	77.3	.8
All industries, 1925	401,500	53.0	14.4	25.7	6.9
All industries, 1924	558,000	9.7	18.0	72.3	----------

Of the 589 disputes which originated and were settled in 1925, 252 were compromised, 154 were settled in favor of the workpeople, and 183 in favor of the employers, but classified by the percentage of

workers involved instead of by the number of disputes the results show a very different order. As the table shows over one-half of the workers won their point, this being due to the dominating character of the wool textile dispute, in which the workers successfully resisted a cut in wages. In most of the other industries a large proportion of the workpeople were involved in disputes which ended in compromises. A number of disputes were not yet settled.

In the case of 8 disputes, directly involving 15,100 workpeople, work had been resumed pending further negotiation and a final settlement had not yet been reported, and in the case of 7 disputes, directly involving 12,300 workpeople, work had not been resumed at the time of going to press.

Methods of Settlement

TABLE 3 shows the method of settlement used in the case of the 589 disputes of the year which had been finally adjusted before June, 1926.

TABLE 3.—METHODS OF SETTLING DISPUTES

Method of settlement	Disputes		Workpeople directly involved	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
By direct negotiation between the parties or their agents	423	72	164,800	44
By conciliation	44	7	26,200	7
By arbitration	10	2	165,900	44
By return to work on employers' terms without negotiation	68	12	9,700	3
Other	44	7	7,500	2
Total	589	100	374,100	100

Direct negotiation between the disagreeing parties was by far the commonest method of settlement, but since the chief dispute of the year (that in the wool textile industry) was settled through a court of investigation, the proportion of workpeople involved directly in disputes settled by arbitration was the same as that involved in disputes settled by negotiation.

Of the 44 disputes settled by other methods * * *, strikers were replaced by other workpeople in the case of 29 disputes, the strike of seamen, of whom 5,000 are estimated to have been involved in British ports, being the only case of any magnitude which was so concluded; in the case of three small disputes the establishments or departments concerned were closed down.

Comparative Figures for Recent Years

IN THE early part of the present century the number of disputes was relatively small, but in 1911 they showed a marked increase, and in 1913 reached the number of 1,459, involving a total of 664,000 workers, and a loss of 9,800,000 working-days. With the outbreak of the war the number and magnitude of the disputes diminished, and in 1916 there were only 532, involving a total of 276,000 workers and a loss of 2,450,000 working-days. Then they began to increase again, and from 1917 onward they stood as follows:

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES, WORKERS INVOLVED, AND DAYS LOST, 1917 TO 1925

Year	Disputes beginning in year	Workers involved in disputes beginning in year	Working-days lost in disputes in progress during year
1917	730	872,000	5,650,000
1918	1,165	1,116,000	5,880,000
1919	1,352	2,591,000	34,970,000
1920	1,607	1,932,000	26,570,000
1921	763	1,801,000	85,870,000
1922	576	552,000	19,850,000
1923	628	405,000	10,670,000
1924	710	613,000	8,420,000
1925	604	442,000	7,970,000

The heavy losses of time in 1919 and 1920 mark the troubled period of readjustment immediately following the war, while the record loss of 85,870,000 days in 1921 was largely due to the coal troubles of that year. Since then there has been a marked diminution in the number of disputes, the number of workers involved, and the number of days lost, 1925 showing a smaller figure for this last item than any year since 1918.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Hours and Earnings in the Motor-Vehicle Industry, 1922 and 1925

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has just completed a study covering wages, hours of labor, and earnings of 144,362 wage earners in the motor-vehicle industry in 1925, summary figures for the results of which are given below. Similar data in much greater detail will be available later in bulletin form.

The study was limited to plants located in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin as, according to the 1923 census, 91 per cent of the employees engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles, bodies, and parts were in these 8 States. The 1925 data gathered covered a total of 140,930 male and 3,432 female wage earners in 99 plants distributed as follows: 47 manufacturing automobiles, 12 assembling motor vehicles, 15 building automobile bodies, 3 manufacturing sheet-metal stampings, 1 making radiators, 14 making automobile forgings, transmissions, gears, and axles, and 7 manufacturing automobile motors. The number of wage earners covered represents 35.6 per cent of the total number reported in the 1923 census for the motor-vehicle and the bodies and parts industries combined.

The study covers all employees engaged in manufacturing processes (except those working on electric starters, generators, or magnetos), beginning with those who receive the raw materials and ending with those who load the finished product for shipment. Executives, power-house employees, office clerks, and employees engaged in the maintenance or construction of buildings and in the engineering, drafting, or experimental departments are not included.

The 1925 data are for a pay period in October, November, or, December of 80 of the 99 plants and for approximately 87 per cent of the wage earners covered in that year and, therefore, are representative of conditions in these months. For a few large plants only a representative part of the total number of employees was taken, as the inclusion of the total number of wage earners therein would have tended to impair the representative character of the averages for the States in which the plants are located.

Table 1 below shows, for each occupation and for the industry, average full-time hours per week, average earnings per hour, and average full-time weekly earnings in 1925; for purposes of comparison similar data are also given for 1922. Average earnings per hour for each occupation were computed by dividing the total earnings of all employees in the occupation by the total hours worked by all employees; average full-time hours per week, by dividing the total full-time hours per week of all employees by the total number of employees; and average full-time earnings per week by multiplying the average earnings per hour by the average full-time hours per week.

The average earnings of males in all occupations combined increased from 66.2 cents per hour in 1922, to 72.9 cents per hour in 1925, those of females from 43.8 to 46.7 cents, and the average for the industry as a whole from 65.7 to 72.3 cents. It is also seen that the average full-time earnings per week of males in all occupations increased from $33.19 in 1922 to $36.67 in 1925, those of females from $22.05 to $23.40; and those of males and females combined from $32.92 to $36.37.

The average full-time hours per week for the industry increased from 50.1 in 1922 to 50.3 per week in 1925.

In 1922 the highest average earnings per hour for males were 93.1 cents for "letterers, stripers, and varnishers," and the lowest, "apprentices" excepted, 49.5 for "laborers." In 1925 "dingmen" made the highest average earnings per hour ($1.037), and "laborers" earned the lowest average per hour (57 cents). The earnings of females in 1922 ranged from 35.2 cents for "inspectors" to 68 cents per hour for "other skilled occupations," and in 1925 ranged from 36.1 cents per hour for "inspectors" to 69.6 cents for "lathe operators."

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS IN THE MOTOR-VEHICLE INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATION, SEX, AND YEAR, 1922 AND 1925

Occupation	Sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings
Apprentices	Male	1922	19	300	52.5	$0.385	$20.21
	do	1925	45	544	50.0	.512	25.60
Assemblers, axle	do	1922	30	763	49.8	.675	33.62
	do	1925	45	1,922	50.3	.729	36.67
	Female	1925	2	24	50.0	.496	24.80
Assemblers, body frame [1]	Male	1925	49	3,091	50.8	.739	37.54
Assemblers, chassis	do	1922	41	1,357	50.2	.647	32.48
	do	1925	54	2,902	49.9	.694	34.63
	Female	1925	3	34	50.0	.520	26.00
Assemblers, final	Male	1922	46	3,108	50.3	.672	33.82
	do	1925	74	7,400	50.1	.731	36.62
	Female	1922	7	170	49.1	.621	30.52
	do	1925	18	318	49.8	.507	25.25
Assemblers, frame	Male	1922	29	364	49.0	.673	33.01
	do	1925	47	1,115	50.0	.753	37.65
Assemblers, motor	do	1922	41	2,147	50.0	.661	33.03
	do	1925	61	4,851	49.8	.747	37.20
	Female	1922	2	2	52.5	.485	25.47
	do	1925	6	48	50.0	.489	24.45
Automatic lathe and screw-machine operators	Male	1922	34	1,673	50.2	.688	34.56
	do	1925	65	2,622	49.7	.764	37.97
	Female	1925	4	6	49.7	.493	24.50
Bench hands, machine shop	Male	1922	35	2,176	50.0	.670	33.47
	do	1925	70	2,439	50.2	.716	35.94
	Female	1922	4	14	49.6	.546	27.10
	do	1925	8	35	49.3	.568	28.00
Blacksmiths	Male	1922	34	388	50.0	.810	40.54
	do	1925	80	1,040	49.6	.957	47.47
Body builders	do	1922	26	1,604	50.7	.718	36.41
Boring-mill operators	do	1922	30	392	50.2	.701	35.22
	do	1925	53	828	50.6	.765	38.71
Bumpers [2]	do	1925	35	323	49.8	.945	47.06
Crane operators [3]	do	1925	29	145	49.7	.726	36.08
Cutters, cloth and leather [4]	do	1925	44	219	50.5	.803	40.55
	Female	1925	5	18	51.8	.517	26.78
Die setters [3]	Male	1925	19	274	49.9	.797	39.77
Dingmen [3]	do	1925	32	209	50.6	1.037	52.47
Door hangers [1]	do	1925	32	659	51.2	.827	42.34

[1] Included in body builders in 1922.
[2] Included in sheet-metal workers, skilled, in 1922.
[3] Included in other skilled occupations or in other employees in 1922.
[4] Included in trim bench hands in 1922.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS IN THE MOTOR-VEHICLE INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATION, SEX, AND YEAR, 1922 AND 1925—Continued

Occupation	Sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings
Drill-press operators	Male	1922	42	3,443	49.6	$0.644	$31.96
	do	1925	84	8,688	50.3	.712	35.81
	Female	1922	5	44	51.4	.447	22.99
	do	1925	17	99	49.8	.573	28.54
Forge-shop helpers	Male	1922	34	656	49.6	.698	34.62
	do	1925	55	1,661	51.0	.752	38.40
Gear-cutter operators	do	1922	30	497	50.2	.678	34.07
	do	1925	48	1,331	50.6	.746	37.75
Grinding-machine operators	do	1922	38	2,574	50.0	.710	35.47
	do	1925	69	5,422	50.1	.765	38.33
	Female	1922	2	3	52.9	.572	30.28
	do	1925	3	9	49.9	.471	23.50
Hardeners	Male	1922	29	667	51.7	.676	34.97
	do	1925	54	945	53.7	.725	38.93
Helpers	do	1922	43	1,042	50.8	.531	26.95
	do	1925	81	3,019	50.9	.603	30.69
	Female	1925	2	25	50.0	.491	24.55
Inspectors	Male	1922	44	2,808	50.1	.608	30.45
	do	1925	93	7,676	50.1	.682	34.17
	Female	1922	7	197	51.2	.352	18.03
	do	1925	24	437	49.6	.361	17.91
Laborers	Male	1922	47	5,982	50.2	.495	24.86
	do	1925	97	16,592	50.4	.570	28.73
	Female	1922	5	46	50.5	.385	19.46
	do	1925	13	105	50.2	.403	20.23
Lacquer rubbers [1]	Male	1925	38	709	50.2	.871	43.72
Lathe operators	do	1922	41	2,950	49.5	.689	34.13
	do	1925	72	6,260	50.0	.762	38.10
	Female	1922	3	12	52.0	.463	24.07
	do	1925	5	41	49.8	.696	34.66
Letterers, stripers, and varnishers	Male	1922	37	762	50.8	.931	47.26
	do	1925	56	990	50.1	.996	49.90
Machinists	do	1922	41	1,291	50.0	.715	35.78
	do	1925	73	3,604	50.0	.806	40.30
Metal finishers [1]	do	1925	36	3,397	50.6	.851	43.06
Metal panelers [1]	do	1925	32	1,655	51.5	.770	39.66
Milling-machine operators	do	1922	39	1,591	50.0	.659	32.94
	do	1925	74	3,549	50.4	.737	37.14
	Female	1922	3	14	50.7	.394	19.98
	do	1925	4	20	48.7	.469	22.84
Molders [1]	Male	1925	19	266	51.0	.823	41.97
Painters, general	do	1922	47	2,114	50.7	.733	37.17
	do	1925	77	1,934	50.6	.776	39.27
	Female	1925	5	16	47.8	.519	24.81
Paint sprayers	Male	1922	34	177	50.6	.723	36.56
	do	1925	69	993	50.0	.850	42.50
Planer and shaper operators	do	1922	21	165	49.3	.738	36.40
	do	1925	32	308	49.7	.786	39.06
Platers [3]	do	1925	27	181	50.1	.734	36.77
Polishers and buffers	do	1922	28	564	50.4	.756	38.08
	do	1925	35	1,095	48.8	.908	44.31
Punch-press operators	do	1922	27	1,096	49.4	.715	35.31
	do	1925	61	4,416	49.6	.718	35.61
	Female	1925	6	103	50.0	.457	22.85
Sandblasters	Male	1922	32	480	50.6	.618	31.29
	do	1925	51	954	50.8	.680	34.54
Sanders and rough-stuff rubbers [4]	do	1925	44	1,937	50.5	.843	42.57
Sewing-machine operators	do	1922	11	101	49.0	.748	36.65
	do	1925	14	378	48.4	.718	34.75
	Female	1922	27	505	50.5	.442	22.32
	do	1925	48	1,113	50.7	.472	23.93
Sheet-metal workers, skilled	Male	1922	32	779	50.7	.780	39.53
Sheet-metal workers	do	1922	35	1,304	50.2	.656	32.92
	do	1925	60	3,111	50.3	.783	39.38
	Female	1925	3	39	49.5	.490	24.26
Straighteners [3]	Male	1925	42	628	50.9	.753	38.33
Testers, final and road	do	1922	41	666	50.5	.610	30.80
	do	1925	45	741	50.8	.639	32.46

[1] Included in body builders in 1922.
[3] Included in other skilled occupations or in other employees in 1922.
[5] Not found in 1922: Process developed since.
[6] Included in "Painters, general," in 1922.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR ALL OCCUPATIONS IN THE MOTOR-VEHICLE INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATION, SEX, AND YEAR, 1922 AND 1925—Continued

Occupation	Sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings
Testers, motor	Male	1922	38	489	51.2	$0.633	$32.43
	do	1925	48	1,433	50.5	.712	35.96
Tool and die makers	do	1922	40	1,097	50.0	.769	38.47
	do	1925	80	3,689	50.2	.873	43.82
Top builders	do	1922	36	1,410	50.8	.778	39.55
	do	1925	64	4,415	50.6	.808	40.88
	Female	1922	5	18	51.8	.468	24.26
	do	1925	14	155	51.4	.481	24.72
Trim bench hands	Male	1922	19	182	49.4	.595	29.40
	do	1925	35	473	49.2	.754	37.10
	Female	1922	18	202	50.6	.438	22.14
	do	1925	26	474	49.7	.479	23.81
Varnish rubbers	Male	1922	25	501	50.9	.870	44.27
	do	1925	34	553	50.3	.901	45.32
Welders and braziers [2]	do	1925	68	783	50.3	.810	40.74
Welders, spot and butt [2]	do	1925	33	677	50.2	.792	39.76
Woodworking-machine operators [1]	do	1925	42	1,942	51.2	.674	34.51
Other skilled occupations	do	1922	37	1,659	49.5	.710	35.15
	do	1925	91	3,771	50.0	.774	38.70
	Female	1922	3	15	49.0	.680	33.34
	do	1925	3	8	50.0	.536	26.80
Other employees	Male	1922	47	3,611	49.9	.644	32.13
	do	1925	97	10,171	49.9	.692	34.53
	Female	1922	11	137	49.0	.461	22.59
	do	1925	26	305	49.6	.450	22.32
All occupations	Male	1922	49	54,930	50.1	.662	33.19
	do	1925	99	140,930	50.3	.729	36.67
	Female	1922	29	1,379	50.3	.438	22.05
	do	1925	59	3,432	50.1	.467	23.40
All occupations, male and female		1922	49	56,309	50.1	.657	32.92
		1925	99	144,362	50.3	.723	36.37

[1] Included in body builders in 1922.
[2] Included in other skilled occupations or in other employees in 1922.

Average hours and earnings are shown in Table 2 for each State for 18 of the most important occupations for which data are shown in Table 1. In these 18 occupations are found 55.5 per cent of the male workers and 70 per cent of the female workers included in the 1925 study. In explanation of the data for assemblers, axle, male, it will be observed that the average full-time hours per week range from 48.0 in New Jersey and Ohio combined to 53.7 in Illinois; that average earnings per hour range from 59.8 cents in Pennsylvania to 75.5 cents in Michigan; and that average full-time earnings per week range from $29.84 in Pennsylvania to $38.43 in Michigan.

The averages for the other occupations in this table may be read in like manner.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR 18 SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN THE MOTOR VEHICLE INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATION, SEX, AND STATE, 1925

State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings
	Assemblers, axle, male					*Assemblers, body frame, male*				
Illinois	3	53	53.7	$0.662	$35.55	3	172	50.0	$0.821	$41.05
Indiana	7	109	51.2	.686	35.12	7	625	50.7	.716	36.30
Michigan	15	1,147	50.9	.755	38.43	11	1,039	51.1	.746	38.12
New Jersey	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	389	48.8	.710	34.65
New York	4	171	49.5	.634	31.38	9	287	51.7	.771	39.86
Ohio	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9	280	49.7	.750	37.28
Pennsylvania	3	34	49.9	.598	29.84	4	109	49.6	.734	36.41
Wisconsin	3	71	50.7	.709	35.95	3	190	55.0	.690	37.95
New Jersey and Ohio	10	337	48.0	.730	35.04					
Total	45	1,922	50.3	.729	36.67	49	3,091	50.8	.739	37.54
	Assemblers, chassis, male					*Assemblers, frame, male*				
Illinois	5	168	49.2	$0.661	$32.52	3	19	49.7	$0.609	$30.27
Indiana	7	167	49.4	.646	31.91	6	106	50.3	.821	41.30
Michigan	16	1,461	49.9	.740	36.93	14	539	50.0	.807	40.35
New Jersey	2	112	48.8	.718	35.04	2	47	49.6	.740	36.70
New York	6	273	51.4	.634	29.34	4	35	53.2	.675	35.91
Ohio	11	458	48.9	.652	31.88	10	185	48.3	.765	36.95
Pennsylvania	3	131	50.0	.600	30.00	5	164	51.1	.576	29.43
Wisconsin	4	132	52.2	.637	33.25	3	20	53.5	.602	32.21
Total	54	2,902	49.9	.694	34.63	47	1,115	50.0	.753	37.65
	Assemblers, motor, male					*Automatic lathe and screw-machine operators, male*				
Illinois	4	127	52.0	$0.718	$37.34	6	75	52.8	$0.650	$34.32
Indiana	10	242	51.0	.727	37.08	10	312	50.7	.667	33.82
Michigan	18	3,025	49.5	.770	38.12	22	1,451	49.4	.813	40.16
New Jersey	4	188	48.2	.812	39.14	3	49	50.0	.840	42.00
New York	6	258	50.4	.711	35.83	8	339	50.3	.699	35.16
Ohio	11	710	48.9	.693	33.89	7	241	47.9	.802	38.42
Pennsylvania	4	135	52.9	.636	33.64	4	110	50.7	.593	30.07
Wisconsin	4	166	52.3	.694	36.30	5	45	53.2	.644	34.26
Total	61	4,851	49.8	.747	37.20	65	2,622	49.7	.764	37.97
	Drill-press operators, male					*Drill-press operators, female*				
Illinois	7	215	52.5	$0.621	$32.60	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana	12	538	50.8	.636	32.31	2	16	50.0	$0.531	$26.55
Michigan	24	5,594	50.3	.743	37.37	9	59	49.5	.604	29.90
New Jersey	4	150	50.1	.735	36.82	2	6	50.0	.660	33.00
New York	9	428	50.5	.652	32.93	2	10	49.2	.483	23.76
Ohio	15	901	47.4	.720	34.13	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania	7	450	52.7	.555	29.25					
Wisconsin	6	412	53.4	.642	34.28					
Illinois and Ohio						2	8	52.9	.480	25.39
Total	84	8,688	50.3	.712	35.81	17	99	49.8	.573	28.54

[1] Data which were obtained in this occupation for but one establishment in a State were combined with data for one or more other States, averages for which were approximately the same, to avoid publishing data for a single plant.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR 18 SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN THE MOTOR-VEHICLE INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATION, SEX, AND STATE, 1925—Continued

State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings
	Grinding-machine operators, male					*Inspectors, male*				
Illinois	7	129	52.7	$0.653	$34.41	9	158	51.9	$0.656	$34.05
Indiana	7	343	50.6	.655	33.14	11	486	49.4	.580	28.65
Michigan	24	3,461	50.2	.793	39.81	28	4,544	50.1	.711	35.62
New Jersey	2	114	50.0	.791	39.55	6	249	51.1	.697	35.62
New York	7	515	50.3	.712	35.81	13	713	50.4	.623	31.40
Ohio	10	506	46.9	.806	37.80	13	982	48.6	.708	34.41
Pennsylvania	7	202	53.4	.596	31.83	7	362	52.2	.576	30.07
Wisconsin	5	152	52.1	.715	37.25	6	182	52.7	.558	29.41
Total	69	5,422	50.1	.765	38.33	93	7,676	50.1	.682	34.17
	Inspectors, female					*Laborers, male*				
Illinois	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9	337	52.1	$0.487	$25.37
Indiana	2	35	50.0	$0.313	$15.65	12	1,074	50.9	.472	24.02
Michigan	15	347	49.8	.364	18.13	29	10,200	50.1	.604	30.26
New Jersey						6	807	50.0	.553	27.65
New York	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	14	1,185	51.3	.522	26.78
Ohio	2	19	46.0	.429	19.73	13	1,783	48.9	.558	27.29
Pennsylvania	2	22	50.8	.349	17.73	8	807	53.9	.450	24.26
Wisconsin	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	6	399	53.4	.511	27.29
Illinois, New York, and Wisconsin	3	14	48.7	.340	16.56					
Total	24	437	49.6	.361	17.91	97	16,592	50.4	.570	28.73
	Laborers, female					*Lathe operators, male*				
Illinois						6	111	52.1	$0.644	$33.55
Indiana	2	12	50.8	$0.388	$19.71	6	253	51.0	.701	35.75
Michigan	9	79	51.4	.395	20.30	24	3,888	50.1	.782	39.18
New Jersey						4	309	50.1	.762	38.18
New York						10	468	50.5	.711	35.91
Ohio	2	14	42.8	.463	19.82	12	724	46.4	.809	37.54
Pennsylvania						5	239	52.1	.620	32.30
Wisconsin						5	268	53.1	.673	35.74
Total	13	105	50.2	.403	20.23	72	6,260	50.0	.762	38.10
	Letterers, stripers and varnishers, male					*Machinists, male*				
Illinois	2	34	50.0	$0.941	$47.05	6	82	52.1	$0.638	$33.24
Indiana	9	111	50.9	.822	41.84	4	89	50.5	.705	35.60
Michigan	18	471	50.0	1.017	50.85	26	2,463	49.9	.847	42.27
New Jersey	4	36	48.6	.932	45.30	5	54	50.1	.764	38.28
New York	9	120	52.4	.936	49.05	12	326	50.3	.715	35.96
Ohio	10	188	48.5	1.123	54.47	11	302	48.2	.765	36.87
Pennsylvania	1	16	50.0	.807	40.35	6	223	51.9	.678	35.19
Wisconsin	3	14	51.8	.966	50.04	3	65	51.3	.719	36.88
Total	56	990	50.1	.996	49.90	73	3,604	50.0	.806	40.30

[1] Data which were obtained in this occupation for but one establishment in a State were combined with data for one or more other States, averages for which were approximately the same, to avoid publishing data for a single plant.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR 18 SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN THE MOTOR-VEHICLE INDUSTRY, BY OCCUPATION, SEX, AND STATE, 1925—Continued

State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings
	Milling-machine operators, male					*Sewing-machine operators, male*				
Illinois	7	84	51.2	$0.645	$33.02	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana	8	208	51.3	.635	32.58	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Michigan	25	2,216	50.4	.775	39.06	5	329	48.4	$0.715	$34.61
New Jersey	3	109	50.0	.748	37.40	2	16	48.1	.763	36.70
New York	7	180	51.0	.680	34.68	4	10	49.3	.728	35.89
Ohio	12	421	47.6	.734	34.94	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania	7	209	52.8	.570	30.10					
Wisconsin	5	122	53.4	.656	35.03					
Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio						3	23	48.1	.725	34.87
Total	74	3,549	50.4	.737	37.14	14	378	48.4	.718	34.75
	Sewing-machine operators, female					*Tool and die makers, male*				
Illinois	3	11	50.0	$0.400	$20.00	7	103	52.0	$0.754	$39.21
Indiana	7	117	50.0	.492	24.60	10	149	51.2	.739	37.84
Michigan	16	653	51.7	.471	24.35	26	2,451	49.8	.918	45.72
New Jersey	2	72	49.7	.445	22.12	5	123	51.1	.788	40.27
New York	7	38	51.3	.487	24.98	9	297	50.9	.770	39.19
Ohio	8	165	48.6	.480	23.33	11	390	49.4	.870	42.98
Pennsylvania	2	18	49.7	.461	22.91	6	114	52.6	.678	35.66
Wisconsin	3	39	47.8	.471	22.51	6	62	54.8	.675	36.99
Total	48	1,113	50.7	.472	23.93	80	3,689	50.2	.873	43.82
	Top builders, male					*Top builders, female*				
Illinois	4	129	50.1	$0.733	$36.72					
Indiana	9	261	51.0	.837	42.69	3	27	50.0	$0.503	$25.15
Michigan	20	2,367	50.1	.807	40.43	8	119	51.8	.473	24.50
New Jersey	4	332	49.0	.773	37.88	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	9	287	51.4	.862	44.31	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Ohio	11	499	49.3	.877	43.24					
Pennsylvania	4	45	49.8	.645	32.12					
Wisconsin	3	495	54.6	.753	41.11					
New Jersey and New York						3	9	50.9	.511	26.01
Total	64	4,415	50.6	.808	40.88	14	155	51.4	.481	24.72
	Trim bench hands, male					*Trim bench hands, female*				
Illinois	3	22	49.6	$0.684	$33.93	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indiana	7	43	51.6	.726	37.46	2	34	49.6	$0.544	$26.98
Michigan	7	65	48.8	.752	36.70	11	266	50.1	.484	24.25
New Jersey	3	33	48.2	.679	32.73	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3	15	52.0	.591	30.73
Ohio	5	273	48.9	.770	37.65	4	121	48.7	.456	22.21
Pennsylvania	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Wisconsin	3	5	53.0	.731	38.74	3	16	47.5	.386	18.34
Illinois, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania						3	22	49.6	.441	21.87
New York and Pennsylvania	7	32	50.2	.785	39.41					
Total	35	473	49.2	.754	37.10	26	474	49.7	.479	23.81

[1] Data which were obtained in this occupation for but one establishment in a State were combined with data for one or more other States, averages for which were approximately the same, to avoid publishing data for a single plant.

Regular Hours of Operation

THE regular or customary hours of an establishment are the normal hours of work as established by a fixed time for beginning work and for quitting work, less the time off duty for lunch or dinner. Regular hours per day in different plants may vary and yet the full-time hours per week be the same; that is, one plant may operate all departments three 8-hour shifts on each of six days; another may operate only a day shift of 8½ hours Monday to Friday and 5½ hours on Saturday. In either of these cases the full-time hours per week are 48. Also, the regular hours of one department in an establishment may differ from the regular hours of other departments in the same establishment. Such variations as to hours of operation were found in all but a few of the plants covered. Allowance was made for these variations in computing average full-time hours of the employees in each occupation.

Overtime Work

OVERTIME work is usually regarded as work performed outside of the regular hours of operation, and in most automobile plants is expected at certain seasons of the year. In 1925 a few plants, on account of heavy orders, were operated overtime almost every week in the year. Regular hours of operation were to be resumed, however, as soon as sufficient building space could be added to increase the production capacity.

The straight or regular rate for all overtime was paid by 39 of the 99 plants covered in 1925. An increase over the straight rate was paid to all employees by 38 plants and to the time workers by 9 plants for overtime and for work on Sunday or holidays, usually at the rate of time and a half. One plant paid one and one-fifth times the regular rate to the employees in one occupation. Two plants paid time and a half for overtime on week days and double time for Sunday and holiday work. Of the remaining 10 plants, 2 paid extra to all employees for work on Sunday and holidays only and the other 8 plants limited extra pay for overtime to the employees of a department, of a few occupations, or by a specified time or number of hours per day, after which extra pay begins.

Mine Wages in Idaho, 1925 [1]

AT THE close of 1925, practically all the producing mines in Idaho were in operation, the pay roll being one of the largest reported for a number of years.

All through 1925 there was a surplus of labor and consequently a small labor turnover. The average number on the pay roll, according to reports furnished, was 4,500, and it is estimated that there were 1,500 additional workers employed by small companies, lessees, and prospectors that sent in no reports. A total of 6,000 workers is therefore thought to be a conservative figure.

[1] Idaho. Inspector of Mines. Twenty-seventh annual report of the mining industry of Idaho for the year 1925. [Boise, 1926?], pp. 62-63.

The following wage scales were in force in Idaho in 1925:

WAGES IN THE MINING INDUSTRY OF IDAHO, 1925, BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Average wage throughout State	Wage scale in Coeur d'Alene District		Occupation	Average wage throughout State	Wage scale in Coeur d'Alene District	
		Jan. 1 to Feb. 1; May 1 to Nov. 16	Feb. 1 to May 1; Nov. 16 to Dec. 31			Jan. 1 to Feb. 1; May 1 to Nov. 16	Feb. 1 to May 1; Nov. 16 to Dec. 31
Miners	$5.25	$5.50	$6.00	Surface laborers	$4.75	$4.75	$5.25
Shovelers	4.75	5.00	5.50	Ore sorters	4.50	4.75	5.25
Timbermen	5.50	6.00	6.50	Cagers	5.25	5.75	6.25
Timber helpers	4.75	5.25	5.75	Pipe and track men	5.25	5.75	6.25
Machinists	6.00	6.25	6.75	Shift bosses	6.50	6.75	7.25
Machinists' helpers	5.00	5.50	6.00	Blacksmiths	6.00	6.25	6.75
Carmen	4.75	5.00	5.50	Blacksmiths' helpers	5.00	5.25	5.75
Motormen	5.00	5.25	5.75	Electricians	5.50	5.75	6.25
Trainmen	4.75	5.00	5.50	Millmen	5.00	5.25	5.75
Main hoist men	5.75	6.25	6.75	Mill repair men	6.00	6.25	6.75
Small hoist men	5.25	5.75	6.25	Mill swampers	4.50	4.75	5.25
Nipper men	4.75	5.25	5.75	Carpenters	6.00	6.25	6.75
Pump and compressor men	5.50	5.75	6.25				

Wages in the Coeur d'Alene region are regulated by a bonus rate "based on the average per pound selling price of lead in New York." From January 1 to November 16, 1925, the bonus was determined on a rate established in 1916. As both "the basic wage and sliding scale had become practically inoperative" a new basic wage and a new bonus rate were made effective November 16, 1925. This new basic wage for miners is $3.75 a day when the price of lead is 5½ cents a pound. There is a wage adjustment on the first of each month, the bonuses accorded ranging from 25 cents per day when lead is selling for 5 and under 6 cents per pound, to $2.75 when lead is selling for 10½ and under 11 cents per pound.

Many of the companies have built houses and rented them to their married workers, and certain of the more important companies have aided their employees to construct homes.

In 1925 the average cost of board and lodging at company boarding houses, hotels, and private homes was from $1.25 to $1.50 a day.

Wages and Hours of Labor in Sydney and Melbourne, December, 1925

THE table below, compiled from data furnished in mimeographed form by the Australian Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, shows the minimum weekly rates of wages and customary hours of labor of adult workers in the occupations specified, in Sydney (New South Wales) and Melbourne (Victoria), as of December 31, 1925. The wage rates are those of the latest award, determination, or agreement in force at that date.

MINIMUM WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR OF ADULT WORKERS IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 31, 1925

Sex and occupation	Sydney		Melbourne	
	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours
Males	s. d.		s. d.	
Cabinetmakers	102 0	48	108 6	48
Sawyers, band or jig	105 6 to 107 6	44	99 6 to 105 6	44
Sawyers, circular	97 6 to 105 6	44	97 6 to 103 6	44
Boiler makers	117 6	48	111 6	48
Boiler makers' helpers	99 0	48	97 6	48
Boiler makers' laborers	93 0	48	87 6	48
Brass finishers	112 6	48	111 6	48
Brass molders	105 6 to 109 6	48	103 6 to 111 6	48
Electric linemen	109 0	48	104 0	48
Electric wiremen	109 0	48	106 0	48
Blacksmiths	112 6	48	111 6	48
Coppersmiths	112 6	48	111 6	48
Patternmakers	121 6	48	120 6	48
Coremakers, iron	109 6	48	97 0 to 116 6	48
Molders, iron	105 6 to 117 6	48	97 0 to 116 6	48
Sheet-metal machinists	84 6 to 90 6	48	98 6	48
Board hands, bakeries	102 6	46	120 0	48
Ovenmen, bakeries	107 6	46	120 0	48
Shoemakers	96 0	44	96 0	44
Cutters, custom-made clothing	110 0	46¼, 48	111 6	44
Pressers, custom-made clothing	101 6	44	101 6	44
Tailors, custom-made clothing	101 6	44	101 6	44
Cutters, ready-made clothing	100 0	46¼ to 48	101 6	44
Pressers, coat, ready-made clothing	101 6	44	101 6	44
Tailors, ready-made clothing	101 6	44	101 6	44
Carders, woolen textiles	85 0	48	84 0	48
Dyehouse men, woolen textiles	85 6	48	84 0	48
Scourers, woolen textiles	84 6	48	84 0	48
Spinners, woolen textiles	84 6	48	85 0	48
Compositors, newspaper:				
Day work	114 0	44	127 6	44
Night work	124 0	42	140 0	44
Machinists, newspaper:				
Day work	114 0	44	117 7	44
Night work	124 0	42	135 3	42
Proof readers, newspaper:				
Day work	119 0	44	127 6	44
Night work	134 0	42	130 0	44
Stereotypers, newspaper:				
Day work	106 6	44	111 9	44
Night work	111 6	42	122 1	42
Compositors, job work	110 0	44	110 0	48
Linotype operators, job work	122 0	44	126 0	44
Machinists, job work	110 0	44	110 0	48
Proof readers, job work	116 0	44	116 0	48
Stereotypers, job work	110 0	44	110 0	48
Wheelwrights	111 0	48	110 6	48
Bricklayers	113 1	46	123 9	44
Carpenters	121 0	44	120 1	44
Masons, stone	120 0	40	120 0	44
Painters	108 2	44	104 6	44
Paper hangers	108 2	44	104 6	44
Plasterers	108 4	46	110 0 to 118 3	44
Plumbers	116 11	46	121 0	44
Engineers, stationary, first-class	100 0 to 103 0	48	101 0 to 104 0	48
Engineers, stationary, second-class	97 0 to 100 0	48	98 0 to 101 0	48
Fireman, stationary, first-class	94 0	48	98 0	48
Fireman, stationary, second-class	91 0 to 92 6	48	90 6 to 95 0	48

MINIMUM WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR OF ADULT WORKERS IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 31, 1925—Continued

Sex and occupation	Sydney		Melbourne	
	Wages	Hours	Wages	Hours
Females	s. d.		s. d.	
Shoe operatives	46 9	44	46 9	44
Dressmakers	46 6 67 6	44	46 0 67 0	44
Milliners	46 6 49 6	44	46 0 49 0	44
Shirt makers	46 6 56 0	44	46 0 56 0	44
Machine operators, custom-made clothing:				
Coat	56 0	44	56 0	44
Trousers and vest	51 0	44	51 0	44
Tailoresses, custom-made clothing:				
Coat	56 0	44	56 0	44
Trousers and vest	51 0	44	51 0	44
Machine operators, ready-made clothing:				
Coat	51 0	44	51 0	44
Trousers and vest	49 0	44	49 0	44
Tailoresses, ready-made clothing:				
Coat	51 0	44	51 0	44
Trousers and vest	47 6	44	47 6	44
Comb minders, woolen textiles	45 9	48	42 0	48
Drawers and menders, woolen textiles	49 9 54 9	48	42 0	48
Warpers, woolen textiles	49 9 54 9	48	45 6	48
Weavers, loom, woolen textiles	53 9	48	46 0	48

A comparison of these figures with the similar data for June, 1925, given in the Labor Review for December, 1925, shows no changes in hours in either city covered. For male workers, the 48-hour week was the most common in both cities, 26 of the trades in Sydney and 30 of those in Melbourne having these hours. The 44-hour week was normal in 19 of the Sydney and 23 of the Melbourne trades. In the two cities the woman workers covered had a 44-hour week, except the four groups of woolen textile operatives, whose week was 48 hours long.

A comparison of wages shows that the level had risen during the six months, and that this movement had been more marked in Sydney than in Melbourne. Thirty-three trades in Sydney and 23 in Melbourne had received increases, the amount varying with the city and the trade. In August, 1925, the board of trade in Sydney set the living wage for adult males at £4 4s.[1] a week, and increases to bring the minimum wage up to that figure became necessary in the cases of the sheet-metal machinists and the scourers and spinners in woolen textile mills. The greatest increases were found among those whose wage was well above the minimum, the largest gains being made by the linotype operators on job work, whose weekly wage rose from 108s. 2d. to 122s., and by the printing trade machinists on job work, whose wages in June ranged from 89s. to 98s. a week, while in December they had a flat rate of 110s. a week. For the most part, wages in the building trades remained stationary, though the plumbers gained an increase of 10s. 1d. and the stationary engineers and firemen

[1] Pound at par=$4.8665, shilling=24.33 cents; exchange value was approximately at par.

an increase of 2s. a week. In Melbourne the increases were smaller as well as fewer. The largest was received by the bricklayers, whose wage rose from 110s. to 123s. 9d. a week. Here, as in Sydney, the boilermakers' helpers received increases larger than those of most of the unskilled or semiskilled workers, 11s. per week in Sydney and 8s. in Melbourne. For the woman workers included, there were no wage increases in Melbourne, while in Sydney the dressmakers, milliners, and lowest paid shirt makers received an increase of 6d. per week, and the four groups of woolen textile workers an increase of 1s. per week.

While these wage changes were taking place, the retail price index rose in Sydney from 1746 to 1801, and in Melbourne from 1746 to 1759.

Wages and Prices in the Dominican Republic

A COMMUNICATION from the American consul at Santo Domingo, dated May 3, 1926, shows figures on the cost of living and wages in the Dominican Republic. The table below shows the maximum and minimum wages paid and the average length of the working-day in specified occupations.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, BY OCCUPATION

[Wages are given in U. S. currency]

Occupation	Wages per day		Hours per day	Occupation	Wages per day		Hours per day
	Maximum	Minimum			Maximum	Minimum	
Carpenters	$3.00	$2.00	8–10	Seamen	[2]$20.00	[2]$15.00	[3]
Masons	3.00	1.25	8–10	Chauffeurs	[2] 40.00	[2] 20.00	[3]
Painters	2.50	1.50	8–10	Clerks, grocery	[2] 30.00	[2] 20.00	[3]
Plumbers	[1] 5.00	[1] 4.00	[3]	Clerks, dry goods and hardware	[2] 80.00	[2] 50.00	[3]
Electricians	4.00	3.50	[3]	Clerks, office	[2]175.00	[2] 40.00	[3]
Mechanics	4.00	3.00	8–10	School teachers, cities		[2] 60.00	[3]
Stevedores and longshoremen	1.75	1.00	10	School teachers, country		[2] 30.00	[3]
Common laborers	.80	.50	8–10	School principals		[2] 80.00	[3]

[1] Estimated; work by the job. [2] Common rate; per month. [3] Hours not given.

The following statement shows the average retail prices of certain staple articles:

	Price per pound in U. S. currency		Price per pound in U. S. currency
Pork	$0.25–$0.30	Sugar, brown (best grade)	$0.05
Codfish, dried	.11– .12	Coffee, common grade	$0.20– .22
Fish, fresh	.12– .15	Butter	.70– .80
Rice	.07– .09	Cheese	.60– 1.00
Yams	.06	Eggs	[1] .24– .36
Flour, wheat	.10	Bananas	[1] .16– .20
Sugar, refined	.07		

[1] Per dozen.

The report further states that a native-made pair of shoes costs from $2.25 to $6, while American-made shoes cost from $4.50 up to $15. Workmen's shirts cost from 60 cents to $2.50 and trousers range in price from $2.50 to $6. In most cases the common laborers instead of buying shoes wear slippers, made by Dominican shoemakers, which retail at from 50 to 70 cents a pair. Many of the Haitian and West Indian laborers wear sandals made from discarded automobile tires.

Houses having two or three rooms rent for between $18 and $25 per month, while houses of from three to five rooms range in price from $35 to $45 per month. These houses are constructed very simply and as a rule have no sanitary equipment.

Earnings and Hours in English Textile Industries

IN 1925 a general inquiry into the earnings and hours of workpeople in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was instituted by the English Ministry of Labor, some of the results of which, relating to the textile industries, are given in the Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) for June, 1926. The inquiry was combined with one undertaken in 1924 by the Board of Trade, and was carried out with the cooperation of the national confederation of employers' organizations. Schedules were sent out to employers asking data concerning the number of workers employed, the hours worked, and the earnings received for each of four weeks in 1924, the weeks selected being those which ended, respectively, on January 19, April 12, July 12, and October 18. The information asked for included the number of workers by sex when this could be given, the total wages paid them, the hours of labor, exclusive of mealtimes, in a full ordinary week, the number of workers on short time, with the average number of hours they lost, and the aggregate number of man-hours worked. The term "worker" was to include the whole force of operatives (including foremen, carters, warehousemen, and the like) employed during the selected weeks, but to exclude managers, clerks, typists, commercial travelers, and salaried persons generally, as well as home workers.

A total of 7,693 returns dealing with the textile industries was received, giving information concerning over 1,000,000 workers. The number employed rose during the year from 999,185 in the week ending January 19 to 1,033,969 in the week ending October 18. The number employed in each of the industries during this final week and the percentage which each sex formed of the total are shown in Table 1:

ABLE 1.—NUMBER OF WORKERS EMPLOYED IN WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1924, AND PER CENT OF EACH SEX

Industry	Number employed	Percentage of males	Percentage of females
tton	443,765	36.4	63.6
olen and worsted	217,510	41.3	58.7
e	11,990	34.7	65.3
k	33,838	37.3	62.7
en	69,962	24.6	75.4
e	32,940	33.5	66.5
siery	72,513	16.3	83.7
rpet	15,719	42.6	57.4
aching, printing, dyeing, and finishing	88,659	80.0	20.0
king-up and packing	8,984	63.4	36.6
her textiles [1]	38,089	32.0	68.0
Total	1,033,969	40.2	59.8

[1] Including hemp, rope, twine, and net, elastic webbing, coir mat, hair, fiber, etc.

It will be noticed that except for the two groups, bleaching, printg, dyeing, and finishing, and making-up and packing, women are the majority in each of the industries, and sometimes in a very rge majority.

Average Weekly Earnings

THE weekly earnings, averaged for the four weeks covered, are shown in Table 2, by sex of worker, and also for the group of mployees as a whole. Under the heading "Number of workrs" is given the average of the force employed in each of the ur weeks. Some of the firms replying were not able to show sepately the wages paid to male and female workers, so the totals of e employees, by sex, as given in the first two parts of the table, do ot always correspond with the numbers in the third:

ABLE 2.—AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FOR FOUR WEEKS ENDING JANUARY 19, APRIL 12, JULY 12, AND OCTOBER 12, 1924, BY INDUSTRY AND SEX

[Shilling at par=24.33 cents, penny=2.03 cents; exchange value was about par]

Industry	Males		Females		Both sexes	
	Number of workers	Average earnings	Number of workers	Average earnings	Number of workers	Average earnings
		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
tton	80,698	47 0	140,912	28 3	435,448	36 10
olen and worsted	60,496	53 10	86,001	30 7	216,392	40 5
e	3,780	52 1	7,123	24 5	12,215	34 2
k	10,075	59 10	16,924	28 0	31,325	39 1
en	11,816	41 0	36,210	22 9	68,209	27 7
e	6,769	41 6	13,423	28 7	32,698	33 0
siery	7,876	54 8	40,425	28 8	71,203	34 9
rpet	3,535	49 11	4,761	26 0	15,650	35 10
aching, printing, dyeing, and finishing	58,793	56 9	14,725	27 3	87,831	50 2
king-up and packing	4,389	56 6	2,534	28 3	8,661	45 0
her textiles	9,607	47 11	20,421	24 0	37,749	31 5
Total	257,834	51 6	383,459	27 11	1,017,381	37 9

It will be noticed that for men the highest weekly earnings, equivalent to $14.56 in United States money, were found in the silk industry, the lowest, $9.98, in the linen mills, and the average for all textiles was $12.53. For women, the woolen and worsted industry showed the highest earnings, $7.44 a week, the linen industry the lowest, $5.54, and the average for all textiles was $6.79.

Normal Weekly Hours of Labor

THE data concerning normal hours showed variations within the separate industries, as well as between one industry and another. Table 3 shows for each industry the proportion of work people employed under different normal schedules. The hours represent the working time, exclusive of stops for meals, and are based on the returns for the week ending October 18, 1924. The number of workers is the average of those employed in the four separate weeks.

TABLE 3.—NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR

Industry	Number of workers	Per cent of employees whose normal hours were—			Average weekly normal hours
		Under 48	48	Over 48	
Cotton	443,698	3.1	96.1	0.8	47.5
Woolen and worsted	217,454	2.7	95.8	1.5	48.0
Lace	11,954	22.4	57.8	19.8	48.0
Silk	32,671	18.4	63.9	17.7	48.0
Linen	69,882	24.5	70.9	4.6	47.3
Jute	32,940	1.1	98.8	.1	48.0
Hosiery	72,014	20.7	74.4	4.9	47.6
Carpet	15,719	3.0	95.7	1.3	48.0
Bleaching, printing, dyeing, and finishing	88,524	6.0	87.4	6.6	48.0
Making-up and packing	8,984	37.0	62.1	.9	46.6
Other textiles	37,981	37.4	57.5	5.1	47.4
Total	1,031,821	8.1	89.0	2.9	47.6

While this shows 48 hours as the commonest week, a considerable proportion of the workers have shorter hours, the percentage varying in the different industries. Of the whole 1,031,821 workers, 3.6 per cent have a week of 44 hours or less, but such a week prevailed for 8.3 per cent of those employed in lace manufacture, 7.3 per cent of those in silk, 12.9 per cent in linen, and for 20.1 per cent of those in making-up and packing.

Hours Actually Worked and Average Hourly Earnings

SHORT time was prevalent in the textile industries in 1924 and there was a marked difference between the normal hours and those actually worked. Not a single industry worked its normal week in any of the four weeks covered, though jute, in which the average hours worked ranged from 47 in the week ending April 12 to 47.8 in the week ending July 12, came very near to its norm. For the whole group of textile industries the average hours worked in three of the selected weeks were 44.9, and in the final week they were 45.3. The average of the whole group for the four weeks was 45 hours. Table 4 shows the average hours worked for each industry and the average hourly earnings.

TABLE 4.—HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

Industry	Number of workers	Average hours worked in the four weeks	Average hourly earnings in the four weeks
			d.
Cotton	243,371	44.6	9.8
Woolen and worsted	122,961	45.5	10.7
Lace	4,574	42.0	9.4
Silk	13,901	46.3	10.8
Linen	35,815	45.8	7.4
Jute	20,724	47.5	8.4
Hosiery	22,336	44.2	9.2
Carpet	7,385	46.9	9.3
Bleaching, finishing, etc	59,498	44.1	13.9
Making-up and packing	6,142	45.9	12.1
Other textiles	22,861	45.6	8.2
Total	559,568	45.0	10.2

The hourly earnings shown here do not correspond exactly to the average weekly earnings shown in Table 2, since the number of workers covered differs and the firms reporting are not identical, but the relative standing of the industries in respect to the wages earned is very close.

Extent of Short Time

FOR 934,891 workers the returns sent in by employers showed the proportion who were on short time during the weeks studied and the average amount of time lost by those whose hours were thus curtailed. For the week ending October 18, 1924, these results were as shown in Table 5:

TABLE 5.—PER CENT WORKING SHORT TIME AND HOURS LOST PER WORKER, WEEK ENDING OCT. 18, 1924

Industry	Number of workers	Per cent on short time	Average hours lost by those on short time
Cotton	405,046	17.2	14.0
Woolen and worsted	207,603	18.2	10.6
Lace	9,323	37.3	14.4
Silk	25,350	9.6	14.1
Linen	63,839	10.2	6.9
Jute	31,111	.7	16.6
Hosiery	50,901	11.0	12.4
Carpet	14,088	6.2	9.4
Bleaching, printing, etc	84,239	39.7	10.0
Making-up and packing	8,509	9.2	8.3
Other textiles	34,882	12.2	9.5
Total	934,891	17.6	11.9

In considering these figures, it must be borne in mind that they do not include any of those who were wholly unemployed during the selected week. To appear in the returns, a worker must have been employed for at least a part of the week.

STABILIZATION OF EMPLOYMENT

Registration of Dock Workers in Bristol, England

THE problem of regularizing the supply of casual labor at the docks demands attention at all the English ports of any considerable size, and different methods of solving it have been tried at different localities. The plan adopted at Liverpool was described in the Labor Review for August, 1925 (p. 151). A somewhat different scheme worked out at Bristol is outlined in the Ministry of Labor Gazette (London) for June, 1926.

At the close of the war the port labor committee registered the men then employed at the docks, and no additions to this pool of workers were permitted, except in the cases of former dockers returning from service abroad. It is estimated that about 3,000 men are needed for the work of the port. In January, 1921, the number registered was 4,790, but a gradual reduction naturally took place as men died, moved away, or went into other work, so that the number on the list in March, 1926, was 3,088.

The method of registration now in use consists in the issuance to each worker of a record book which must be renewed every six months, and in which are entered various particulars identifying the worker, with a space for recording employment on each day of the period for which the book is current. When a docker is engaged, this book is handed to the employing agent, who retains it until the job is completed and then gives it back, stamped with entries showing the number of days worked. If at the end of the six months the employment thus shown falls below a certain percentage of the amount possible, the worker is liable to be dropped from the register, unless he can show to the satisfaction of the port committee that his failure to do more is due to age, illness, or some other sufficient cause.

The percentage required is fixed with relation to the amount of work to be done at the port and differs with the age of the worker, less being expected from the elder men. In case of misconduct on the part of a worker, the employing agent retains the book and makes a full report to the port labor inspector, who is employed by the employers and the men jointly. After a preliminary investigation the inspector either returns the book to the worker or sends it to the port committee for a decision as to the penalty to be inflicted. Alleged breaches of the rules by employers are investigated in a similar manner by the port committee.

Calls for labor are made in the first instance at the ship's side. If a sufficient supply is not to be had there, notice is sent to a central surplus labor stand, established in a convenient place. Registered men who do not obtain work at the first call are required to report at this stand, where they hold themselves in readiness to fill vacancies

reported from other parts of the dock. "This procedure was found necessary in order to insure sufficient mobility of registered workers and to avoid delay in the commencement of work wherever required, and it has proved effective in safeguarding the interests of both employers and workers."

All registered workers are required to be members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and the agreements between the union and the Employers' Labor Association must be strictly observed.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Industries in June, 1926

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries decreased 0.4 per cent in June as compared with May, while pay-roll totals decreased 0.1 per cent, according to a preliminary report by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor. These very slight decreases indicate a considerable check in the decline in manufacturing reported in May, when the decrease in employment was three times as large as in June.

Employment in June showed also an improvement of 1.3 per cent over the same month of 1925, pay-roll totals showed an improvement of 4.1 per cent, and per capita earnings a gain of 2.8 per cent.

The bureau's weighted index of employment for June is 91.3 as compared with 91.7 for May, 1926, and 90.1 for June, 1925; the index of pay-roll totals for June is 95.5 as compared with 95.6 for May, 1926, and 91.7 for June, 1925.

This report is based on returns from 10,004 establishments, in 54 industries, having in June 2,981,672 employees whose combined earnings in one week were $79,782,238.

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in May and June, 1926

THE Volume of employment increased in June, as compared with May, only in the two groups of West Central States and in the Mountan States, each of the six other geographic divisions registering decreased employment ranging from 1.7 per cent in the New England States to 0.2 per cent in the East North Central States. Pay-roll totals, however, increased slightly in the Middle Atlantic States and considerably in the Pacific States, in addition to the three divisions noted as showing increased employment.

Three groups of industries—tobacco, food, and stone, clay, and glass—show marked improvement in employment in June, while two other groups—iron and steel and lumber—show slight increases. In addition to these groups the leather and miscellaneous industry groups also gained in pay-roll totals. The noticeable decreases were in the textile, metal, other than iron and steel, and vehicle groups, 15 of the 16 industries in these groups registering losses in employment and 13 decreased pay-roll totals.

Twenty-three of the 54 separate industries made employment gains in June, but aside from the seasonal ice cream (9.1 per cent), men's clothing (5.1 per cent), cement (3 per cent), and brick (2.1 per cent), the increases were small except in the cigar and cigarette industry, which owing to the termination of a strike shows an increase of 3.8 per cent. Employees' earnings gained in 25 industries, the outstanding gain, aside from those in the industries mentioned, being one of 7.7 per cent in the boot and shoe industry.

For convenient reference the latest figures available relating to all employees, excluding executives and officials, on class I railroads, drawn from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, are given at the foot of Table 1 and Table 2.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN MAY AND JUNE, 1926

[The per cent of change for each of the 12 groups of industries, and for the total of all industries, are weighted]

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		May, 1926	June, 1926		May, 1926	June, 1926	
Food and kindred products	**1,462**	**201,931**	**206,402**	**+2.2**	**$5,219,871**	**$5,340,794**	**+2.3**
Slaughtering and meat packing	172	79,658	81,613	+2.5	2,056,257	2,112,753	+2.7
Confectionery	265	29,341	28,838	−1.7	550,934	549,152	−0.3
Ice cream	178	8,775	9,573	+9.1	301,193	326,153	+8.3
Flour	334	14,068	14,267	+1.4	368,239	374,472	+1.7
Baking	498	58,867	60,802	+3.3	1,600,611	1,638,830	+2.4
Sugar refining, cane	15	11,222	11,309	+0.8	342,637	339,434	−0.9
Textiles and their products	**1,835**	**571,252**	**561,344**	**−2.0**	**10,839,230**	**10,686,435**	**−2.0**
Cotton goods	488	224,363	218,763	−2.5	3,474,851	3,369,735	−3.0
Hosiery and knit goods	240	77,904	76,808	−1.4	1,455,275	1,413,094	−2.9
Silk goods	193	53,505	52,319	−2.2	1,133,723	1,078,731	−4.9
Woolen and worsted goods	189	58,839	58,526	−0.5	1,285,752	1,295,106	+0.7
Carpets and rugs	30	22,278	21,322	−4.3	557,806	554,837	−0.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	89	28,955	28,549	−1.4	685,221	658,995	−3.8
Clothing, men's	271	54,815	57,626	+5.1	1,230,306	1,386,143	+12.7
Shirts and collars	84	21,015	20,576	−2.1	344,739	330,590	−4.1
Clothing, women's	175	17,502	16,318	−6.8	403,592	370,271	−8.3
Millinery and lace goods	76	12,076	10,537	−12.7	267,965	228,933	−14.6
Iron and steel and their products	**1,774**	**683,866**	**682,689**	**+0.2**	**20,303,900**	**20,336,589**	**+0.2**
Iron and steel	214	289,820	284,959	−1.7	8,792,022	8,698,961	−1.1
Cast-iron pipe	47	14,138	14,335	+1.4	347,230	350,661	+1.0
Structural ironwork	152	23,032	23,450	+1.8	667,153	684,845	+2.7
Foundry and machine-shop products	915	230,436	234,519	+1.8	6,939,725	7,059,104	+1.7
Hardware	67	36,028	35,055	−2.7	911,421	875,516	−3.9
Machine tools	168	32,185	32,002	−0.6	982,768	979,744	−0.3
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	117	41,752	42,010	+0.6	1,205,141	1,241,362	+3.0
Stoves	94	16,475	16,359	−0.7	458,440	446,396	−2.6
Lumber and its products	**1,032**	**202,678**	**202,463**	**+0.2**	**4,526,858**	**4,583,254**	**+1.2**
Lumber, sawmills	399	113,100	114,062	+0.9	2,375,480	2,438,816	+2.7
Lumber, millwork	241	31,594	31,530	−0.2	779,775	787,160	+0.9
Furniture	392	57,984	56,871	−1.9	1,371,603	1,357,278	−1.0
Leather and its products	**352**	**115,331**	**114,872**	**−0.5**	**2,520,147**	**2,637,921**	**+4.2**
Leather	140	28,579	27,751	−2.9	723,421	702,573	−2.9
Boots and shoes	212	86,752	87,121	+0.4	1,796,726	1,935,348	+7.7
Paper and printing	**882**	**166,812**	**166,633**	**−0.1**	**5,393,929**	**5,386,428**	**−0.2**
Paper and pulp	207	56,359	56,098	−0.5	1,505,896	1,509,610	+0.2
Paper boxes	176	18,955	18,979	+0.1	424,064	418,605	−1.3
Printing, book and job	289	44,844	45,198	+0.8	1,559,472	1,573,991	+0.9
Printing, newspapers	210	46,654	46,358	−0.6	1,904,497	1,884,222	−1.1
Chemicals and allied products	**248**	**81,241**	**81,183**	**−1.7**	**2,410,163**	**2,443,282**	**(1)**
Chemicals	92	23,833	23,960	+0.5	623,894	631,265	+1.2
Fertilizers	101	6,892	5,658	−17.9	134,064	114,641	−14.5
Petroleum refining	55	50,516	51,565	+2.1	1,652,205	1,697,376	+2.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	**638**	**113,895**	**116,009**	**+1.7**	**3,039,229**	**3,120,072**	**+2.1**
Cement	96	26,432	27,218	+3.0	775,462	819,623	+5.7
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	363	35,181	35,905	+2.1	914,035	947,693	+3.7
Pottery	58	12,863	12,846	+0.3	338,163	333,982	−1.2
Glass	121	39,479	40,040	+1.4	1,011,569	1,018,774	+0.7
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**204**	**53,036**	**51,836**	**−2.2**	**1,423,482**	**1,391,219**	**−2.4**
Stamped and enameled ware	63	19,679	19,070	−3.1	470,434	461,795	−1.8
Brass, bronze, and copper products	141	33,357	32,766	−1.8	953,048	929,424	−2.5

[1] No change.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN MAY AND JUNE, 1926—Contd.

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		May, 1926	June, 1926		May, 1926	June, 1926	
Tobacco products	**199**	**42,529**	**43,832**	**+3.2**	**$736,663**	**$782,329**	**+6.4**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	32	8,759	8,779	+0.2	137,209	141,391	+3.0
Cigars and cigarettes	167	33,770	35,053	+3.8	599,454	640,938	+6.9
Vehicles for land transportation	**957**	**507,859**	**500,333**	**−1.5**	**16,311,896**	**15,661,679**	**−2.2**
Automobiles	206	340,050	334,931	−1.5	11,393,529	10,704,241	−6.1
Carriages and wagons	64	1,884	1,822	−3.3	44,170	42,879	−2.9
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	209	17,862	17,444	−2.3	529,961	524,362	−1.0
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	478	148,063	146,136	−1.3	4,344,236	4,390,588	+1.1
Miscellaneous industries	**421**	**256,086**	**254,076**	**−0.7**	**7,414,791**	**7,412,245**	**+0.1**
Agricultural implements	99	28,607	27,816	−2.8	823,968	795,141	−3.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	165	116,518	116,491	−(1)	3,375,821	3,457,730	+2.4
Pianos and organs	35	7,566	7,581	+0.2	223,860	219,706	−1.9
Rubber boots and shoes	15	18,599	18,038	−3.0	452,183	414,449	−8.3
Automobile tires	65	56,016	55,512	−0.9	1,704,234	1,687,447	−1.0
Shipbuilding, steel	42	28,780	28,638	−0.5	834,725	837,772	+0.4
All industries	**10,004**	**2,996,516**	**2,981,672**	**−0.4**	**80,140,159**	**79,782,238**	**−0.1**

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England	1,336	422,093	415,012	−1.7	$10,162,719	$9,989,790	−1.7
Middle Atlantic	2,435	853,037	847,100	−0.7	23,987,415	24,044,549	+0.2
East North Central	2,641	983,522	981,283	−0.2	29,630,117	29,243,000	−1.3
West North Central	943	153,301	155,414	+1.4	3,904,487	3,985,729	+2.1
South Atlantic	1,096	269,303	268,157	−0.4	5,022,586	5,013,275	−0.2
East South Central	434	105,701	104,164	−1.5	2,072,166	2,055,699	−0.8
West South Central	364	72,349	73,518	+1.6	1,580,207	1,612,403	+2.0
Mountain	159	25,988	26,986	+3.8	717,576	740,958	+3.3
Pacific	596	111,222	110,038	−1.1	3,062,886	3,096,835	+1.1
All divisions	**10,004**	**2,996,516**	**2,981,672**	**−0.4**	**80,140,159**	**79,782,238**	**−0.1**

Employment on Class I Railroads

Apr. 15, 1926	1,766,615		[2] $235,478,375	
May 15, 1926	1,791,922	+1.4	[2] 239,058,065	−1.5

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. [2] Amount of pay roll for 1 month.

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in June, 1925, and June, 1926

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries in June, 1926, was 1.3 per cent greater than in the same month of 1925 and employees' earnings were 4.1 per cent greater.

The volume of employment in this 12-month period increased about 4.5 per cent in both the South Atlantic and West South Central States and 3 per cent in the East North Central States. Small increases were made in the Middle Atlantic and the Pacific States, and the West North Central division shows no change. The New England division lost 0.7 per cent of its employees, the East South Central division 1.4 per cent, and the Mountain division 2 per cent.

Seven of the 12 groups of industries show marked improvement over 1925, the iron and steel group coming first with increases of 6.9 per cent in employment and 10.7 per cent in pay-roll totals.

In the five groups which are less prosperous than they were a year ago the largest decreases were 4.3 per cent in employment and 4 per cent in pay-roll totals in both the textile and tobacco groups.

The fertilizer and the machine-tool industries have both gained about one-fifth in each of the two items. Agricultural implements, electrical goods, foundry and machine-shop products, structural ironwork, glass, chemicals, petroleum refining, and shipbuilding have all made noticeable gains also in the year's interval.

The industries which show the heaviest losses over a year ago are woolen and worsted, millinery and lace, and silk goods, automobile tires, cigars, and ice cream.

TABLE 2.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS, JUNE, 1926, WITH JUNE, 1925—Continued

[The per cents of change for each of the 12 groups of industries, and for the total of all industries, are weighted]

Industry	Per cent of change—June, 1926, compared with June, 1925		Industry	Per cent of change—June, 1926, compared with June, 1925	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Food and kindred products	−0.7	+0.6	**Chemicals and allied products**	+7.6	+9.9
Slaughtering and meat packing	−3.4	−1.9	Chemicals	+4.8	+9.6
Confectionery	+2.0	+5.8	Fertilizers	+20.1	+23.5
Ice cream	−6.4	−4.8	Petroleum refining	+7.7	+7.4
Flour	−2.9	−1.6			
Baking	+2.9	+4.3	**Stone, clay, and glass products**	+3.3	+6.0
Sugar refining, cane	−4.8	−4.5	Cement	−5.1	−1.6
Textiles and their products	−4.3	−4.0	Brick, tile, and terra cotta	+1.6	+3.0
Cotton goods	−3.5	−3.7	Pottery	+0.7	+6.7
Hosiery and knit goods	−0.5	+4.8	Glass	+9.6	+12.0
Silk goods	−7.1	−5.9			
Woolen and worsted goods	−12.2	−10.1	**Metal products, other than iron and steel**	+0.4	+0.5
Carpets and rugs	−4.9	−4.9	Stamped and enameled ware	+1.5	−1.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	+0.3	−0.2	Brass, bronze, and copper products	(1)	+1.1
Clothing, men's	−2.5	−6.2			
Shirts and collars	−4.9	−4.2	**Tobacco products**	−4.3	−4.0
Clothing, women's	+0.9	+1.9	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	+5.6	+3.8
Millinery and lace goods	−18.3	−21.7	Cigars and cigarettes	−5.5	−4.9
Iron and steel and their products	+6.9	+10.7	**Vehicles for land transportation**	+2.0	+2.3
Iron and steel	+4.0	+7.9	Automobiles	+1.9	−2.3
Structural ironwork	+7.5	+8.7	Carriages and wagons	+4.3	+5.3
Foundry and machine-shop products	+0.2	+13.9	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	−1.9	−0.3
Hardware	−5.1	+1.1	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	+2.2	+6.4
Machine tools	+19.3	+22.2			
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	+4.6	+13.5	**Miscellaneous industries**	+4.3	+8.1
Stoves	+2.5	+2.1	Agricultural implements	+10.7	+16.1
			Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	+11.7	+13.3
Lumber and its products	−1.7	−0.2	Pianos and organs	+2.1	+0.7
Lumber, sawmills	−2.8	−2.0	Rubber boots and shoes	+6.3	+0.7
Lumber, millwork	−1.2	−0.5	Automobile tires	−9.3	−7.3
Furniture	+1.4	+6.3	Shipbuilding, steel	+5.0	+11.6
Leather and its products	−0.7	+0.5			
Leather	−1.0	+1.9	**All industries**	+1.3	+4.1
Boots and shoes	−0.6	−0.1			
Paper and printing	+3.1	+8.0			
Paper and pulp	+2.8	+6.7			
Paper boxes	+2.3	+5.5			
Printing, book and job	+3.2	+10.2			
Printing, newspapers	+3.7	+7.8			

[1] No change.

TABLE 2.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS, JUNE, 1926, WITH JUNE, 1925—Continued

Recapitulation

Industry	Per cent of change—June, 1926, compared with June, 1925		Industry	Per cent of change—June, 1926, compared with June, 1925	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION			GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION—contd.		
New England	−0.7	+1.2	West South Central	+4.6	+6.8
Middle Atlantic	+0.6	+4.8	Mountain	−2.0	−0.7
East North Central	+3.0	+3.3	Pacific	+0.4	+2.2
West North Central	(1)	+2.4			
South Atlantic	+4.4	+6.7	All divisions	+1.3	+4.1
East South Central	−1.4	+1.2			

Employment on Class I railroads

Month and year	Number on pay roll	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll	Per cent of change
May 15, 1925	1,750,841		[2] $230,556,672	
May 15, 1926	1,791,922	+2.3	[2] 239,058,065	+3.7

[1] No change.

[2] Amount of pay roll for one month.

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings in June were 0.3 per cent higher than in May, 1926, and 2.8 per cent higher than in June, 1925.

Thirty of the fifty-four separate industries show increased per capita earnings in June as compared with May, leaving 24 industries with decreased earnings per employee. Boots and shoes and men's clothing both show increased per capita earnings of 7.2 per cent, while the outstanding decreases were 5.5 per cent in rubber boots and shoes and 4.6 per cent in automobiles.

The improved condition in manufacturing industries in June, 1926, as compared with June, 1925, is shown by the fact that 42 industries show increased per capita earnings in the 12-month comparison. This list is headed by steam fittings with an increase of 9.3 per cent, followed by book and job printing, steel shipbuilding, hardware, pottery, hosiery, and knit goods, agricultural implements, foundry and machine-shop products, and chemicals, in the order named.

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, JUNE, 1926, WITH MAY, 1926, AND JUNE, 1925

Industry	Per cent of change—June, 1926, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change—June, 1926, compared with—	
	May, 1926	June, 1925		May, 1926	June, 1925
Boots and shoes	+7.2	+0.8	Flour	+0.3	+1.0
Clothing, men's	+7.2	−3.3	Machine tools	+0.3	+2.6
Fertilizers	+4.2	+2.9	Slaughtering and meat packing	+0.3	+2.0
Carpets and rugs	+3.9	+0.1	Printing, book and job	+0.1	+7.0
Cigars and cigarettes	+3.0	+0.6	Leather	+ (1)	+2.7
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	+2.9	−1.9	Automobile tires	−0.1	+2.2
Cement	+2.6	+3.6	Foundry and machine-shop products	−0.1	+4.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	+2.5	+1.6	Cast-iron pipe	−0.4	(2)
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	+2.4	+3.6	Printing, newspapers	−0.4	+4.4
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	+2.4	+9.3	Cotton goods	−0.6	−0.5
Lumber, sawmills	+1.8	+0.9	Agricultural implements	−0.7	+4.9
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	+1.6	+1.5	Brass, bronze, and copper products	−0.7	+1.1
Confectionery	+1.4	+3.8	Glass	−0.7	+2.2
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	+1.3	+1.9	Ice cream	−0.7	+2.1
Stamped and enameled ware	+1.3	−2.6	Baking	−0.9	+1.5
Woolen and worsted goods	+1.3	+2.4	Hardware	−1.3	+6.2
Lumber, millwork	+1.2	+0.6	Paper boxes	−1.4	+3.4
Furniture	+0.9	+4.4	Hosiery and knit goods	−1.5	+5.1
Shipbuilding, steel	+0.9	+6.5	Clothing, women's	−1.6	+0.9
Structural ironwork	+0.8	+0.8	Pottery	−1.6	+5.7
Paper and pulp	+0.7	+3.6	Sugar refining, cane	−1.7	+0.4
Chemicals	+0.6	+4.5	Stoves	−1.9	−0.3
Iron and steel	+0.6	+4.0	Shirts and collars	−2.0	+0.8
Petroleum refining	+0.6	−0.1	Millinery and lace goods	−2.1	−3.9
Carriages and wagons	+0.4	+1.3	Pianos and organs	−2.1	−1.4
			Dyeing and finishing textiles	−2.5	−0.6
			Silk goods	−2.7	+1.2
			Automobiles	−4.6	−4.2
			Rubber boots and shoes	−5.5	−5.4

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Data not yet available.

Wage Changes

ONE hundred and six establishments in 27 industries reported wage-rate increases for the month ending June 15. These increases, averaging 7.2 per cent, affected 8,166 employees, being 33 per cent of the total employees in the establishments concerned. Nearly three-fourths of the 106 establishments were in industries of the food, iron, and steel, and paper groups of industries.

Wage-rate decreases were reported by only three establishments, each in a separate industry. These decreases averaged 2 per cent and affected 937 employees, or 70 per cent of the employees in the establishments concerned.

TABLE 4.—WAGE ADJUSTMENT OCCURRING BETWEEN MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1926

Industry	Establishments		Per cent of increase or decrease in wage rates		Employees affected		
	Total number reporting	Number reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Range	Average	Total number	Per cent of employees: In establishments reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Per cent of employees: In all establishments reporting
Increases							
Slaughtering and meat packing	172	6	1.3–12.1	6.8	114	7	(1)
Ice cream	178	6	5 –50	6.5	69	19	1
Flour	334	1	4	4.0	46	92	(1)
Baking	498	6	1 –10	8.8	30	16	(1)
Silk goods	193	2	5	5.0	209	100	(1)
Clothing, women's	175	5	5 – 5.8	5.1	193	66	1
Iron and steel	214	1	1.5	1.5	340	48	(1)
Structural ironwork	152	5	7 –10	9.7	80	15	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products	915	25	1 –25	7.1	712	15	(1)
Machine tools	168	1	4	4.0	17	11	(1)
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	117	2	10	10.0	8	9	(1)
Lumber, sawmills	399	2	5 – 6	5.3	244	91	(1)
Lumber, millwork	241	2	5 –12	7.2	19	6	(1)
Furniture	392	5	8.4–14.3	10.4	32	5	(1)
Paper and pulp	207	1	2	2.0	68	16	(1)
Printing, book and job	289	5	4.7–10	5.5	51	9	(1)
Printing, newspapers	210	9	3.5–24	12.4	544	26	1
Chemicals	92	2	6 –10	6.9	390	20	2
Cement	96	1	7	7.0	200	79	1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	363	6	5 –15	9.8	566	71	2
Glass	121	1	33.5	33.5	12	75	(1)
Brass, bronze, and copper products	141	1	12.2	12.2	4	14	(1)
Cigars and cigarettes	167	2	6 – 7	6.9	1,007	87	3
Automobiles	206	3	5 –10	6.9	216	11	(1)
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	165	4	1 –10	9.2	1,436	44	1
Pianos and organs	35	1	5	5.0	9	5	(1)
Shipbuilding steel	42	1	5	5.0	1,550	100	5
Decreases							
Cotton goods	488	1	2	2.0	865	94	(1)
Millinery and lace goods	76	1	5	5.0	22	21	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products	915	1	0.9	0.9	50	17	(1)

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers for June, 1926, and for May, 1926, and June, 1925, showing relatively the variation in number of persons employed and in pay-roll totals, in each of the 53 [1] industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, together with general indexes for the combined 12 groups of industries, appear in the following table.

The general index of employment for June, 1926, is 91.3, this number being 0.4 per cent lower than the index for May, 1926,

[1] The total number is 54, but data for computing indexes for cast-iron pipe are not yet all available.

and 1.3 per cent higher than the index for June, 1925. The general index of pay-roll totals for June, 1926, is 95.5, this number being 0.1 per cent lower than the index for May, 1926, and 4.1 per cent higher than the index for June, 1925.

In computing the general index and the group indexes the index numbers of separate industries are weighted according to the importance of the industries.

TABLE 5.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1925, AND MAY AND JUNE, 1926

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	Employment			Pay-roll totals		
	June, 1925	May, 1926	June, 1926	June, 1925	May, 1926	June, 1926
General index	**90.1**	**91.7**	**91.3**	**91.7**	**95.6**	**95.5**
Food and kindred products	**89.3**	**86.8**	**88.7**	**93.3**	**91.8**	**93.9**
Slaughtering and meat packing	82.5	77.8	79.7	85.2	81.4	83.6
Confectionery	75.0	77.8	76.5	80.7	85.6	85.4
Ice cream	121.4	104.1	113.6	128.0	112.6	121.9
Flour	84.8	81.2	82.3	86.3	83.5	84.9
Baking	100.3	99.9	103.2	104.2	106.1	108.7
Sugar refining, cane	102.1	96.5	97.2	104.2	100.4	99.5
Textiles and their products	**87.8**	**85.7**	**84.0**	**84.8**	**83.1**	**81.4**
Cotton goods	84.7	83.8	81.7	80.4	79.8	77.4
Hosiery and knit goods	97.6	98.4	97.1	103.1	111.2	108.0
Silk goods	102.7	97.6	95.4	105.2	104.1	99.0
Woolen and worsted goods	87.0	76.8	76.4	83.1	74.1	74.7
Carpets	94.3	93.8	89.7	89.8	85.8	85.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	95.6	97.3	95.9	94.4	97.9	94.2
Clothing, men's	86.5	80.2	84.3	82.9	69.1	77.8
Shirts and collars	86.9	84.4	82.6	86.6	86.6	83.0
Clothing, women's	74.9	81.1	75.6	69.6	77.3	70.9
Millinery and lace goods	82.4	77.0	67.3	84.7	77.6	66.3
Iron and steel and their products	**86.6**	**92.4**	**92.6**	**88.7**	**98.0**	**98.2**
Iron and steel	93.5	98.9	97.2	94.5	103.1	102.0
Structural ironwork	92.8	98.0	99.8	100.6	106.5	109.4
Foundry and machine-shop products	81.3	87.2	88.8	82.2	92.1	93.6
Hardware	91.3	89.0	86.6	94.4	99.3	95.4
Machine tools	85.1	102.1	101.5	91.7	112.4	112.1
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	93.8	97.6	98.1	93.2	102.7	105.8
Stoves	83.3	86.0	85.4	83.8	87.9	85.6
Lumber and its products	**93.7**	**91.9**	**92.1**	**100.2**	**98.3**	**100.0**
Lumber, sawmills	92.9	89.5	90.3	101.0	96.4	99.0
Lumber, millwork	99.9	98.9	98.7	107.3	105.9	106.8
Furniture	92.7	95.9	94.0	93.0	99.9	98.9
Leather and its products	**85.9**	**85.7**	**85.3**	**82.3**	**79.4**	**82.7**
Leather	87.6	89.3	86.7	87.3	91.6	89.0
Boots and shoes	85.3	84.5	84.8	80.3	74.5	80.2
Paper and printing	**99.4**	**102.6**	**102.5**	**102.6**	**111.0**	**110.8**
Paper and pulp	93.3	96.4	95.9	96.4	102.7	102.9
Paper boxes	95.5	97.6	97.7	99.4	106.3	104.9
Printing, book and job	99.6	102.0	102.8	102.8	112.2	113.3
Printing, newspaper	106.8	111.4	110.7	109.2	119.0	117.7
Chemicals and allied products	**87.1**	**95.3**	**93.7**	**91.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Chemicals	90.3	94.1	94.6	94.8	102.7	103.9
Fertilizers	62.3	91.2	74.8	67.2	97.1	83.0
Petroleum refining	93.7	98.8	100.9	93.5	97.8	100.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	**100.7**	**102.3**	**104.0**	**106.0**	**110.1**	**112.4**
Cement	100.7	92.8	95.6	105.5	98.2	103.8
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	106.8	106.3	108.5	113.1	112.3	116.5
Pottery	107.8	108.3	108.6	110.7	119.5	118.1
Glass	92.0	99.4	100.8	98.3	109.3	110.1
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**95.9**	**98.5**	**96.3**	**97.0**	**99.9**	**97.5**
Stamped and enameled ware	91.9	96.3	93.3	89.8	90.5	88.9
Brass, bronze, and copper products	97.7	99.5	97.7	99.6	103.3	100.7

TABLE 5.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1925, AND MAY AND JUNE, 1926—Continued

Industry	Employment			Pay-roll totals		
	June, 1925	May, 1926	June, 1926	June, 1925	May, 1926	June, 1926
Tobacco products	**90.6**	**84.0**	**86.7**	**92.3**	**83.3**	**88.6**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	88.9	93.7	93.9	98.0	98.7	101.7
Cigars and cigarettes	90.8	82.7	85.8	91.6	81.5	87.1
Vehicles for land transportation	**90.3**	**93.5**	**92.1**	**92.6**	**96.8**	**94.7**
Automobiles	106.5	110.2	108.5	111.1	115.5	108.5
Carriages and wagons	83.9	90.5	87.5	86.2	93.5	90.8
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	89.6	90.0	87.9	91.6	92.2	91.3
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	80.2	83.1	82.0	81.0	85.2	86.2
Miscellaneous industries	**90.9**	**95.5**	**94.8**	**92.8**	**100.2**	**100.3**
Agricultural implements	88.7	101.0	98.2	96.3	115.8	111.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	86.6	96.7	96.7	91.1	100.8	103.2
Pianos and organs	91.9	93.6	93.8	99.9	102.5	100.6
Rubber boots and shoes	81.1	88.9	86.2	88.9	97.6	89.0
Automobile tires	117.7	107.8	106.8	118.6	111.1	110.0
Shipbuilding, steel	85.5	90.3	89.8	85.4	94.9	95.3

The following tables show the general index of employment in manufacturing industries from June, 1914, to June, 1926, and the general index of pay-roll totals from November, 1915, to June, 1926:

TABLE 6.—GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Employment (June, 1914, to June, 1926)

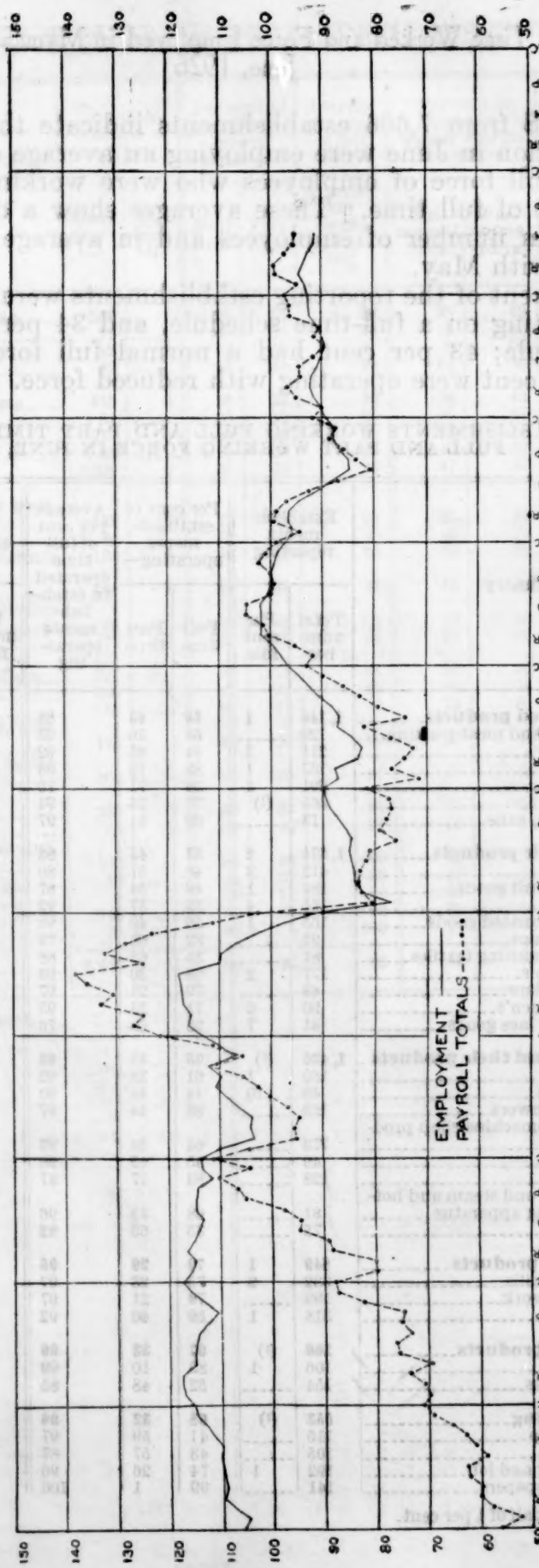
[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
January	.....	91.9	104.6	117.0	115.5	110.1	116.1	76.8	87.0	98.0	95.4	90.0	93.3
February	.....	92.9	107.4	117.5	114.7	103.2	115.6	82.3	87.7	99.6	96.6	91.6	94.3
March	.....	93.9	109.6	117.4	116.5	104.0	116.9	83.9	83.2	101.8	96.4	92.3	93.7
April	.....	93.9	109.0	115.0	115.0	103.6	117.1	83.0	82.4	101.8	94.5	92.1	92.8
May	.....	94.9	109.5	115.1	114.0	106.3	117.4	84.5	84.3	101.8	90.8	90.9	91.7
June	98.9	95.9	110.0	114.8	113.4	108.7	117.9	84.9	87.1	101.9	87.9	90.1	91.3
July	95.9	94.9	110.3	114.2	114.6	110.7	110.0	84.5	86.8	100.4	84.8	89.3	.....
August	92.9	95.9	110.0	112.7	114.5	109.9	109.7	85.6	88.0	99.7	85.0	89.9	.....
September	94.9	98.9	111.4	110.7	114.2	112.1	107.0	87.0	90.6	99.8	86.7	90.9	.....
October	94.9	108.8	112.9	113.2	111.5	106.8	102.5	88.4	92.6	99.3	87.9	92.3	.....
November	93.9	103.8	114.5	115.6	113.4	110.0	97.3	89.4	94.5	98.7	87.8	92.5	.....
December	92.9	105.9	115.1	117.2	113.5	113.2	91.1	89.9	96.6	96.9	89.4	92.6	.....
Average	[1] 94.9	**97.0**	**110.4**	**115.0**	**114.2**	**108.2**	**109.9**	**85.1**	**88.4**	**100.0**	**90.3**	**91.2**	[2] 92.9

Pay-roll totals (November, 1915, to June, 1926)

Month	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
January	.....	52.1	69.8	79.6	104.2	126.6	80.6	71.5	91.8	94.5	90.0	94.9
February	.....	57.8	70.5	79.8	95.0	124.8	82.4	76.7	95.2	99.4	95.1	98.9
March	.....	60.0	73.6	88.2	95.4	133.0	83.3	74.2	100.3	99.0	96.6	99.1
April	.....	59.7	69.4	88.8	94.5	130.6	82.8	72.6	101.3	96.9	94.2	97.2
May	.....	62.1	75.8	94.5	96.7	135.7	81.8	76.9	104.8	92.4	94.4	95.6
June	.....	62.5	76.1	94.3	100.2	138.0	81.0	82.0	104.7	87.0	91.7	95.5
July	.....	58.7	73.1	97.5	102.5	124.9	76.0	74.1	99.9	80.8	89.6	.....
August	.....	60.9	75.0	105.3	105.3	132.2	79.0	79.3	99.3	83.5	91.4	.....
September	.....	92.9	74.4	106.6	111.6	128.2	77.8	82.7	100.0	86.0	90.4	.....
October	.....	65.5	82.2	110.3	105.5	123.0	76.8	86.0	102.3	88.5	96.2	.....
November	53.8	69.2	87.4	104.1	111.3	111.3	77.2	89.8	101.0	87.6	96.2	.....
December	56.0	71.0	87.8	111.2	121.5	102.4	81.5	92.9	98.9	91.7	97.3	.....
Average	[3] 54.9	**61.9**	**76.3**	**96.7**	**103.6**	**125.9**	**80.0**	**79.9**	**100.0**	**90.6**	**93.6**	[2] 96.9

[1] Average for 7 months. [2] Average for 6 months. [3] Average for 2 months.


GENERAL INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100.
EMPLOYMENT
PAYROLL TOTALS
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
1916
1917
1918
1919
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
MAR
JUN
SEP
DEC

Proportion of Time Worked and Force Employed in Manufacturing Industries in June, 1926

REPORTS from 7,606 establishments indicate that the plants in operation in June were employing an average of 85 per cent of a normal full force of employees who were working an average of 92 per cent of full time. These averages show a decrease of 1 per cent both in number of employees and in average time worked as compared with May.

One per cent of the reporting establishments were idle, 65 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 34 per cent on a part-time schedule; 43 per cent had a normal full force of employees, and 56 per cent were operating with reduced force.

TABLE 7.—ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN JUNE, 1926

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating with—		Average per cent of normal full force employed by establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full normal force	Part normal force	
Food and kindred products	**1,146**	**1**	**60**	**40**	**88**	**48**	**51**	**86**
Slaughtering and meat packing	129	------	64	36	93	50	50	90
Confectionery	211	1	54	45	92	6	93	67
Ice cream	137	1	88	12	98	42	58	91
Flour	291	1	28	71	70	46	53	83
Baking	365	(1)	77	23	94	76	24	95
Sugar refining, cane	13	------	69	31	97	46	54	92
Textiles and their products	**1,374**	**2**	**53**	**45**	**88**	**43**	**55**	**84**
Cotton goods	412	3	46	51	86	55	42	88
Hosiery and knit goods	184	1	46	54	87	45	55	83
Silk goods	155	4	59	37	92	35	61	85
Woolen and worsted goods	165	1	59	40	91	36	63	83
Carpets and rugs	22	------	32	68	79	27	73	74
Dyeing and finishing textiles	81	------	35	65	86	23	77	79
Clothing, men's	177	2	68	30	93	42	55	85
Shirts and collars	43	------	79	21	97	53	47	89
Clothing, women's	90	6	71	23	93	43	51	84
Millinery and lace goods	45	7	33	60	76	11	82	65
Iron and steel and their products	**1,426**	(1)	**65**	**35**	**93**	**31**	**69**	**81**
Iron and steel	159	1	61	38	92	26	73	88
Cast-iron pipe	48	10	44	46	90	46	44	92
Structural ironwork	113	------	86	14	97	35	65	83
Foundry and machine-shop products	773	------	64	36	93	31	69	79
Hardware	49	------	55	45	96	22	78	84
Machine tools	128	------	83	17	97	19	81	68
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	81	------	68	32	96	49	51	89
Stoves	75	------	35	65	82	35	65	81
Lumber and its products	**849**	**1**	**70**	**29**	**95**	**40**	**59**	**88**
Lumber, sawmills	332	2	75	23	97	45	52	90
Lumber, millwork	199	------	79	21	97	37	63	89
Furniture	318	1	59	40	92	36	64	84
Leather and its products	**260**	(1)	**67**	**33**	**90**	**31**	**69**	**82**
Leather	106	1	89	10	99	25	75	80
Boots and shoes	154	------	52	48	85	35	65	83
Paper and printing	**553**	(1)	**68**	**32**	**96**	**60**	**40**	**92**
Paper and pulp	115	------	41	59	97	41	59	94
Paper boxes	105	------	43	57	87	35	65	82
Printing, book and job	192	1	74	26	96	60	40	92
Printing, newspapers	141	------	99	1	100	94	6	99

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

TABLE 7.—ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN JUNE, 1926—Continued

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating with—		Average per cent of normal full force employed by establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full normal force	Part normal force	
Chemicals and allied products	**206**	**1**	**76**	**23**	**96**	**37**	**62**	**72**
Chemicals	72	------	65	35	92	58	42	92
Fertilizers	92	2	82	16	97	8	90	47
Petroleum refining	42	------	83	17	99	64	36	93
Stone, clay, and glass products	**512**	**4**	**64**	**32**	**93**	**54**	**42**	**91**
Cement	81	------	88	12	97	53	47	93
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	279	5	60	34	92	58	37	92
Pottery	44	------	45	55	89	43	57	88
Glass	108	6	65	30	93	47	47	87
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**163**	**1**	**71**	**28**	**95**	**36**	**63**	**82**
Stamped and enameled ware	40	------	75	25	95	25	75	79
Brass, bronze, and copper products	123	1	70	29	95	40	59	83
Tobacco products	**104**	**4**	**63**	**33**	**94**	**32**	**64**	**84**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	25	------	52	48	93	32	68	83
Cigars and cigarettes	79	5	67	28	95	32	63	84
Vehicles for land transportation	**727**	**(1)**	**78**	**21**	**96**	**53**	**46**	**87**
Automobiles	150	1	67	31	92	49	50	83
Carriages and wagons	50	------	66	34	92	34	66	72
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	125	------	89	11	99	54	46	94
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	402	------	81	19	97	57	43	89
Miscellaneous industries	**286**	**1**	**69**	**30**	**94**	**35**	**65**	**80**
Agricultural implements	58	2	59	40	91	14	84	70
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	132	1	80	20	97	46	53	86
Pianos and organs	19	------	63	37	93	47	53	84
Rubber boots and shoes	7	------	29	71	89	29	71	80
Automobile tires	46	------	48	52	88	33	67	82
Shipbuilding, steel	24	------	96	4	100	17	83	63
All industries	**7,606**	**1**	**65**	**34**	**92**	**43**	**56**	**85**

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, May, 1925, and April and May, 1926

THE following tables show the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in May, 1925, and in April and May, 1926.

The figures are for Class I roads; that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 a year and over.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES—MAY, 1925, AND APRIL AND MAY, 1926

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups; for the grand totals see pp. 128 and 130]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings		
	May, 1925	April, 1926	May, 1926	May, 1925	April, 1926	May, 1926
Professional, clerical, and general	**281,175**	**283,631**	**284,083**	**$37,983,436**	**$38,790,883**	**$38,854,648**
Clerks	166,289	166,606	166,790	21,243,070	21,557,495	21,591,825
Stenographers and typists	25,066	25,359	25,422	3,036,309	3,122,423	3,104,449
Maintenance of way and structures	**409,787**	**403,858**	**436,542**	**37,099,264**	**37,351,227**	**40,171,828**
Laborers, extra gang and work train	63,911	62,383	73,169	4,872,026	4,819,207	5,841,736
Laborers, track and roadway section	215,220	208,451	225,937	15,615,974	15,317,478	16,603,470
Maintenance of equipment and stores	**518,886**	**522,613**	**516,302**	**66,070,474**	**67,996,896**	**67,014,934**
Carmen	113,813	113,178	111,985	16,258,090	16,615,582	16,394,762
Machinists	61,064	61,523	60,694	9,340,321	9,731,957	9,511,866
Skilled trades helpers	113,616	114,876	113,600	12,076,903	12,627,811	12,407,083
Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	43,051	43,342	42,450	4,107,741	4,026,247	4,060,149
Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	58,686	60,804	60,085	4,684,120	4,955,718	4,859,801
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard	**206,195**	**207,308**	**207,414**	**24,963,840**	**25,047,242**	**25,398,249**
Station agents	31,090	30,697	30,675	4,729,828	4,712,569	4,746,761
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	25,991	25,799	25,615	3,868,110	3,806,026	3,881,068
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	37,858	39,105	38,559	3,465,331	3,605,142	3,575,159
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	22,745	22,371	22,340	1,711,775	1,668,745	1,684,452
Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers)	**22,809**	**24,045**	**24,014**	**4,389,778**	**4,419,776**	**4,490,318**
Transportation, train and engine	**310,989**	**325,160**	**323,567**	**60,049,880**	**61,872,351**	**63,128,088**
Road conductors	35,594	36,474	36,757	8,187,098	8,284,685	8,513,154
Road brakemen and flagmen	71,590	73,944	73,998	12,068,192	12,215,976	12,531,404
Yard brakemen and yard helpers	50,888	54,407	53,979	8,399,923	8,915,222	9,004,698
Road engineers and motormen	42,045	43,495	43,504	10,941,639	11,117,373	11,434,782
Road firemen and helpers	43,763	45,214	45,003	8,158,251	8,257,821	8,493,369

Recent Employment Statistics

State Reports on Employment

Illinois

THE data given below, from the Labor Bulletin of June, 1926, published by the Illinois Department of Labor, show changes in employment in respresentative factories of that State in May, 1926:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN MAY, 1926, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1926, AND MAY, 1925

Industry	May, 1926		Per cent of change	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	April, 1926, to May, 1926	May, 1925, to May, 1926
Stone, clay and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	27	2,028	+3.6	+10.1
Lime, cement, and plaster	10	493	−.2	−6.1
Brick, tile, and pottery	35	5,765	+8.8	+2.6
Glass	17	5,007	−5.2	+16.7
Total	89	13,293	+2.0	+8.6
Metals, machinery, conveyances:				
Iron and steel	117	37,991	−2.4	+.2
Sheet-metal work and hardware	34	8,860	−.9	−3.4
Tools and cutlery	17	1,473	−3.3	−5.0
Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus	25	4,576	+1.8	+6.7
Brass, copper, zinc, babbitt metal	24	2,830	−7.5	−7.4
Cars and locomotives	13	11,288	+6.4	−13.2
Automobiles and accessories	28	11,968	+1.6	+14.2
Machinery	52	18,598	−.9	+14.0
Electrical apparatus	30	35,668	+2.6	+10.7
Agricultural implements	30	10,022	−.3	+13.9
Instruments and appliances	9	1,999	−3.2	−9.9
Watches, watch cases, clocks, and jewelry	15	7,787	−1.6	+.5
Total	394	153,060	+.1	+4.1
Wood products:				
Saw mill and planing mill products	31	2,798	−.4	−3.3
Furniture and cabinet work	42	6,804	−5.6	+6.8
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments	16	2,777	−4.7	−.6
Miscellaneous wood products	22	2,383	−2.2	+1.9
Household furnishings	7	774	+.3	+14.5
Total	118	15,536	−3.7	−2.3
Furs and leather goods:				
Leather	10	1,926	−8.6	−12.3
Furs and fur goods	7	61	−15.3	+23.5
Boots and shoes	29	11,078	−1.4	+.5
Miscellaneous leather goods	9	1,507	−5.8	−30.1
Total	55	14,572	−3.0	−1.5
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals	20	2,055	−1.8	−3.8
Paints, dyes, and colors	24	2,565	−3.3	+1.8
Mineral and vegetable oil	12	5,414	−1.3	+12.6
Miscellaneous chemical products	10	4,037	−3.9	+7.3
Total	66	14,071	−2.5	+5.8
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes	40	4,284	−1.3	+33.8
Miscellaneous paper goods	16	1,086	−2.2	+1.5
Job printing	73	8,047	−2.4	+4.9
Newspapers and periodicals	12	3,783	−1.6	+34.0
Edition bookbinding	8	1,418	+7.1	----------
Total	149	18,618	−1.3	+9.1

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN MAY, 1926, AS COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1926, AND MAY, 1925—Continued

Industry	May, 1926		Per cent of change	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	April, 1926, to May, 1926	May, 1925, to May, 1926
Textiles:				
Cotton and woolen goods	9	1,400	−2.6	−7.0
Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery	8	3,399	+5.9	+18.5
Thread and twine	7	596	−.2	−9.6
Total	24	5,395	+2.9	+6.3
Clothing, millinery, laundering:				
Men's clothing	7	9,014	−6.3	+10.6
Men's shirts and furnishings	5	1,076	+8.6	−4.2
Overalls and work clothing	10	560	−3.6	−10.6
Men's hats and caps	2	57	+14.0	−16.7
Women's clothing	20	1,222	−8.3	+6.8
Women's underwear	10	810	+.2	+41.2
Women's hats	7	603	−3.1	+2.4
Laundering, cleaning and dyeing	32	2,744	+2.7	+9.1
Total	93	16,086	−4.4	+7.2
Food, beverages and tobacco:				
Flour, feed and other cereal products	20	900	+2.6	+14.5
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	14	545	+8.6	−44.1
Miscellaneous groceries	29	4,399	−3.6	−1.6
Slaughtering and meat packing	19	20,173	+1.8	−1.4
Dairy products	10	3,803	+3.0	+6.2
Bread and other bakery products	17	2,492	+5.2	+.8
Confectionery	20	2,185	+9.4	+.8
Beverages	17	1,535	+5.9	+5.5
Cigars and other tobacco products	12	1,173	+4.9	+2.4
Manufactured ice	22	266	+16.7	−.2
Ice cream	16	959	+26.9	
Total	196	38,430	+2.8	+6.2
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,184	289,061	−.3	+4.3
Trade—wholesale and retail:				
Department stores	26	2,958	+.7	+21.1
Wholesale dry goods	5	487	+1.7	−4.4
Wholesale groceries	6	772	+4.9	+2.5
Mail-order houses	5	12,697	−1.6	−13.8
Total	42	16,914	−.8	−7.9
Public utilities:				
Water, light, and power	7	15,701	+3.4	+8.6
Telephone	8	29,256	+1.4	+8.5
Street railways	26	27,058	+1.9	+3.7
Railway-car repair shops	24	11,727	+.7	+5.7
Total	65	83,742	+1.8	+6.0
Coal mining	58	13,402	−15.4	+12.0
Building and contracting:				
Building construction	116	7,516	+16.1	+38.2
Road construction	12	563	+161.9	−13.1
Miscellaneous contracting	27	2,278	+33.1	+98.2
Total	155	10,357	+23.3	+46.7
Total, all industries	1,504	413,476	+.0	+4.7

Iowa

The following figures from the June, 1926, issue of the Iowa Employment Survey, published by the bureau of labor of that State, show changes in volume of employment in Iowa from May to June, 1926:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, MAY TO JUNE, 1926

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll June, 1926	
		Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) compared with May, 1926
Food and kindred products:			
Meat packing	8	6,550	+0.9
Cereals	2	1,073	−2.2
Flour	4	117	+2.6
Bakery products	6	838	+1.8
Confectionery	8	367	−4.4
Poultry, produce, butter, etc	5	842	−1.3
Sugar, starch, syrup, glucose, etc	4	1,504	+9.1
Other food products, coffee, etc	9	355	+6.9
Total	46	11,646	+1.5
Textiles:			
Clothing, men's	8	761	−2.3
Millinery	2	125	+13.5
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods	3	560	+2.2
Hosiery, awnings, etc	5	677	+.6
Buttons, pearl	8	623	−8.1
Total	26	2,746	−.2
Iron and steel works:			
Foundry and machine shops	28	2,422	+1.3
Brass, bronze products, plumbers' supplies	4	227	−5.4
Autos, tractors and engines	6	2,748	+2.1
Furnaces	4	366	−.8
Pumps	4	416	+7.2
Agricultural implements	8	980	−4.9
Washing machines	7	2,092	+4.9
Total	61	9,251	+1.6
Lumber products:			
Millwork, interiors, etc	18	3,044	+2.3
Furniture, desks, etc	9	852	−20.0
Refrigerators	3	156	−8.2
Coffins, undertakers' supplies	4	155	+.6
Carriages, wagons, truck bodies	6	153	−12.9
Total	40	4,360	−4.0
Leather products:			
Shoes	3	354	+2.9
Saddlery and harness	4	128	−15.9
Fur goods and tanning	4	95	−8.7
Gloves and mittens	5	356	+6.0
Total	16	933	−1.3
Paper products, printing and publishing:			
Paper products	5	314	+12.1
Printing and publishing	15	2,235	+.9
Total	20	2,549	+2.2
Patent medicines and compounds	8	406	+9.4
Stone and clay products:			
Cement, plaster, gypsum	7	1,900	+3.1
Brick and tile (clay)	13	1,133	+3.0
Marble, granite, crushed rock, and stone	3	84	+7.7
Total	23	3,117	+3.2
Tobacco and cigars	6	397	+1.8
Railway car shops	5	7,936	+8.5
Various industries:			
Brooms and brushes	5	159	−4.2
Laundries	5	235	.0
Mercantile	6	2,397	−3.3
Public service	4	1,422	−.4
Wholesale houses	19	995	+.5
Commission houses	10	310	−1.6
Other industries	16	2,136	+2.4
Total	65	7,654	−.6
Grand total	316	50,995	+1.8

Maryland

The following report on volume of employment in Maryland, from May to June, 1926, covering 42,258 employees and a pay roll totaling $1,089,764, was furnished by the commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland.

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARYLAND IN JUNE, 1926

Industry	Establishments reporting for both months	Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees June, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) compared with May, 1926	Amount June, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) compared with May, 1926
Bakery	3	181	−.6	$4,823	+2.3
Beverages and soft drinks	4	188	+.5	5,739	+6.2
Boots and shoes	7	1,007	+7.9	18,898	+29.0
Boxes, fancy and paper	9	493	−1.6	7,283	−3.7
Boxes, wooden	5	328	−1.0	6,244	−1.5
Brass and bronze	4	2,433	−1.0	59,309	+.1
Brick, tile, etc	5	712	+1.5	19,413	+2.7
Brushes	5	701	+.1	13,333	+4.8
Car building and repairing	3	4,411	+1.1	154,099	+.001
Chemicals	6	1,241	+7.8	33,999	+5.6
Clothing, men's outer garments	4	2,408	+5.8	46,626	+20.4
Clothing, women's outer garments	7	995	−.2	13,125	−.7
Confectionery	7	955	−3.5	13,397	−5.9
Cotton goods	3	1,638	−4.7	27,656	−8.2
Fertilizer	4	442	−10.9	9,764	−11.0
Food preparation	4	161	+5.9	4,164	+12.9
Foundry	7	629	−.5	16,987	−3.3
Furnishing goods, men's	5	893	−10.1	12,109	−4.9
Furniture	10	886	+9.2	19,257	−5.1
Glass manufacture	3	663	−1.4	14,521	−4.7
Ice cream	3	194	+1.5	5,841	+2.6
Leather goods	6	694	−3.1	14,199	+4.2
Lithographing	3	500	----------	14,868	+.7
Lumber and planing	8	592	+4.4	15,185	+4.2
Mattresses and spring beds	4	142	+11.8	3,152	+5.5
Patent medicines	3	868	+4.4	13,500	+.3
Pianos	3	945	−.2	27,155	−3.5
Plumbers' supplies	4	1,581	+2.5	49,769	+11.6
Printing	9	1,261	−2.3	44,321	−3.6
Rubber tire manufacturing	1	2,610	−1.6	149,898	+5.0
Shipbuilding	3	688	−14.3	21,215	−14.7
Shirts	5	805	−4.2	10,622	−5.9
Stamped and enameled ware	4	773	+3.0	15,710	+3.3
Tinware	4	2,832	−.4	61,784	−3.4
Tobacco	7	772	+1.1	11,877	−3.6
Umbrellas	3	335	−2.1	5,293	−3.9
Miscellaneous	19	4,197	−2.9	101,080	+1.5

Massachusetts

A press release from the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts shows the following changes in volume of employment in various industries in that State from April to May, 1926:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 983 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST TO APRIL 15, AND MAY 15, 1926

Industry	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners employed			
		April, 1926	May, 1926		
			Full time	Part time	Total
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	17	4,832	1,272	2,899	4,171
Bookbinding	15	972	619	352	971
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	45	1,928	659	1,237	1,896
Boots and shoes	68	20,574	6,171	14,344	20,515
Boxes, paper	27	2,043	1,009	1,010	2,019
Boxes, wooden packing	13	1,180	1,025	129	1,154
Bread and other bakery products	51	3,929	3,150	952	4,102
Carpets and rugs	5	3,778	1,357	2,395	3,752
Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads	4	2,883	2,731	153	2,884
Clothing, men's	29	3,951	2,823	1,022	3,845
Clothing, women's	34	1,698	1,320	347	1,667
Confectionery	13	2,924	2,490	430	2,920
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc	15	444	428	2	430
Cotton goods	54	41,321	18,286	21,483	39,769
Cutlery and tools	25	5,367	4,728	638	5,366
Dyeing and finishing textiles	8	6,853	909	5,824	6,733
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	13	12,969	10,329	1,620	11,949
Foundry products	27	2,948	2,082	893	2,975
Furniture	32	3,452	2,448	972	3,420
Gas and by-products	13	1,185	1,176	----------	1,176
Hosiery and knit goods	12	5,125	1,541	3,484	5,025
Jewelry	34	2,818	1,756	1,057	2,813
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	24	4,106	2,504	1,316	3,820
Machine-shop products	44	8,318	7,297	1,082	8,379
Machine tools	22	1,974	1,505	468	1,973
Musical instruments	12	1,297	711	526	1,237
Paper and wood pulp	21	6,022	4,430	1,541	5,971
Printing and publishing, book and job	39	3,364	2,965	438	3,403
Printing and publishing, newspaper	19	2,395	2,375	----------	2,375
Rubber footwear	3	10,295	9,998	----------	9,998
Rubber goods	7	2,503	1,247	1,187	2,434
Silk goods	10	4,085	4,044	32	4,076
Slaughtering and meat packing	5	1,469	212	1,292	1,504
Stationery goods	8	1,353	1,402	----------	1,402
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	8	1,820	1,182	469	1,651
Stoves and stove linings	5	1,771	510	1,188	1,698
Textile machinery and parts	14	5,123	2,972	1,870	4,842
Tobacco	5	240	241	16	257
Woolen and worsted goods	56	18,885	6,392	11,622	18,014
All other industries	127	30,533	15,062	14,994	30,056
Total	983	238,727	133,358	99,284	232,642

New York

The following statistics on changes in employment and pay rolls in New York State factories in May, 1926, are furnished by the New York State Department of Labor. The table is based on a fixed list of approximately 1,700 factories, whose weekly pay roll for the middle week of May was $14,298,627.

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES FROM MAY, 1925, AND APRIL, 1926, TO MAY, 1926

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)			
	April, 1926, to May, 1926		May, 1925, to May, 1926	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Cement	+1.8	+2.1	+9.1	+12.0
Brick	+29.7	+71.4	+30.3	+51.6
Pottery	−2.3	+1.4	−1.8	+5.2
Glass	+2.6	+3.0	+1.8	+2.5
Pig iron	−.7	+.4	+18.0	+22.0
Structural iron	+.8	−.3	+.1	+2.3
Hardware	−8.3	−8.7	+1.9	+.7
Stamped ware	−5.8	−4.4	−1.2	−2.1
Cutlery	−1.9	−1.8	−3.4	−1.1
Steam and hot water	−4.3	−2.1	+11.8	+17.0
Stoves	−3.1	−7.4	+4.1	−7.0
Agricultural implements	−4.2	−4.9	−2.3	−6.6
Electrical machinery, etc	−2.0	−1.4	+4.4	+7.9
Foundry	−.5	(1)	+5.8	+13.5
Autos and parts	−2.9	−3.4	−6.5	−6.6
Cars, locomotives, etc	−1.4	−.6	+29.7	+41.1
Railway repair shops	−2.4	−4.3	+1.0	(1)
Millwork	+.3	+2.2	+1.5	+7.2
Sawmills	+2.4	+3.3	−13.9	−10.3
Furniture and cabinet	−3.6	−3.0	+5.4	+9.8
Furniture	−4.0	−3.1	+4.4	+7.4
Pianos	−1.6	−3.6	+6.3	+10.8
Leather	−2.0	+1.4	+16.3	+32.3
Boots and shoes	−6.1	−17.8	−11.1	−25.1
Drugs	+1.9	+3.0	+7.6	+10.0
Petroleum	−.1	+1.4	−6.2	−5.4
Paper boxes	+.7	+1.3	+4.2	+7.9
Printing:				
Newspapers	+.3	+.6	+1.8	+4.6
Book and job	−.3	−1.8	+1.9	+5.9
Silk goods	−6.7	−6.1	−8.0	−10.0
Carpets	−5.0	−8.3	−6.3	−13.8
Woolens	−12.1	−11.1	+5.8	+9.0
Cotton goods	−2.3	−12.8	−3.3	−7.7
Cotton and woolen	−4.9	−7.1	−3.2	−4.4
Dyeing	−.5	−5.1	−1.1	−2.1
Men's clothing	−9.8	−12.3	−1.7	−5.6
Shirts and collars	−2.0	−7.0	−10.3	−11.4
Women's clothing	−5.6	−10.7	+4.0	+5.7
Women's headwear	−5.6	−7.7	+7.7	+31.1
Flour	−.9	−.4	−3.6	−6.3
Sugar	+.3	−1.1	−3.0	−.8
Slaughtering	−.1	−.9	−4.7	−4.9
Bread	−2.9	+7.1	+.9	+3.2
Confectionery	−2.3	+.9	+3.6	+3.7
Cigars	+2.1	+1.7	−24.4	−21.0
Total	−2.1	−2.7	+.8	+3.0

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Oklahoma

The data given below, from the June 15, 1926, issue of the Oklahoma Labor Market, show the changes in employment and pay rolls in 710 establishments in Oklahoma from April to May, 1926:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN 710 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OKLAHOMA, APRIL TO MAY, 1926

Industry	Number of plants reporting	May, 1926			
		Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with April, 1926	Amount	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with April, 1926
Cottonseed oil mills	13	243	−24.1	$4,222	−35.6
Food production:					
Bakeries	35	535	+.6	14,145	+1.8
Confections	7	44	−4.3	736	−8.0
Creameries and dairies	11	172	+52.2	3,141	+31.9
Flour mills	44	349	+1.5	7,996	+1.1
Ice and ice cream	33	407	+28.0	10,560	+20.5
Meat and poultry	14	1,542	+15.1	34,564	+4.6
Lead and zinc:					
Mines and mills	46	2,952	−.8	83,320	−.7
Smelters	17	2,099	+4.6	56,863	+1.6
Metals and machinery:					
Auto repairs, etc	29	1,213	−1.4	38,515	+2.0
Foundries and machine shops	38	996	+7.3	27,839	+8.2
Tank construction and erection	16	696	−1.8	17,398	+.9
Oil industry:					
Production and gasoline extraction	123	4,745	+6.0	137,972	+.5
Refineries	66	5,848	−2.8	204,665	+6.0
Printing: Job work	24	265	+.4	8,040	−.7
Public utilities:					
Steam railroad shops	11	1,809	+.8	49,303	−.4
Street railways	6	696	−.4	17,956	+1.7
Water, light, and power	50	1,237	+20.7	32,501	+10.6
Stone, clay, and glass:					
Brick and tile	11	447	+6.7	9,157	+18.6
Cement and plaster	6	1,064	+7.7	27,263	+23.4
Stone	6	272	+1.5	4,672	−2.7
Glass manufacturing	9	1,020	−11.2	22,451	−24.7
Textiles and cleaning:					
Textile manufacturing	9	453	−4.0	6,354	−26.8
Laundries and cleaning	52	1,389	+.8	24,815	+1.7
Woodworking:					
Sawmills	14	347	−6.5	5,343	−12.2
Millwork, etc	20	353	−1.4	8,891	−8.1
Total, all industries	710	31,193	+2.1	858,684	+2.0

Wisconsin

The June, 1926, issue of the Wisconsin Labor Market, issued by the State Industrial Commission, contains the following data on volume of employment in Wisconsin industries in May, 1926:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES FROM MAY, 1925, AND APRIL, 1926, TO MAY, 1926

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)			
	April to May, 1926		May, 1925, to May, 1926	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Manual				
Agriculture			−1.3	
Logging	−17.1		+20.6	
Mining	−5.6	−2.0	+9.2	+2.6
Lead and zinc	−8.6	−6.4	+10.9	+1.7
Iron	+1.5	+7.4	+5.7	+4.4
Stone crushing and quarrying	+13.3	+26.8	−14.7	−13.0
Manufacturing	−1.4	−1.5	+.4	+1.5
Stone and allied industries	+31.6	+34.7	−15.4	−10.8
Brick, tile and cement blocks	+108.1	+126.4	−14.4	−9.6
Stone finishing	+6.6	+15.5	−16.1	−11.2
Metal	−4.1	−4.6	+2.9	+4.1
Pig iron and rolling mill products	−16.7	−12.4	−28.1	−29.2
Structural iron work	−.7	+2.5	+22.3	+24.8
Foundries and machine shops	−7.4	−8.1	+5.0	+1.0
Railroad repair shops	.0	−1.0	−6.2	−2.6
Stoves	−6.3	−5.8	+10.3	+18.7
Aluminum and enamel ware	−5.5	−6.0	−3.8	−4.1
Machinery	−3.7	−6.1	+12.6	+12.0
Automobiles	−.8	−5.8	+9.3	+12.8
Other metal products	−2.0	+4.6	−3.1	+1.1
Wood	−3.9	−4.6	−1.2	−3.7
Sawmills and planing mills	−5.8	−8.3	−8.0	−9.3
Box factories	−.8	−3.8	+12.0	+2.1
Panel and veneer mills	−4.0	−1.0	+12.8	+4.7
Furniture	−5.3	−7.4	+1.2	−.4
Sash, door, and interior finish	−2.2	+1.0	−1.3	+.8
Other wood products	−.3	−4.1	+.8	−10.8
Rubber	−1.0	−1.8	−10.2	−18.6
Leather	−1.2	−1.7	−2.6	+4.9
Tanning	−1.6	−3.6	−8.4	+1.0
Boots and shoes	−.2	−.3	−2.2	+10.0
Other leather products	−2.3	−.1	+7.8	+4.8
Paper	+1.6	+1.8	+4.0	+7.5
Paper and pulp mills	+3.0	+1.3	+5.8	+8.7
Paper boxes	−.1	+2.3	+2.2	+6.1
Other paper products	−3.8	+3.6	−2.7	+2.1
Textiles	+2.0	+8.7	−1.5	−2.1
Hosiery and other knit goods	−1.1	−2.8	+1.4	−3.6
Clothing	+20.4	+48.4	−1.4	+3.5
Other textile products	−18.9	−15.5	−12.2	−10.5
Foods	+2.4	+2.5	−4.9	−2.2
Meat packing	+.3	+.9	−16.8	−12.0
Baking and confectionery	+.9	+2.4	−2.4	+6.2
Milk products	−.3	+4.5	−15.1	−6.2
Canning and preserving	+24.0	+22.9	−13.9	−26.7
Flour mills	−2.6	−1.7	+24.9	+2.3
Tobacco manufacturing	−1.7	−6.3	+3.8	−1.3
Other food products	+4.8	+.6	+9.1	+7.5
Light and power	+15.1	+18.6	+12.7	+16.1
Printing and publishing	+1.0	+.3	+7.0	+5.5
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	+4.0	+11.0	+2.1	+4.3
Chemical (including soap, glue, and explosives)	−.4	+.4	−6.3	−4.8
Construction:				
Building	+23.7	+18.6	−10.8	−.6
Highway	+118.3		−10.9	−9.7
Railroad	+33.4	+40.7	+11.1	+12.5
Marine, dredging, sewer digging	+8.9	+23.3	+188.9	+334.9
Communication:				
Steam railways	+5.7	+3.3	−.5	−.2
Electric railways	+1.8	+3.7	+5.0	+4.0
Express, telephone, and telegraph	+1.6	+1.3	−2.6	−3.5
Wholesale trade	+7.5	−8.1	+5.5	−8.5
Hotels and restaurants	+3.1		−2.2	

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES FROM MAY, 1925, AND APRIL, 1926, TO MAY, 1926—Continued

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−)			
	April to May, 1926		May, 1925, to May, 1926	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Nonmanual				
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries	−0.2	−0.2	+4.7	+5.4
Construction	+2.1	+1.8	−3.2	+2.0
Communication	+3.4	+1.5	+3.3	+4.8
Wholesale trade	−.5	−2.0	+2.3	+1.0
Retail trade—sales force only	−3.3	+4.8	+8.2	+6.8
Miscellaneous professional services	−.6	−5.0	+6.8	+9.4
Hotels and restaurants	−3.3		−8.7	

The Increasing Employment of Indians

IT HAS been diffiult to develop individual enterprise in American Indians, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year 1924–25, but they have learned that they must have concentrated initiative if they are to render their highest service to themselves or to their race. This is evidenced not only in the increasing tendency toward stable home life with conveniences and comforts but also in the desire of the young Indians to seek employment in various modern lines of activity.

Systematic 5-year programs with definite objectives have been adopted on a number of the reservations, to encourage the Indians to industrial progress. The Government schools have been undertaking to some degree the vocational guidance of Indian students. The Indian boys and girls being industrially trained are becoming interested and skillful in various occupations, the curricula of the schools including, among other lines of work, dairying, poultry raising, gardening, crop production, and farm mechanics. School mothers and teachers of home economics direct the domestic science training of the Indian girls. The older pupils also have the advantage of what is called "outing service" or vacation employment, through which they obtain varied experience among white people, make friends, and are stimulated to equip themselves further for remunerative activities. The earnings of such students aggregate approximately $125,000 per annum.

Many of the boys thin and hoe sugar beets as a vacation service. The following extract is from a letter from the vice president of the Garden City Co., Kansas, to the supervisor of Indian employment:

> The last of the 220 Indians who were furnished by you for work in the Garden City beet fields have been returned to their various schools and reservations. We are writing you this letter—a word of praise for the boys, and your department as a whole—because of the splendid work they performed during the two months they were here. For your information, not one word of complaint was received against their work from over 200 growers for whom they performed labor.

In the West, Indians are being used more extensively as day laborers on railroad, irrigation, and other construction work and in

the mines and cotton fields. Some hold responsible business positions and others are engaged in professions. The truck fleet inaugurated in 1924 has since been doubled and workers from the different reservations can now be transported at minimum rates. The employment official has charge of the centrally-located headquarters for the trucks, which include "reconditioning shops", to be used as an automobile school where Indians will be taught how to handle, run, and repair motor-driven vehicles.

Extent of Unemployment in Japan, 1925 [1]

THE increasing importance of unemployment problems in Japan and the complete lack of information as to the extent of unemployment in the country led to the provision by the 1925 session of the Diet for an unemployment census on a national scale.

The census was taken October 1, 1925, this date being chosen because it was a time when the conditions were most nearly normal and also because the population census was to be taken on that date. The 21 most important industrial cities and the three most important mining centers and their outlying districts were covered in the survey, which included both wage earners and salaried workers. There was no age limitation for those enumerated but apprentices and pupils who received no wages were not counted in the enumeration nor were foreigners included. Of the salaried class only those whose monthly income was less than 200 yen [2] were considered.

For the purpose of the census, unemployment was defined as "a state in which one who had been a wage earner or a salaried person though having capacity and will to work had secured no chance to work." This definition was adopted for the reason that, as the number of skilled workers in Japan is comparatively small, a stricter construction of the term would have made the investigation less practicable. Persons who were incapacitated for work because of age or infirmity and those who were voluntarily idle were not regarded as unemployed, while persons out of work because of strikes or lockouts and those only partially unemployed were considered as employed.

The preliminary figures issued as a result of the enumeration show that the aggregate population in the districts included in the unemployment census was 11,505,077, while those subject to the enumeration numbered 2,355,096, of whom 634,412 were salaried workers, 1,502,954 wage earners, and 217,730 casual laborers. The number of unemployed was 105,595, or 4.5 per cent of the total number of workers. Of these, 20,178 were salaried workers, 44,065 were wage earners, and 41,352 were casual laborers, the percentage of unemployment among these three classes being, respectively, 3.2, 2.9, and 19.0.

[1] Japan. Cabinet. Bureau of Statistics. Preliminary report of unemployment census in Japan, 1925. Tokyo, 1926.

[2] Yen at par=49.85 cents; exchange rate in 1925 averaged about 41 cents.

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Retail Prices of Food in the United States

THE following tables are compiled from monthly reports of actual selling prices [1] received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers.

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food, June 15, 1925, and May 15 and June 15, 1926, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price per pound of butter was 52.7 cents on June 15, 1925, 50.0 cents on May 15, 1926; and 50.3 on June 15, 1926. These figures show a decrease of 5 per cent in the year and an increase of 1 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 3.0 per cent on June 15, 1926, as compared with June 15, 1925, and a decrease of 0.9 per cent on June 15, 1926, as compared with May 15, 1926.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, JUNE 15, 1926, COMPARED WITH MAY 15, 1926, AND JUNE 15, 1925

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−), June 15, 1926, compared with—	
		June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Sirloin steak	Pound	41.0	41.5	42.0	+2	+1
Round steak	do	35.2	35.8	36.2	+3	+1
Rib roast	do	29.8	30.4	30.6	+3	+1
Chuck roast	do	21.8	22.5	22.7	+4	+1
Plate beef	do	13.8	14.6	14.6	+6	0
Pork chops	do	36.2	40.3	42.0	+16	+4
Bacon	do	47.0	49.3	51.5	+10	+4
Ham	do	53.0	55.9	59.7	+13	+7
Lamb, leg of	do	38.4	39.9	41.9	+9	+5
Hens	do	36.9	41.0	40.2	+9	−2
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.3	37.9	38.1	+22	+1
Milk, fresh	Quart	13.7	13.9	13.8	+1	−1
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.3	11.5	11.5	+2	0
Butter	Pound	52.7	50.0	50.3	−5	+1
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	30.3	30.2	30.1	−1	−0.3
Cheese	do	36.5	36.0	35.7	−2	−1
Lard	do	22.9	21.5	22.6	−1	+5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	25.8	25.6	25.8	0	+1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	42.3	38.9	40.6	−4	+4
Bread	Pound	9.4	9.4	9.4	0	0

[1] In addition to retail prices of food and coal, the bureau publishes the prices of gas and electricity from each of 51 cities for the dates for which these data are secured.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, JUNE 15, 1926, COMPARED WITH MAY 15, 1926, AND JUNE 15, 1925—Continued

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−), June 15, 1926, compared with—	
		June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Flour	Pound	6.1	6.1	6.1	0	0
Corn meal	do	5.4	5.1	5.1	−6	0
Rolled oats	do	9.2	9.1	9.1	−1	0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	11.0	11.0	10.9	−1	−1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.6	25.4	25.4	+3	0
Macaroni	Pound	20.5	20.3	20.3	−1	0
Rice	do	11.0	11.7	11.7	+6	0
Beans, navy	do	10.3	9.2	9.2	−11	0
Potatoes	do	3.5	6.0	5.0	+43	−17
Onions	do	9.9	7.7	7.4	−25	−4
Cabbage	do	6.0	6.2	6.1	+2	−2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.4	11.9	11.9	−4	0
Corn, canned	do	18.2	16.5	16.4	−10	−1
Peas, canned	do	18.4	17.5	17.4	−5	−1
Tomatoes, canned	do	13.8	11.9	11.9	−14	0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.2	6.7	6.9	−4	+3
Tea	do	75.8	76.4	76.9	+1	+1
Coffee	do	50.8	51.0	51.0	+0.4	0
Prunes	do	17.3	17.1	17.1	−1	0
Raisins	do	14.5	14.7	14.7	+1	0
Bananas	Dozen	36.5	35.4	35.9	−2	+1
Oranges	do	60.9	53.1	50.4	−17	−5
All articles combined					+3.0	−0.9

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on June 15, 1913, and on June 15 of each year from 1920 to 1926, together with percentage changes in June of each of these specified years, compared with June, 1913. For example, the price per dozen strictly fresh eggs was 27.9 cents in June, 1913; 53.6 cents in June, 1920; 35 cents in June, 1921; 34.1 cents in June, 1922; 35.4 cents in June, 1923; 36.1 cents in June, 1924; 42.3 cents in June, 1925; and 40.6 cents in June, 1926.

As compared with June, 1913, these figures show increases of 92 per cent in June, 1920; 25 per cent in June, 1921; 22 per cent in June, 1922; 27 per cent in June, 1923; 29 per cent in June, 1924; 52 per cent in June, 1925; and 46 per cent in June, 1926.

The cost of the various articles of food combined showed an increase of 63.3 per cent in June, 1926, as compared with June, 1913.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JUNE 15 OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1913

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on June 15—								Per cent of increase June 15 of each specified year compared with June 15, 1913						
		1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.							
Sirloin steak	Pound	25.9	46.1	40.0	38.4	40.1	40.7	41.0	42.0	78	54	48	55	57	58	62
Round steak	do	22.6	42.6	35.6	33.5	34.5	34.8	35.2	36.2	88	58	48	53	54	56	60
Rib roast	do	20.1	34.8	29.8	28.2	28.8	29.4	29.8	30.6	73	48	40	43	46	48	52
Chuck roast	do	16.3	27.8	21.6	20.1	20.4	21.2	21.8	22.7	71	33	23	25	30	34	39
Plate beef	do	12.2	19.0	14.1	12.9	12.6	13.2	13.8	14.6	56	16	6	3	8	13	20
Pork chops	do	20.8	40.8	34.1	33.9	29.9	30.2	36.2	42.0	96	64	63	44	45	74	102
Bacon	do	27.3	53.9	42.9	40.4	39.0	36.2	47.0	51.5	97	57	48	43	33	72	89
Ham	do	27.3	57.7	48.9	51.9	45.4	44.6	53.0	59.7	111	79	90	66	63	94	119
Lamb, leg of	do	19.4	41.5	35.0	38.0	38.1	38.7	38.4	41.9	114	80	96	96	99	98	116
Hens	do	21.9	46.0	38.6	36.9	35.4	35.9	36.9	40.2	110	76	68	62	64	68	84
Salmon, canned, red	do		38.0	37.5	32.2	31.1	31.2	31.3	38.1							
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.8	16.2	14.2	12.5	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.8	84	61	42	53	53	56	57
Milk, evaporated	(2)		15.0	13.8	10.9	12.2	11.6	11.3	11.5							
Butter	Pound	35.2	67.2	40.2	44.9	50.0	48.6	52.7	50.3	91	14	28	42	38	50	43
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do		39.2	28.2	27.1	28.3	29.1	30.3	30.1							
Cheese	do	21.8	41.8	29.5	31.1	36.1	34.4	36.5	35.7	92	35	43	66	58	67	64
Lard	do	15.8	29.3	16.2	17.2	17.2	16.9	22.9	22.6	85	3	9	9	7	45	43
Vegetable lard substitutes	do		36.6	21.2	22.4	22.7	24.9	25.8	25.8							
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	27.9	53.6	35.0	34.1	35.4	36.1	42.3	40.6	92	25	22	27	29	52	46
Bread	Pound	5.6	11.8	9.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.4	111	75	57	55	55	68	68
Flour	do	3.3	8.8	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.6	6.1	6.1	167	79	61	45	39	85	85
Corn meal	do	2.9	6.9	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.4	5.4	5.1	138	55	34	38	52	86	76
Rolled oats	do		10.5	9.9	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.2	9.1							
Corn flakes	(3)		14.4	12.3	9.9	9.7	9.7	11.0	10.9							
Wheat cereal	(4)		30.2	29.8	25.8	24.4	24.3	24.6	25.4							
Macaroni	Pound		20.9	20.7	20.0	19.7	19.5	20.5	20.3							
Rice	do	8.6	18.7	8.8	9.6	9.4	9.9	11.0	11.7	117	2	12	9	15	28	36
Beans, navy	do		11.8	7.9	10.6	11.4	9.7	10.3	9.2							
Potatoes	do	1.8	10.3	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.5	5.0	472	50	94	78	83	94	178
Onions	do		8.1	5.7	8.0	8.1	6.8	9.9	7.4							
Cabbage	do		7.4	6.0	5.1	6.2	5.8	6.0	6.1							
Beans, baked	(3)		16.8	14.4	13.2	13.0	12.7	12.4	11.9							
Corn, canned	(5)		18.7	15.9	15.5	15.4	15.8	18.2	16.4							
Peas, canned	(5)		19.3	17.6	17.8	17.5	18.1	18.4	17.4							
Tomatoes, canned	(5)		15.2	11.3	13.9	13.0	13.0	13.8	11.9							
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.3	26.7	7.8	7.1	11.1	8.3	7.2	6.9	404	47	34	109	57	36	30
Tea	do	54.4	74.1	68.3	68.0	69.5	70.9	75.8	76.9	36	26	25	28	30	39	41
Coffee	do	29.8	49.2	35.7	36.1	37.8	42.3	50.8	51.0	65	20	21	27	42	70	71
Prunes	do		28.2	18.5	20.6	19.3	17.4	17.3	17.1							
Raisins	do		27.7	30.9	24.1	17.6	15.4	14.5	14.7							
Bananas	Dozen		46.3	41.6	36.3	38.1	35.8	36.5	35.9							
Oranges	do		63.9	49.9	63.5	53.9	45.1	60.9	50.4							
All articles combined [6]										123.7	47.7	44.0	47.6	45.7	58.6	63.3

[1] Both pink and red.
[2] 15-16 ounce can.
[3] 8-ounce package.
[4] 28-ounce package.
[5] No. 2 can.
[6] Beginning with January, 1921, index numbers showing the trend in the retail cost of food have been composed of the articles shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the consumption of the average family. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, the index numbers included the following articles: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and tea.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 articles of food for which prices have been secured since 1913, as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for $1 in specified years, 1913 to 1925, and in May and June, 1926.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR $1, IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1913 TO 1925, AND IN MAY AND JUNE, 1926

Year	Sirloin steak		Round steak		Rib roast		Chuck roast		Plate beef		Pork chops	
	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt for $1
	Cents per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	25.4	3.9	22.3	4.5	19.8	5.1	16.0	6.3	12.1	8.3	21.0	4.8
1920	43.7	2.3	39.5	2.5	33.2	3.0	26.2	3.8	18.3	5.5	42.3	2.4
1921	38.8	2.6	34.4	2.9	29.1	3.4	21.2	4.7	14.3	7.0	34.9	2.9
1922	37.4	2.7	32.3	3.1	27.6	3.6	19.7	5.1	12.8	7.8	33.0	3.0
1923	39.1	2.6	33.5	3.0	28.4	3.5	20.2	5.0	12.9	7.8	30.4	3.3
1924	39.6	2.5	33.8	3.0	28.8	3.5	20.8	4.8	13.2	7.6	30.8	3.2
1925	40.6	2.5	34.7	2.9	29.6	3.4	21.6	4.6	13.8	7.2	36.6	2.7
1926: May	41.5	2.4	35.8	2.8	30.4	3.3	22.5	4.4	14.6	6.8	40.3	2.5
June	42.0	2.4	36.2	2.8	30.6	3.3	22.7	4.4	14.6	6.8	42.0	2.4

Year	Bacon		Ham		Hens		Milk		Butter		Cheese	
	Cents per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per qt.*	*Qts.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	27.0	3.7	26.9	3.7	21.3	4.7	8.9	11.2	38.3	2.6	22.1	4.5
1920	52.3	1.9	55.5	1.8	44.7	2.2	16.7	6.0	70.1	1.4	41.6	2.4
1921	42.7	2.3	48.8	2.0	39.7	2.5	14.6	6.8	51.7	1.9	34.0	2.9
1922	39.8	2.5	48.8	2.0	36.0	2.8	13.1	7.6	47.9	2.1	32.9	3.0
1923	39.1	2.6	45.5	2.2	35.0	2.9	13.8	7.2	55.4	1.8	36.9	2.7
1924	37.7	2.7	45.3	2.2	35.3	2.8	13.8	7.2	51.7	1.9	35.3	2.8
1925	46.7	2.1	52.6	1.9	36.6	2.7	14.0	7.1	54.8	1.8	36.7	2.7
1926: May	49.3	2.0	55.9	1.8	41.0	2.4	13.9	7.2	50.0	2.0	36.0	2.8
June	51.5	1.9	59.7	1.7	40.2	2.5	13.8	7.2	50.3	2.0	35.7	2.8

Year	Lard		Eggs		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
	Cents per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Cents per doz.*	*Dozs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	15.8	6.3	34.5	2.9	5.6	17.9	3.3	30.3	3.0	33.3	8.7	11.5
1920	29.5	3.4	68.1	1.5	11.5	8.7	8.1	12.3	6.5	15.4	17.4	5.7
1921	18.0	5.6	50.9	2.0	9.9	10.1	5.8	17.2	4.5	22.2	9.5	10.5
1922	17.0	5.9	44.4	2.3	8.7	11.5	5.1	19.6	3.9	25.6	9.5	10.5
1923	17.7	5.6	46.5	2.2	8.7	11.5	4.7	21.3	4.1	24.4	9.5	10.5
1924	19.0	5.3	47.8	2.1	8.8	11.4	4.9	20.4	4.7	21.3	10.1	9.9
1925	23.3	4.3	52.1	1.9	9.4	10.6	6.1	16.4	5.4	18.5	11.1	9.0
1926: May	21.5	4.7	38.9	2.6	9.4	10.6	6.1	16.4	5.1	19.6	11.7	8.5
June	22.6	4.4	40.6	2.5	9.4	10.6	6.1	16.4	5.1	19.6	11.7	8.5

Year	Potatoes		Sugar		Tea		Coffee					
	Cents per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Cents per lb.*	*Lbs.*				
1913	1.7	58.8	5.5	18.2	54.4	1.8	29.8	3.4	-------	-------	-------	-------
1920	6.3	15.9	19.4	5.2	73.3	1.4	47.0	2.1	-------	-------	-------	-------
1921	3.1	32.3	8.0	12.5	69.7	1.4	36.3	2.8	-------	-------	-------	-------
1922	2.8	35.7	7.3	13.7	68.1	1.5	36.1	2.8	-------	-------	-------	-------
1923	2.9	34.5	10.1	9.9	69.5	1.4	37.7	2.7	-------	-------	-------	-------
1924	2.7	37.0	9.2	10.9	71.5	1.4	43.3	2.3	-------	-------	-------	-------
1925	3.6	27.8	7.2	13.9	75.5	1.3	51.5	1.9	-------	-------	-------	-------
1926: May	6.0	16.7	6.7	14.9	76.4	1.3	51.0	2.0	-------	-------	-------	-------
June	5.0	20.0	6.9	14.5	76.9	1.3	51.0	2.0	-------	-------	-------	-------

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

IN TABLE 4 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of specified food articles, by years, from 1907 to 1925,[2] and by months for 1925, and for January, through June, 1926. These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100 and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913. These figures must be used with caution. For example, the relative price of rib roast for the year 1923 was 143.4, which means that the average money price for the year 1923 was 43.4 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. The relative price of rib roast for the year 1922 was 139.4, which figures show an increase of 4 points, but an increase of slightly less than 3 per cent in the year.

In the last column of Table 4 are given index numbers showing changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. Since January, 1921, these index numbers have been computed from the average prices of the articles of food shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1918. (See March, 1921, issue, p. 25.) Although previous to January, 1921, the number of food articles has varied, these index numbers have been so computed as to be strictly comparable for the entire period. The index numbers based on the average for the year 1913 as 100.0 are 161.1 for May and 159.7 for June, 1926.

The curve shown in the chart on page 155 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale, because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

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[2] For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see February, 1921, issue, pp. 19-21; for each month of 1921 and 1922 see February, 1923, issue, p. 69; and for each month of 1923 and 1924 see February, 1925, issue, p. 21.

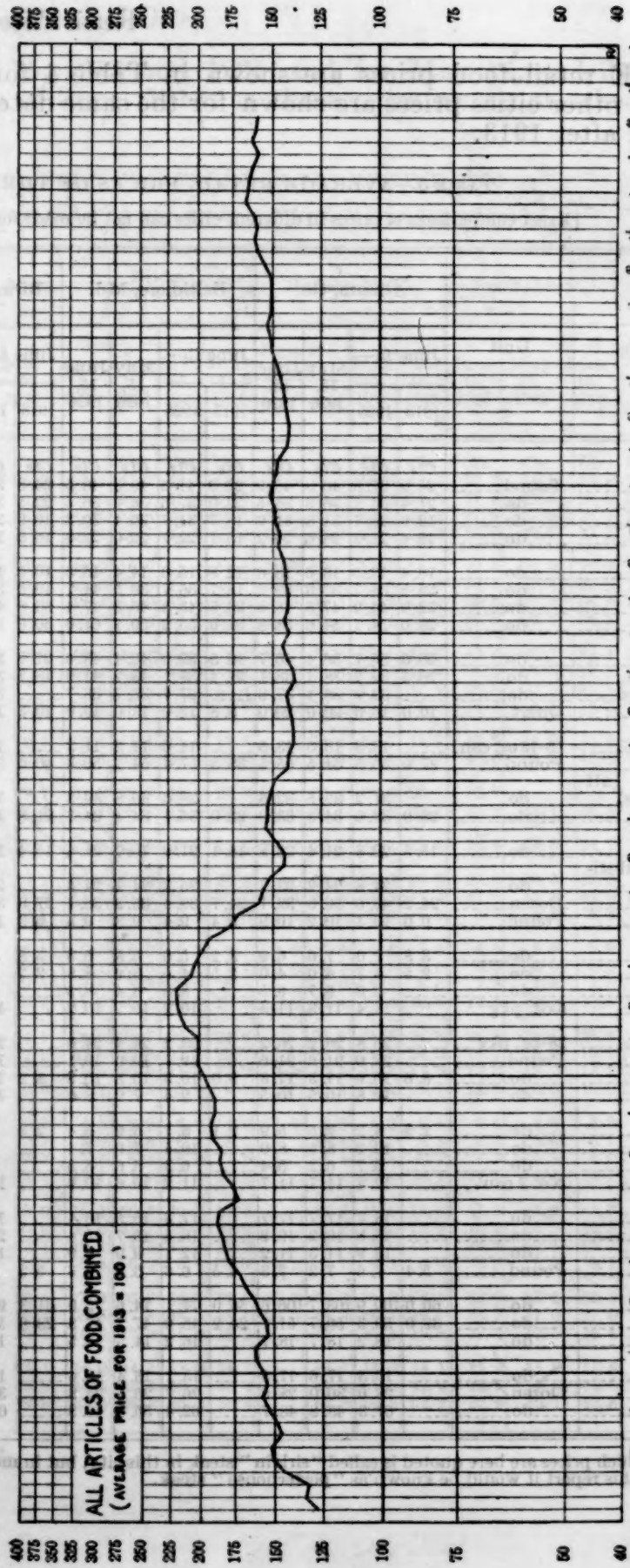
TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1925, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1925 AND JANUARY THROUGH MAY, 1926

[Average for year 1913=100.0]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bacon	Ham	Hens	Milk	Butter	Cheese	Lard	Eggs	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Potatoes	Sugar	Tea	Coffee	All articles [1]
1907	71.5	68.0	76.1	------	------	74.3	74.4	75.7	81.4	87.2	85.3	------	80.7	84.1	------	95.0	87.6	------	105.3	105.3	------	------	82.0
1908	73.3	71.2	78.1	------	------	76.1	76.9	77.6	83.0	89.6	85.5	------	80.5	86.1	------	101.5	92.2	------	111.2	107.7	------	------	84.3
1909	76.6	73.5	81.3	------	------	82.7	82.9	92.0	88.5	91.3	90.1	------	90.1	92.6	------	109.4	93.9	------	112.3	106.6	------	------	88.7
1910	80.3	77.9	84.6	------	------	91.6	94.5	91.4	93.6	94.6	93.8	------	103.8	97.7	------	108.2	94.9	------	101.0	109.3	------	------	93.0
1911	80.6	78.7	84.8	------	------	85.1	91.3	89.3	91.0	95.5	87.9	------	88.4	93.5	------	101.6	94.3	------	130.5	111.4	------	------	92.0
1912	91.0	89.3	93.6	------	------	91.2	90.5	90.6	93.5	97.4	97.7	------	93.5	98.9	------	105.2	101.6	------	132.1	115.1	------	------	97.6
1913	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1914	102.0	105.8	103.0	104.4	104.1	104.6	101.8	101.7	102.2	100.5	94.4	103.6	98.6	102.3	112.5	103.9	105.1	101.2	108.3	108.2	101.4	99.7	102.4
1915	101.1	103.0	101.4	100.6	100.0	96.4	99.8	97.2	97.5	99.2	93.4	105.0	93.4	98.7	125.0	125.8	108.4	104.3	88.9	120.1	100.2	100.6	101.3
1916	107.5	109.7	107.4	106.9	106.0	108.3	106.4	109.2	110.7	102.2	103.0	110.7	111.0	108.8	130.4	134.6	112.6	104.6	158.8	146.4	100.4	100.3	113.7
1917	124.0	129.8	125.5	130.6	129.8	151.7	151.9	142.2	134.5	125.4	127.2	150.4	174.9	139.4	164.3	211.2	192.2	119.0	252.7	169.3	106.9	101.4	146.4
1918	153.2	165.5	155.1	166.3	170.2	185.7	195.9	178.1	177.0	156.2	150.7	162.4	210.8	164.9	175.0	203.0	226.7	148.3	188.2	176.4	119.1	102.4	168.3
1919	164.2	174.4	164.1	168.8	166.9	201.4	205.2	198.5	193.0	174.2	177.0	192.8	233.5	182.0	178.6	218.2	213.3	173.6	223.5	205.5	128.9	145.3	185.9
1920	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	206.3	209.9	187.6	183.0	188.2	186.7	197.4	205.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	134.7	157.7	203.4
1921	152.8	154.3	147.0	132.5	118.2	166.2	158.2	181.4	186.4	164.0	135.0	153.9	113.9	147.5	176.8	175.8	150.0	109.2	182.4	145.5	128.1	121.8	153.3
1922	147.2	144.8	139.4	123.1	105.8	157.1	147.4	181.4	169.0	147.2	125.1	148.9	107.6	128.7	155.4	154.5	130.0	109.2	164.7	132.7	125.2	121.1	141.6
1923	153.9	150.2	143.4	126.3	106.6	144.8	144.8	169.1	164.3	155.1	144.7	167.0	112.0	134.8	155.4	142.4	136.7	109.2	170.6	183.6	127.8	126.5	146.2
1924	155.9	151.6	145.5	130.0	109.1	146.7	139.6	168.4	165.7	155.1	135.0	159.7	120.3	138.6	157.1	148.5	156.7	116.1	158.8	167.3	131.4	145.3	145.9
1925	159.8	155.6	149.5	135.0	114.1	174.3	173.0	195.5	171.8	157.3	143.1	166.1	147.5	151.0	167.9	184.8	180.0	127.6	211.8	130.9	138.8	172.8	157.4
1925: January	152.4	147.1	143.9	128.1	109.9	146.2	149.3	177.0	168.1	156.2	136.0	162.4	144.3	204.4	164.3	181.8	180.0	123.0	147.1	147.3	136.4	173.2	154.3
February	151.6	146.6	143.4	127.5	109.1	144.3	150.4	178.8	169.5	156.2	132.1	164.7	144.3	154.8	169.6	193.9	183.3	124.1	152.9	140.0	137.5	174.8	151.4
March	155.9	150.7	147.0	131.3	111.6	178.1	164.4	190.3	173.2	155.1	144.9	165.2	146.2	113.3	167.9	193.0	183.3	125.3	147.1	140.0	138.1	175.5	151.1
April	159.1	155.2	150.0	135.0	114.1	175.2	172.6	198.0	177.9	155.1	139.2	165.2	146.8	110.4	167.9	184.8	183.3	126.4	141.2	136.4	138.8	174.8	150.8
May	160.6	157.0	150.5	138.1	115.7	171.4	171.9	197.0	177.9	153.9	135.5	164.3	143.0	113.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	158.8	130.9	139.0	175.2	151.6
June	161.4	157.8	150.5	136.3	114.0	172.4	174.1	197.0	173.2	153.9	137.6	165.2	144.9	122.6	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	205.9	130.9	139.3	170.5	155.0
July	166.1	163.7	153.5	140.0	115.7	186.7	180.4	202.2	171.8	155.1	138.9	165.6	148.7	133.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	128.7	258.8	129.1	139.3	170.5	159.9
August	165.4	162.3	153.0	138.1	114.9	190.5	182.6	204.1	170.0	156.2	141.3	166.5	153.8	141.7	167.9	184.8	180.0	129.9	258.8	127.3	139.5	170.8	160.4
September	163.8	159.6	152.0	137.5	114.9	192.4	183.0	204.1	171.8	159.6	145.7	167.4	151.9	150.4	167.9	184.8	180.0	129.9	211.8	127.3	139.3	171.4	159.0
October	162.2	158.7	151.5	137.5	116.5	186.2	183.7	201.9	171.4	160.7	155.1	168.3	152.5	174.8	167.9	178.8	176.7	129.9	217.6	123.6	139.3	171.5	161.6
November	158.7	154.3	149.0	135.0	116.5	178.6	182.2	198.9	168.1	160.7	155.9	169.2	147.5	201.2	167.9	181.8	176.7	131.0	305.9	120.0	139.2	171.8	167.1
December	158.7	154.3	149.5	135.6	116.5	170.0	180.0	197.4	171.4	160.7	153.0	169.7	143.0	191.9	167.9	184.8	173.3	131.0	305.9	121.8	139.3	172.1	165.5
1926: January	160.6	157.0	151.5	138.1	119.8	173.8	178.5	198.1	181.2	159.6	144.6	170.1	141.1	156.2	167.9	187.9	173.3	133.3	341.2	121.8	139.9	172.1	164.3
February	159.8	156.1	148.0	138.1	120.7	172.9	181.1	199.3	182.6	159.6	142.3	169.7	140.5	127.0	167.9	190.9	173.3	133.3	335.3	121.8	139.9	172.1	161.5
March	160.2	156.5	151.0	138.1	120.7	177.1	179.3	200.7	185.0	157.3	139.9	168.3	138.6	111.6	167.9	187.9	173.3	134.5	329.4	121.8	139.9	172.1	159.9
April	161.8	157.8	152.5	139.4	121.5	182.4	179.6	202.6	190.1	156.2	132.9	165.2	136.1	111.9	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	394.1	120.0	140.3	171.5	162.4
May	163.4	160.5	153.5	140.6	120.7	191.9	182.6	207.8	192.5	156.2	130.5	162.9	136.1	112.8	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	352.9	121.8	140.4	171.1	161.1
June	165.4	162.3	154.5	141.9	120.7	200.0	190.7	221.9	183.7	155.1	131.3	161.5	143.0	117.7	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	294.1	125.5	141.4	171.1	159.7

[1] 30 articles in 1907; 15 articles 1908–1912; 22 articles 1913–1920; 43 articles 1921–1926.

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1917, TO JUNE, 1926



Retail Prices of Food in

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 4 for 40 cities For 11 other cities prices are shown for the same dates with the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[Exact comparisons of prices in different cities can not be made for some articles,

Article	Unit	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	37.8	40.8	40.9	23.3	41.6	40.3	40.5	26.8	39.0	40.0	40.5
Round steak	do	21.4	34.7	36.3	36.5	22.0	37.6	36.4	36.5	22.5	34.2	34.9	35.1
Rib roast	do	19.6	28.7	31.8	31.9	18.7	31.7	30.1	30.3	19.9	28.4	27.8	28.5
Chuck roast	do	15.4	21.3	24.6	24.2	15.7	22.7	22.0	22.0	16.8	22.6	22.8	23.2
Plate beef	do	10.4	13.5	13.6	13.6	12.8	15.0	14.4	15.0	10.5	14.4	15.5	14.2
Pork chops	do	22.5	34.7	37.3	39.2	18.7	36.7	39.5	41.7	19.5	34.3	37.9	38.8
Bacon	do	32.0	44.9	47.5	48.8	23.7	43.3	45.3	47.4	33.8	46.7	48.8	50.8
Ham	do	29.0	54.1	54.6	58.8	31.0	55.2	59.1	61.0	30.0	53.3	55.5	58.4
Lamb, leg of	do	20.0	35.7	36.4	40.7	18.5	39.9	42.4	43.6	21.7	36.5	38.1	39.0
Hens	do	20.5	32.2	38.1	38.1	22.4	39.1	43.2	41.9	18.7	33.5	37.6	37.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	-----	32.6	38.1	37.8	-----	27.7	36.7	36.7	-----	32.0	41.5	41.3
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	16.0	20.0	20.0	8.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.3	19.0	20.0	20.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	-----	13.3	13.5	13.5	-----	11.0	11.3	11.3	-----	12.5	12.6	12.5
Butter	Pound	37.9	56.5	54.5	55.5	38.3	57.4	54.2	55.3	40.0	56.1	56.1	56.6
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	-----	31.2	32.5	32.6	-----	28.6	30.8	30.3	-----	35.3	36.2	35.9
Cheese	do	25.0	34.9	34.3	33.9	22.0	36.1	34.4	34.1	21.8	36.4	35.1	35.3
Lard	do	15.5	22.8	21.4	22.8	14.1	21.9	19.7	21.4	15.4	23.4	22.3	24.0
Vegetable lard substitute	do	-----	24.8	24.2	23.7	-----	25.3	24.1	24.3	-----	22.2	22.0	22.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.2	40.6	39.0	39.1	24.7	39.4	36.2	38.7	27.0	39.4	38.9	40.0
Bread	Pound	6.0	10.3	10.2	10.9	5.4	9.4	9.8	9.8	5.3	10.4	10.2	10.2
Flour	do	3.8	7.0	7.0	6.9	3.2	5.6	5.8	5.8	3.8	7.1	7.3	7.2
Corn meal	do	2.5	4.7	4.0	4.0	2.5	4.5	3.9	3.9	2.2	4.5	4.2	4.1
Rolled oats	do	-----	9.6	9.7	9.5	-----	8.8	8.4	8.5	-----	9.8	10.1	9.7
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	-----	11.4	11.3	11.3	-----	10.2	10.2	10.2	-----	12.1	12.1	11.9
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	-----	25.8	26.2	26.2	-----	23.2	24.4	24.6	-----	25.3	26.6	27.2
Macaroni	Pound	-----	22.0	21.6	21.6	-----	19.5	19.0	19.1	-----	19.2	18.9	19.1
Rice	do	8.6	10.6	11.3	11.3	9.0	10.3	10.8	10.8	8.2	11.2	12.1	12.2
Beans, navy	do	-----	12.8	10.5	10.5	-----	9.4	7.9	8.0	-----	12.7	11.1	11.0
Potatoes	do	2.9	4.2	7.5	5.9	2.1	3.7	6.9	5.4	2.3	5.1	7.7	5.9
Onions	do	-----	10.2	8.5	8.0	-----	10.4	7.9	7.4	-----	9.6	8.7	8.8
Cabbage	do	-----	5.7	6.2	5.4	-----	6.3	6.6	6.5	-----	5.4	6.8	5.9
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	-----	12.3	11.7	11.7	-----	11.2	10.6	10.6	-----	12.8	12.5	12.7
Corn, canned	do	-----	18.1	17.7	17.7	-----	17.3	15.5	15.4	-----	19.1	18.0	18.4
Peas, canned	do	-----	18.8	19.2	19.2	-----	16.5	15.7	15.4	-----	22.4	21.9	21.4
Tomatoes, canned	do	-----	13.9	11.3	11.2	-----	12.1	9.9	9.9	-----	13.1	11.0	10.8
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	7.6	7.2	7.3	4.5	6.6	6.0	6.3	5.2	7.5	7.2	7.4
Tea	do	60.0	100.9	103.7	106.6	56.0	77.1	74.6	75.0	61.3	93.0	95.5	96.2
Coffee	do	32.0	50.3	50.7	51.1	25.2	48.0	47.7	47.8	28.8	53.8	54.3	54.2
Prunes	do	-----	18.2	18.7	18.7	-----	16.2	14.5	14.5	-----	19.6	19.0	19.6
Raisins	do	-----	15.3	17.6	17.5	-----	13.1	13.4	13.4	-----	15.4	15.0	15.2
Bananas	Dozen	-----	28.0	30.0	28.5	-----	26.7	25.8	25.8	-----	38.6	37.2	37.5
Oranges	do	-----	67.3	48.8	48.7	-----	62.4	55.0	49.3	-----	60.0	52.7	53.0

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" steak in this city, but in most of the other cities. included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

51 Cities on Specified Dates

for June 15, 1913 and 1925, and for May 15, and June 15, 1926. exception of June, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by the

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

particularly meats and vegetables, owing to differences in trade practices.]

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.			Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926
1913	1925						1913	1925						1913	1925		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
[1] 37.0	[1] 61.7	[1] 65.0	[1] 65.7	47.7	48.5	49.8	22.8	39.8	40.8	41.1	32.2	31.8	32.5	22.3	33.6	33.4	34.5
34.0	50.2	51.4	51.5	40.2	41.5	41.7	19.8	34.2	34.2	34.8	27.9	27.3	28.8	21.0	30.5	30.9	31.5
25.0	39.0	39.0	39.5	35.8	36.9	36.7	17.5	30.0	30.1	30.3	27.8	27.9	28.1	21.3	27.9	27.5	27.0
18.0	26.0	27.3	27.4	25.7	27.0	27.1	15.5	22.2	22.9	23.3	19.0	19.0	20.1	15.0	20.0	20.4	20.5
-----	17.2	18.6	18.2	10.9	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.7	14.3	14.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	11.9	14.3	14.9	15.2
24.0	38.4	43.6	45.0	38.3	42.5	44.7	20.3	38.5	42.5	44.9	34.4	37.4	39.0	22.5	34.1	37.3	38.9
25.4	45.4	47.0	49.4	51.0	52.9	53.6	23.3	44.1	45.4	47.7	56.0	57.1	58.8	25.8	43.2	43.7	45.8
31.8	57.2	60.3	66.0	59.4	59.9	66.9	26.3	50.4	55.4	60.2	57.3	59.6	64.6	28.3	49.1	51.9	54.1
23.0	40.2	42.3	46.6	40.1	40.6	46.5	18.7	34.8	36.4	39.6	40.6	40.3	39.4	21.3	41.3	42.5	42.5
26.2	40.3	45.2	44.4	40.7	45.0	44.3	21.7	38.1	41.7	41.7	35.3	39.8	37.6	21.4	36.8	42.3	44.0
-----	31.0	37.9	38.6	29.8	34.2	35.4	-----	29.1	37.7	37.9	28.8	32.5	31.9	-----	30.8	39.2	39.1
8.9	13.3	14.9	13.9	15.0	16.0	15.0	8.0	13.2	13.0	13.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	11.7	18.0	18.0	18.0
-----	11.6	12.3	12.3	11.1	11.4	11.6	-----	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.9	11.2	11.2	-----	11.3	12.0	12.0
35.3	54.5	50.2	51.3	53.5	50.1	50.9	32.9	52.7	49.4	49.8	48.0	48.3	47.3	35.2	52.5	49.4	49.3
-----	28.6	29.7	29.2	28.9	29.5	29.3	-----	29.1	28.8	28.5	32.7	-----	-----	-----	31.0	31.7	31.7
21.4	38.3	37.4	37.1	38.7	39.4	39.3	19.0	37.5	37.5	36.7	35.8	37.1	36.5	20.0	33.2	31.7	31.6
16.0	23.3	21.0	22.9	22.5	20.9	22.6	14.2	22.3	20.2	21.4	26.6	24.6	24.7	15.0	23.4	22.9	24.0
-----	25.8	25.1	25.4	25.2	25.6	25.8	-----	26.4	25.8	26.2	29.0	29.6	29.3	-----	24.4	23.9	24.3
34.4	55.7	52.0	54.7	51.8	48.6	50.1	25.8	42.8	41.3	41.4	51.1	42.2	44.0	25.3	40.5	39.6	43.6
5.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.8	5.5	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.7	9.8	9.8	5.9	10.8	10.6	10.6
3.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.2	6.1	3.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	6.5	5.9	5.9	3.7	7.3	7.3	7.3
3.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	7.6	7.7	7.7	2.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.9	2.4	4.1	3.9	4.0
-----	9.4	9.4	9.3	8.8	8.6	8.5	-----	9.0	8.8	8.6	7.8	7.4	7.3	-----	9.3	9.4	9.4
-----	11.1	10.7	11.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	-----	10.4	10.4	10.5	12.3	12.3	12.3	-----	11.9	11.8	11.8
-----	24.5	24.9	24.8	23.7	24.6	24.6	-----	23.9	24.6	24.6	26.9	28.8	28.4	-----	25.0	26.0	26.7
-----	23.2	22.9	22.8	22.9	22.7	22.7	-----	21.9	21.8	21.5	19.7	18.9	19.1	-----	18.9	18.9	18.9
9.2	11.6	12.7	12.9	10.9	11.9	11.2	9.3	10.8	11.4	11.5	11.6	12.2	12.2	5.5	8.7	9.5	9.5
-----	10.9	10.0	9.9	10.8	9.9	9.9	-----	10.1	9.1	8.7	11.4	10.6	10.6	-----	10.7	10.0	10.0
1.7	2.4	5.5	4.5	2.9	6.2	4.9	1.8	2.6	6.2	5.4	3.5	4.6	3.8	2.4	3.1	7.2	4.3
-----	10.2	7.7	7.9	9.8	8.9	8.2	-----	10.4	8.7	8.3	9.0	5.6	6.7	-----	8.9	8.4	7.3
-----	7.7	7.4	7.5	6.3	8.0	7.5	-----	6.5	6.8	6.7	7.2	7.8	7.0	-----	3.5	4.6	3.7
-----	14.1	13.4	13.3	11.9	11.3	11.3	-----	10.3	10.3	10.1	14.7	14.6	14.7	-----	10.3	10.0	10.0
-----	20.6	19.0	19.1	20.5	19.3	19.4	-----	17.5	15.6	15.6	17.1	15.8	15.7	-----	17.8	15.0	15.0
-----	21.4	20.6	20.6	21.7	21.1	21.2	-----	17.1	15.9	15.9	16.9	14.5	14.3	-----	18.9	17.9	17.9
-----	13.5	12.1	12.1	14.5	13.2	13.2	-----	14.7	13.6	13.7	14.4	12.8	13.3	-----	11.8	10.1	9.9
5.1	7.1	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.4	6.4	5.2	6.7	6.3	6.6	8.8	7.9	8.1	5.0	6.6	6.2	6.4
58.6	75.2	75.3	75.9	60.9	60.3	59.8	45.0	68.2	71.9	72.4	80.9	83.5	83.8	50.0	73.6	76.7	76.7
33.0	54.9	55.4	55.8	47.8	48.3	48.6	29.3	48.2	48.7	49.7	55.7	57.0	57.0	26.3	45.3	46.8	46.8
-----	17.1	16.5	16.5	17.0	16.0	16.2	-----	16.7	16.4	16.8	17.5	17.3	18.4	-----	16.5	15.5	15.5
-----	13.9	14.1	14.0	14.1	13.9	14.1	-----	13.7	14.2	14.1	15.4	15.9	15.8	-----	14.4	14.2	14.2
-----	48.3	46.3	44.4	36.4	36.1	36.4	-----	44.2	41.8	42.2	[2] 15.9	[2] 14.8	[2] 14.8	-----	39.3	37.9	39.3
-----	70.4	56.8	53.0	64.2	55.2	55.4	-----	62.8	56.8	52.1	52.9	49.1	45.8	-----	67.0	49.4	49.4

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.4	43.0	43.4	43.8	23.9	38.2	38.1	38.8	25.2	39.6	39.2	39.6
Round steak	do	20.3	34.0	35.7	35.5	21.3	34.5	33.5	34.6	22.0	33.3	33.1	33.9
Rib roast	do	20.0	33.8	34.2	34.1	19.4	29.7	29.7	29.8	20.0	27.5	28.0	28.3
Chuck roast	do	15.9	22.7	24.9	25.0	15.8	20.7	21.5	21.3	17.2	22.6	23.3	23.6
Plate beef	do	11.2	13.2	14.8	14.8	12.5	15.8	15.5	15.3	12.5	13.1	13.7	13.9
Pork chops	do	18.8	33.9	38.9	39.5	19.6	33.5	38.8	40.6	20.7	37.3	42.6	44.3
Bacon, sliced	do	32.0	50.0	53.7	54.8	26.4	41.8	44.6	46.2	28.6	47.9	50.6	52.7
Ham, sliced	do	32.4	53.1	55.0	57.7	29.2	52.9	55.8	59.5	36.0	57.0	59.3	63.0
Lamb	do	20.2	37.1	40.2	42.3	16.5	39.9	39.1	41.5	19.2	36.9	39.2	39.5
Hens	do	20.3	37.2	41.6	40.2	24.9	39.6	43.3	40.3	22.3	39.3	43.7	41.8
Salmon, canned, red	do	-----	33.0	39.6	39.3	-----	29.5	37.0	36.5	-----	31.0	39.1	39.2
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	13.8	13.7	13.7
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can.	-----	10.7	10.9	11.0	-----	10.8	10.8	10.8	-----	11.0	11.2	11.2
Butter	Pound	32.7	50.9	47.2	48.0	35.1	52.5	49.1	49.2	36.2	54.4	51.9	52.1
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do	-----	27.2	26.7	26.9	-----	30.5	29.6	29.6	-----	31.5	31.7	31.8
Cheese	do	25.0	40.1	41.4	40.8	21.0	36.9	35.0	35.1	23.0	35.6	37.3	36.3
Lard	do	15.0	22.2	20.8	21.7	14.2	21.5	19.4	21.6	16.5	24.2	22.5	23.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do	-----	26.5	26.3	26.4	-----	25.9	25.4	25.8	-----	27.4	27.1	27.3
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.3	43.1	41.5	42.4	21.3	37.6	35.0	35.5	27.6	43.3	39.8	40.6
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.9	9.8	9.8	4.8	9.2	9.1	9.2	5.5	8.0	8.0	7.9
Flour	do	2.8	5.5	5.5	5.6	3.3	5.8	6.3	6.3	3.2	6.0	6.1	6.2
Corn meal	do	2.9	6.4	6.0	6.0	2.7	4.7	4.1	4.1	2.7	5.7	5.2	5.1
Rolled oats	do	-----	8.7	8.3	8.3	-----	8.9	8.6	8.7	-----	9.3	9.4	9.4
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	-----	10.1	9.9	10.1	-----	10.3	10.3	10.4	-----	11.3	11.3	11.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	-----	24.1	24.4	24.6	-----	23.8	24.7	24.9	-----	24.8	25.3	25.5
Macaroni	Pound	-----	19.8	19.1	19.1	-----	19.7	18.3	18.1	-----	21.7	21.9	21.9
Rice	do	8.7	11.4	11.9	11.9	8.8	10.9	11.5	11.2	8.5	11.1	12.1	12.0
Beans, navy	do	-----	9.9	9.1	9.2	-----	8.8	7.6	7.7	-----	9.6	7.7	7.8
Potatoes	do	1.2	3.8	5.7	5.4	2.3	3.9	6.5	5.4	1.5	4.2	6.4	6.1
Onions	do	-----	9.7	7.9	7.1	-----	10.2	7.6	6.8	-----	10.5	8.3	7.8
Cabbage	do	-----	6.8	6.3	6.4	-----	6.1	5.9	6.5	-----	6.5	6.0	6.3
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	-----	12.7	12.7	12.6	-----	11.4	10.9	10.9	-----	13.3	12.8	12.8
Corn, canned	do	-----	18.3	17.1	16.7	-----	16.7	15.6	15.5	-----	18.6	17.3	17.1
Peas, canned	do	-----	17.8	16.8	17.2	-----	18.0	17.2	17.0	-----	18.6	17.8	17.8
Tomatoes, canned	do	-----	15.1	13.7	14.1	-----	13.7	11.8	12.0	-----	14.7	13.3	13.7
Sugar, granulated	Pound	4.9	6.8	6.4	6.6	5.0	7.1	6.8	6.9	5.0	7.3	6.9	7.1
Tea	do	53.3	74.4	72.3	72.3	60.0	75.6	78.0	78.0	50.0	79.9	81.0	82.5
Coffee	do	30.7	51.2	51.7	51.5	25.6	45.3	46.5	46.5	26.5	52.8	54.1	54.7
Prunes	do	-----	17.8	18.1	18.8	-----	18.0	17.7	17.8	-----	19.0	17.4	17.1
Raisins	do	-----	15.5	15.3	15.4	-----	14.6	14.7	14.9	-----	14.5	14.6	14.7
Bananas	Dozen	-----	41.0	41.4	42.9	-----	39.0	38.8	40.0	-----	52.5	50.0	47.5
Oranges	do	-----	64.6	56.8	51.6	-----	58.4	54.9	51.3	-----	64.2	53.1	50.6

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "rump" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926
			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
40.0	38.6	39.6	22.5	34.7	36.8	35.8	24.2	34.5	33.8	35.2	24.2	41.6	41.5	42.4	[1]34.5	[1]59.9	[1]61.0	[1]61.0
34.6	34.2	35.2	20.8	31.9	32.3	32.5	22.1	31.2	29.6	31.6	19.4	34.0	34.8	35.4	27.5	43.5	46.1	46.9
29.9	30.5	30.7	19.2	28.0	28.6	28.1	17.8	24.9	24.4	25.1	19.4	29.6	30.8	30.7	23.5	28.8	31.9	31.9
24.3	24.4	24.9	16.3	21.7	21.9	21.4	15.8	19.6	19.5	20.3	15.0	22.1	22.6	23.2	19.0	22.1	23.2	22.6
15.9	15.6	15.4	12.8	16.4	17.0	17.0	9.4	10.7	11.6	11.8	11.5	13.7	14.3	14.4	-----	13.3	12.9	13.0
35.0	37.3	39.5	21.7	36.3	37.9	38.7	20.3	34.5	39.1	39.7	19.2	38.3	42.4	44.4	22.0	35.6	39.5	41.2
48.5	49.1	51.8	38.0	46.9	43.6	50.6	28.0	49.8	49.1	52.4	24.0	48.5	52.0	54.8	25.8	43.1	45.7	45.8
55.0	55.4	57.7	31.3	56.7	59.3	63.8	30.0	55.9	55.9	59.5	25.5	56.7	60.9	64.2	32.7	51.2	54.2	58.7
44.7	45.0	45.0	22.0	42.9	42.0	42.0	17.8	35.7	36.8	37.5	17.4	39.9	41.6	44.8	21.0	41.1	42.5	45.9
37.1	41.9	39.9	18.3	30.5	33.8	33.1	21.2	31.3	36.0	33.8	21.6	39.2	43.8	42.8	24.5	42.3	46.3	46.0
33.0	40.3	40.8	-----	33.0	42.1	41.5	-----	33.5	38.4	38.4	-----	32.4	39.8	39.9	-----	31.4	39.3	39.5
11.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	15.0	12.3	12.3	8.4	10.5	12.0	12.0	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	13.0	14.0	13.5
11.2	11.3	11.4	-----	13.4	13.2	13.0	-----	10.9	11.0	10.9	-----	10.9	11.1	11.1	-----	12.6	12.6	12.6
51.3	48.0	48.4	36.0	51.9	48.9	49.5	34.3	48.7	45.4	45.9	34.0	53.2	51.3	51.0	35.4	51.9	49.7	49.5
29.6	29.2	29.5	-----	32.9	33.8	33.8	-----	29.6	29.2	29.4	-----	29.2	29.0	28.8	-----	31.6	30.4	30.4
35.9	35.3	34.9	20.0	37.1	34.3	34.7	26.1	39.0	37.6	36.9	20.3	38.0	37.4	36.4	23.4	38.5	37.7	38.3
20.4	18.7	20.3	17.5	24.3	25.0	25.3	16.3	24.4	22.5	23.4	16.1	23.9	22.2	22.6	15.0	22.1	20.4	21.0
25.9	25.8	26.0	-----	25.1	24.2	24.9	-----	24.7	23.8	24.9	-----	26.9	27.3	27.1	-----	26.9	27.0	26.7
36.4	33.5	34.3	22.0	39.0	33.4	35.1	25.0	36.4	35.0	36.1	26.0	43.4	39.0	40.8	33.6	53.2	49.0	52.2
8.1	8.1	8.1	5.4	8.5	9.5	9.5	5.4	8.3	8.4	8.4	5.6	8.7	8.4	8.4	6.2	9.1	9.3	9.3
6.2	6.1	6.1	3.3	5.9	6.0	5.8	2.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	3.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.3	6.1	6.4	6.2
4.5	3.8	3.7	2.7	5.0	4.5	4.3	2.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	2.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	3.4	7.5	6.9	6.9
9.4	9.3	9.3	-----	10.6	10.0	10.2	-----	8.9	8.8	8.6	-----	9.7	9.4	9.3	-----	9.7	9.5	9.5
10.7	11.0	10.9	-----	11.3	11.0	11.1	-----	12.0	11.7	11.2	-----	10.7	10.6	10.6	-----	11.2	11.6	11.5
23.9	25.0	25.0	-----	26.1	27.4	27.4	-----	24.5	26.0	25.4	-----	24.7	25.9	25.9	-----	26.0	25.5	25.5
22.5	22.0	23.0	-----	21.6	21.1	21.3	-----	19.1	20.5	20.5	-----	21.8	21.9	21.8	-----	24.4	24.8	24.2
12.3	13.9	13.4	9.3	13.0	12.9	13.1	8.6	11.3	11.7	11.6	8.4	11.5	12.1	12.3	10.0	11.3	12.4	12.4
9.3	7.7	7.7	-----	12.8	10.1	10.3	-----	10.8	10.2	10.1	-----	9.1	8.3	8.2	-----	10.5	9.9	10.0
3.2	6.1	5.4	2.2	5.0	7.0	6.0	1.4	4.4	5.2	4.8	1.5	3.2	5.2	5.0	2.1	2.4	6.1	4.9
9.8	8.5	8.7	-----	9.0	8.1	6.6	-----	10.5	7.2	7.2	-----	11.5	7.6	7.4	-----	10.5	8.3	8.6
6.7	7.0	6.7	-----	6.1	5.4	5.2	-----	6.7	5.2	5.9	-----	6.5	6.3	6.1	-----	7.9	7.9	8.1
13.6	12.5	12.5	-----	14.9	13.9	13.3	-----	14.2	12.2	12.3	-----	12.0	11.5	11.7	-----	12.4	12.3	12.0
17.4	15.7	15.8	-----	21.2	18.0	18.3	-----	19.9	15.6	15.0	-----	19.1	15.9	15.4	-----	17.5	17.2	16.8
16.5	15.4	15.0	-----	21.6	21.6	21.4	-----	17.4	15.9	15.5	-----	17.7	16.5	16.4	-----	19.0	19.0	18.8
14.6	12.3	12.3	-----	14.5	11.6	11.6	-----	14.6	13.1	12.5	-----	14.0	11.9	11.9	-----	13.7	12.7	11.9
7.7	7.0	7.0	5.7	8.2	7.4	7.8	5.4	8.1	7.5	7.6	5.0	7.1	6.9	7.0	5.3	7.3	6.8	6.9
89.1	89.3	89.7	66.7	103.9	106.6	106.6	52.8	66.8	67.1	68.9	43.3	73.5	73.3	71.8	44.2	59.7	59.6	60.0
52.1	51.6	51.6	36.7	60.1	59.9	60.0	29.4	51.2	51.9	51.5	29.3	52.0	51.9	51.8	33.0	53.1	52.4	52.4
17.6	18.0	17.6	-----	21.0	20.9	21.1	-----	18.5	18.1	17.8	-----	19.0	18.0	18.3	-----	15.2	15.6	15.6
15.0	15.0	14.9	-----	16.8	16.6	16.7	-----	14.6	14.8	14.9	-----	15.0	15.2	15.4	-----	14.4	14.3	14.3
40.0	37.8	37.8	-----	30.0	35.0	35.0	-----	[2]12.3	[2]12.0	[2]12.0	-----	38.6	35.3	36.4	-----	[2]10.3	[2]9.6	[2]9.6
58.9	54.4	46.3	-----	58.9	56.6	57.5	-----	55.6	47.5	58.0	-----	61.9	54.7	51.8	-----	59.9	55.3	49.7

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926
					1913	1925			1913	1925		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	31.4	33.2	32.8	24.7	38.0	38.6	39.2	26.0	35.8	37.4	37.1
Round steak	do	30.4	31.9	31.5	23.3	36.3	37.4	37.8	20.3	30.5	32.8	31.9
Rib roast	do	23.6	26.3	26.7	17.8	28.9	29.8	29.6	23.3	26.3	27.9	28.1
Chuck roast	do	19.0	20.2	20.2	16.4	24.6	24.6	24.8	14.0	19.3	20.8	20.0
Plate beef	do	15.7	17.5	17.9	12.5	15.1	15.4	15.2	10.3	11.6	13.2	12.5
Pork chops	do	34.1	37.5	38.3	21.3	36.1	39.5	41.1	21.3	32.1	39.2	40.0
Bacon, sliced	do	48.0	49.4	50.8	29.0	44.6	46.0	49.1	26.3	43.8	47.3	51.4
Ham, sliced	do	51.4	52.1	53.3	31.2	54.9	57.5	61.9	28.3	52.1	53.3	59.4
Lamb	do	35.0	37.0	35.0	21.7	40.0	41.4	44.2	19.3	34.5	40.3	40.0
Hens	do	31.4	39.2	35.2	20.8	36.3	41.8	40.0	22.0	35.5	40.6	41.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.1	37.1	37.1	-----	33.6	36.1	36.1	-----	30.8	38.7	38.9
Milk, fresh	Quart	16.0	15.8	15.8	8.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	18.8	22.0	22.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	11.9	11.5	11.5	-----	10.4	10.7	10.8	-----	12.0	11.9	11.8
Butter	Pound	52.6	46.9	48.7	34.7	51.0	48.4	49.2	39.2	54.8	52.7	51.6
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	31.5	31.2	30.5	-----	29.9	30.0	30.0	-----	30.4	31.5	31.1
Cheese	do	34.1	30.9	30.4	20.5	37.5	35.8	35.5	22.5	34.6	31.9	32.8
Lard	do	22.8	22.2	23.3	15.2	21.1	19.2	20.7	15.5	23.2	23.1	24.1
Vegetable lard substitute	do	18.8	19.4	20.5	-----	26.8	26.7	26.7	-----	24.6	24.4	25.0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	37.1	32.8	34.7	22.5	36.6	34.1	35.7	30.0	43.8	39.1	41.8
Bread	Pound	8.9	9.0	9.0	5.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	6.5	11.2	11.0	11.0
Flour	do	6.2	6.0	6.0	3.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	3.8	6.8	7.0	6.9
Corn meal	do	5.0	3.9	4.1	2.4	4.7	4.2	4.2	3.0	4.4	4.1	4.1
Rolled oats	do	9.5	8.9	8.9	-----	8.2	8.1	9.2	-----	10.0	9.3	9.2
Corn flakes	8-oz pkg	11.9	11.7	11.7	-----	10.3	10.2	10.2	-----	11.2	11.3	11.4
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.9	26.0	25.8	-----	24.6	24.6	24.6	-----	24.8	24.9	24.9
Macaroni	Pound	19.0	18.3	18.3	-----	20.4	19.0	19.0	-----	20.6	19.7	19.7
Rice	do	9.8	10.3	10.2	9.2	11.2	11.7	11.8	6.6	10.2	11.2	11.3
Beans, navy	do	11.4	9.5	9.6	-----	9.1	7.9	7.6	-----	11.2	10.4	10.3
Potatoes	do	5.1	6.4	5.7	1.4	3.1	5.6	4.9	2.6	3.1	7.4	6.8
Onions	do	9.9	6.5	5.7	-----	10.7	8.6	8.2	-----	8.8	8.3	8.0
Cabbage	do	5.5	3.7	3.9	-----	6.7	5.5	6.2	-----	4.9	5.3	5.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.6	11.6	11.6	-----	11.7	10.1	10.0	-----	11.3	10.9	10.9
Corn, canned	do	18.6	15.7	15.6	-----	17.6	14.8	15.0	-----	20.8	19.9	20.2
Peas, canned	do	18.1	14.2	14.2	-----	17.0	14.8	14.8	-----	20.5	18.9	18.9
Tomatoes, canned	do	13.6	10.2	9.8	-----	14.4	11.1	11.5	-----	12.5	10.5	10.5
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.2	6.7	6.9	5.6	7.4	7.0	7.2	5.9	7.4	7.0	7.1
Tea	do	76.8	80.8	80.8	60.0	80.4	87.0	85.7	60.0	95.9	98.4	97.5
Coffee	do	44.4	44.8	44.8	30.5	51.7	50.9	50.9	34.5	51.3	50.2	49.8
Prunes	do	17.2	16.0	16.0	-----	19.4	19.3	19.3	-----	17.9	18.8	16.8
Raisins	do	15.3	14.6	14.6	-----	15.5	15.9	15.9	-----	15.3	15.6	16.4
Bananas	Dozen	31.4	28.5	30.0	-----	30.8	30.9	31.8	-----	27.1	28.0	29.0
Oranges	do	52.7	42.5	42.1	-----	54.9	49.5	50.3	-----	56.9	48.8	51.7

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.			
June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926
1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
24.7	39.7	38.9	39.0	26.3	33.8	34.4	35.0	24.0	36.8	36.9	37.1	23.6	34.2	35.4	35.4	[1]35.8	[1]58.4	[1]56.6	[1]58.1
21.6	34.7	33.9	34.1	19.9	30.5	31.4	31.5	20.8	30.3	30.3	30.3	20.0	30.8	31.7	31.7	28.8	46.3	45.5	45.5
18.2	26.7	26.7	27.1	19.4	26.2	27.7	27.3	20.0	28.6	29.9	29.6	18.3	25.7	27.3	27.3	20.7	29.4	28.2	28.4
15.0	19.6	19.9	19.9	16.3	20.7	21.6	21.2	15.8	18.9	19.5	19.7	15.6	19.2	19.2	19.4	16.8	23.3	23.5	23.4
11.7	12.5	13.6	13.3	13.5	15.4	16.1	16.1	12.1	13.7	14.5	13.9	12.8	14.5	16.1	16.1	-----	15.7	16.7	16.3
18.7	34.4	38.7	40.7	21.3	32.9	37.3	38.3	25.4	41.7	45.4	48.5	19.6	32.5	38.8	38.6	20.2	36.8	39.2	40.8
28.8	49.0	51.0	52.7	37.0	47.2	50.0	52.5	33.8	53.8	58.3	62.0	29.1	44.1	49.4	51.5	23.7	42.4	42.8	43.4
27.8	54.3	56.1	61.3	31.3	50.9	52.9	56.8	35.8	63.0	66.8	72.0	29.4	47.5	52.3	55.5	28.8	45.8	47.4	50.9
19.2	35.4	34.9	36.7	21.3	41.4	40.7	41.9	19.2	36.2	35.8	37.4	18.1	40.0	41.0	44.0	21.5	38.4	38.9	40.9
18.0	32.4	35.8	34.3	20.0	28.8	33.2	32.5	26.6	42.1	45.9	45.0	23.2	38.6	39.6	39.9	25.3	42.9	44.7	45.5
----	34.6	38.9	38.9	----	31.7	41.7	42.9	----	29.1	36.5	36.0	----	29.4	38.4	38.7	-----	31.0	38.4	38.9
8.7	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	12.0	14.0	13.0
----	11.9	11.7	11.8	----	12.0	12.3	12.3	----	9.9	9.9	10.0	----	11.9	11.5	11.5	-----	12.9	12.8	12.9
34.8	52.2	47.6	49.0	37.9	51.9	50.9	48.8	34.5	55.9	50.4	50.4	35.4	53.5	49.1	50.2	37.2	56.1	51.3	51.8
----	27.4	27.7	27.6	----	30.5	30.3	31.1	----	30.8	31.0	30.8	----	30.7	33.2	32.5	-----	27.3	26.0	26.3
21.8	36.6	35.1	35.7	21.7	37.6	35.1	34.6	19.5	37.3	38.9	39.1	20.8	35.9	36.6	36.0	21.5	37.1	36.1	36.3
16.2	22.9	21.1	23.4	15.8	23.9	23.5	24.1	18.0	23.3	23.2	24.2	15.3	21.7	21.2	21.4	16.0	22.2	20.8	21.8
----	27.3	26.8	27.3	----	23.9	23.7	23.9	----	25.4	26.3	26.1	----	28.2	28.5	28.8	-----	26.2	25.2	26.1
22.2	37.6	35.9	36.6	27.5	37.9	34.8	34.9	30.5	45.5	39.8	41.7	20.8	37.3	34.0	35.1	30.0	47.8	44.7	47.5
6.1	9.7	10.0	10.0	6.0	8.7	9.5	9.5	6.0	9.3	8.6	8.6	5.7	9.3	9.4	9.4	6.1	8.5	8.7	8.7
3.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	3.6	6.7	6.9	6.9	3.6	5.9	5.6	5.6	3.7	6.8	6.9	6.5	3.4	6.2	6.4	6.3
2.5	5.7	5.0	5.1	2.4	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.2	5.6	5.3	5.3	2.4	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	5.4	5.3	5.3
----	9.5	9.2	9.3	----	10.3	10.8	10.8	----	9.9	9.6	9.8	----	8.7	8.5	8.4	-----	8.9	8.8	8.8
----	12.2	12.2	12.1	----	12.2	12.1	12.0	----	10.1	10.0	10.1	----	10.6	11.0	10.6	-----	11.3	11.0	11.3
----	25.0	27.1	27.1	----	24.7	25.3	25.0	----	23.7	24.9	24.8	----	24.1	24.3	24.2	-----	24.6	25.6	25.6
----	21.4	20.3	20.5	----	21.7	19.7	20.5	----	17.5	17.6	18.1	----	18.4	19.5	19.5	-----	24.5	24.1	23.9
8.7	10.3	11.1	11.4	8.3	10.0	10.7	10.9	7.7	11.1	11.4	11.3	8.1	10.9	11.3	11.6	8.5	10.7	11.2	11.2
----	10.1	9.2	9.3	----	10.0	9.5	9.4	----	10.4	9.3	9.3	----	9.5	7.7	7.6	-----	9.8	9.0	8.9
1.5	3.1	5.2	5.0	1.7	3.5	6.8	5.5	1.6	4.6	5.7	3.8	2.0	3.6	7.0	5.6	1.9	1.9	4.9	4.1
----	9.8	8.0	7.9	----	10.8	7.9	7.5	----	8.5	6.4	5.7	----	10.2	8.1	7.6	-----	9.7	7.0	7.0
----	5.0	5.4	5.2	----	4.1	5.3	5.4	----	3.9	4.7	4.6	----	5.5	6.0	6.6	-----	7.8	7.5	7.6
----	13.7	13.3	12.9	----	12.0	11.3	10.1	----	11.7	11.5	11.7	----	11.2	10.9	10.9	-----	14.3	14.3	14.0
----	17.7	14.3	15.0	----	20.5	16.5	16.5	----	17.9	16.2	16.2	----	19.8	16.6	16.8	-----	18.6	17.5	17.7
----	16.7	15.1	15.6	----	19.2	17.5	17.5	----	18.8	17.2	17.4	----	17.7	15.6	16.1	-----	20.4	19.1	18.9
----	14.5	12.2	12.3	----	13.7	11.4	10.6	----	[2]15.4	[2]15.6	[2]15.7	----	12.8	9.8	9.9	-----	14.4	11.5	11.4
5.5	7.6	7.3	7.4	5.5	7.9	7.4	7.5	5.3	6.7	6.4	6.6	5.1	7.4	7.0	7.2	5.1	7.5	7.0	7.1
54.0	82.1	82.7	83.5	50.0	99.9	105.1	107.1	54.5	75.0	76.8	75.3	62.5	77.6	79.9	82.6	46.3	61.5	63.9	63.6
27.8	52.8	53.5	54.1	30.8	53.9	55.5	55.3	36.3	51.3	54.3	54.4	27.5	50.2	49.5	50.0	32.0	51.6	51.8	51.3
----	17.7	17.7	18.0	----	19.1	18.5	17.6	----	15.5	16.2	16.0	----	17.0	16.9	16.8	-----	16.0	16.2	16.5
----	15.7	15.5	15.6	----	17.1	15.8	15.8	----	12.0	13.2	13.5	----	14.9	15.7	15.9	-----	14.3	14.4	14.3
----	[3]11.1	[3]10.9	[3]11.6	----	[3]7.8	[3]9.0	[3]9.3	----	[3]9.5	[3]10.1	[3]10.3	----	37.5	36.3	36.3	-----	[3]9.4	[3]8.6	[3]9.6
----	58.1	51.7	48.4	----	55.4	49.9	53.5	----	53.0	46.1	46.4	----	53.6	47.7	50.0	-----	64.3	50.2	48.9

[1] No. 2½ can.

[3] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.5	34.9	35.9	36.1	22.5	38.0	38.2	39.0	23.5	33.1	33.6	33.4
Round steak	do	19.4	30.9	33.6	33.6	21.0	33.6	33.7	34.6	21.0	29.8	30.4	30.6
Rib roast	do	20.4	25.7	26.9	26.8	18.5	27.4	28.3	28.4	20.5	25.4	25.3	25.4
Chuck roast	do	15.5	18.3	19.1	19.1	16.5	23.1	24.0	24.3	16.5	19.7	20.3	20.4
Plate beef	do	12.2	14.2	15.5	15.2	11.5	13.4	14.6	14.5	10.1	11.1	12.4	12.8
Pork chops	do	20.0	29.4	36.6	38.0	19.5	35.0	39.8	41.6	18.3	34.5	38.5	40.0
Bacon, sliced	do	30.0	41.5	43.3	45.2	27.3	45.4	48.2	50.2	26.7	49.9	49.9	54.1
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	49.6	53.3	58.3	27.8	49.0	51.7	56.4	28.3	52.0	53.4	58.1
Lamb	do	20.8	38.7	40.0	40.0	19.5	39.3	39.6	44.4	17.0	36.4	36.3	37.4
Hens	do	19.7	31.4	34.8	34.4	21.5	33.9	39.9	36.9	18.2	32.3	36.2	33.8
Salmon, canned, red	do	----	32.3	33.3	34.0	----	30.5	32.1	33.3	----	33.8	39.5	39.3
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	7.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	7.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	----	11.4	11.3	11.3	----	11.2	11.2	11.2	----	11.3	11.8	11.6
Butter	Pound	37.1	49.6	48.1	49.3	32.8	49.5	46.5	47.1	31.8	47.8	45.7	46.2
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do	----	26.3	27.7	26.9	----	28.0	27.2	27.1	----	28.0	28.2	28.7
Cheese	do	21.3	33.1	31.9	32.4	21.3	34.8	33.2	32.7	20.0	35.3	33.5	32.5
Lard	do	15.5	21.0	19.4	21.4	15.4	23.4	21.3	22.6	15.4	22.1	19.9	21.4
Vegetable lard substitute.	do	----	22.3	23.0	23.7	----	26.7	26.5	26.6	----	27.5	27.2	27.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.3	36.4	35.7	37.6	22.2	37.4	34.5	35.4	22.0	35.4	35.0	35.4
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.6	9.7	9.7	5.6	9.0	9.0	9.0	5.6	10.1	9.9	9.8
Flour	do	3.6	6.8	6.9	6.8	3.1	5.3	5.6	5.6	3.0	5.6	5.7	5.7
Corn meal	do	2.0	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.0	5.5	5.6	5.7	2.5	5.5	5.6	5.6
Rolled oats	do	----	9.3	9.4	9.4	----	8.7	8.5	8.5	----	8.5	8.4	8.4
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	----	11.1	11.1	11.1	----	10.5	10.3	10.3	----	10.8	10.6	10.7
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	----	24.2	25.7	25.7	----	23.8	24.5	24.7	----	24.7	25.7	25.4
Macaroni	Pound	----	19.5	19.5	19.5	----	18.6	18.0	17.9	----	18.6	19.3	19.4
Rice	do	8.0	10.2	10.8	10.8	9.0	11.1	11.8	11.9	9.1	11.3	11.9	12.0
Beans, navy	do	----	9.8	9.4	9.5	----	9.4	8.3	8.3	----	9.6	9.1	9.1
Potatoes	do	1.7	4.0	7.0	5.4	1.1	2.7	5.0	4.5	0.8	1.9	4.9	4.6
Onions	do	----	7.9	6.3	5.9	----	11.1	8.3	7.5	----	10.5	7.9	8.5
Cabbage	do	----	4.6	4.8	5.0	----	6.8	6.0	6.0	----	5.0	5.4	7.1
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	----	12.1	11.8	11.7	----	11.4	10.9	11.0	----	13.6	12.9	12.1
Corn, canned	do	----	17.4	16.1	15.7	----	18.1	15.5	15.7	----	16.6	14.8	15.5
Peas, canned	do	----	18.3	18.1	17.0	----	17.0	16.2	16.4	----	16.5	15.6	15.3
Tomatoes, canned	do	----	12.6	10.8	10.5	----	15.0	13.0	13.1	----	15.2	14.2	13.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.2	7.1	6.9	7.0	5.3	6.8	6.4	6.6	5.6	7.4	6.8	7.0
Tea	do	63.8	95.4	96.7	96.7	50.0	71.6	71.2	70.7	45.0	62.3	62.8	60.6
Coffee	do	27.5	50.1	50.9	51.0	27.5	47.5	47.0	47.0	30.8	53.4	54.0	53.8
Prunes	do	----	16.3	17.5	17.1	----	17.4	17.2	17.1	----	17.5	17.2	17.1
Raisins	do	----	14.7	15.8	15.6	----	14.7	14.8	14.7	----	14.6	15.3	15.1
Bananas	Dozen	----	31.0	32.5	33.8	----	[1] 9.2	[1] 9.8	[1] 9.9	----	[1] 11.4	[1] 10.7	[1] 11.5
Oranges	do	----	59.9	52.1	52.0	----	58.7	51.0	49.0	----	58.7	50.9	45.9

[1] Whole.

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926
			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
34.2	34.6	35.0	27.2	45.8	44.9	46.5	32.4	52.6	53.6	54.0	22.5	33.6	35.8	35.9	26.3	44.3	46.0	46.1
32.9	34.2	34.2	26.8	43.2	41.7	43.8	29.6	43.1	44.1	43.8	19.5	30.0	30.8	31.0	25.3	42.0	43.8	44.2
28.1	28.8	29.2	21.6	34.8	35.3	35.5	24.2	35.4	36.1	36.0	19.4	28.9	30.5	30.2	22.5	38.1	38.9	39.0
22.1	24.2	23.8	18.0	24.0	23.5	24.4	19.2	26.2	26.7	26.7	14.5	20.3	21.4	21.1	16.4	23.3	24.6	24.5
17.1	18.1	18.2	12.8	12.4	13.1	13.5	-----	14.3	15.8	15.5	10.9	15.5	16.9	16.8	15.3	18.8	20.2	20.1
37.5	40.8	42.5	21.8	36.1	39.5	42.4	23.2	35.8	39.6	41.6	21.9	33.9	39.8	41.0	21.5	39.3	42.8	44.6
45.9	46.9	50.4	24.4	43.3	46.1	48.3	28.8	46.9	50.2	52.3	29.7	43.6	47.5	49.4	26.0	46.5	51.1	52.3
50.4	51.2	54.2	[1] 20.8	50.5	54.8	57.3	33.4	57.8	59.6	64.2	26.8	49.5	52.9	58.8	29.5	57.3	61.2	63.2
38.1	42.1	41.4	21.2	37.9	40.2	44.5	20.8	40.2	40.4	43.9	21.3	37.3	39.6	41.0	17.2	36.3	38.5	41.3
36.4	39.0	39.0	23.8	37.6	41.9	41.9	23.7	41.5	45.6	44.8	20.0	35.0	39.7	39.6	22.1	39.3	43.4	44.9
29.7	41.0	41.0	-----	27.7	37.0	37.1	-----	29.7	34.7	34.1	-----	37.4	37.4	38.1	-----	29.6	36.4	36.0
17.8	18.5	18.5	9.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	15.0	16.0	15.0	10.0	12.3	14.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	15.0	15.0
11.7	11.7	11.7	-----	10.8	11.3	11.1	-----	11.9	12.1	11.9	-----	11.0	11.1	11.1	-----	10.8	11.1	11.1
55.6	53.2	53.9	36.4	53.8	50.8	51.0	34.2	52.4	50.6	49.2	35.0	52.9	49.7	50.8	34.5	52.6	50.3	50.9
31.0	31.6	31.5	-----	30.5	30.6	30.5	-----	31.5	31.3	30.9	-----	30.6	30.3	30.3	-----	29.4	29.9	29.6
36.0	35.3	34.6	24.2	38.8	40.2	40.2	22.0	37.9	39.2	38.3	22.0	35.4	33.9	33.8	19.4	37.3	38.3	37.8
22.8	21.5	22.3	15.8	23.0	21.3	22.3	15.7	22.8	21.4	22.5	14.9	21.7	20.9	21.9	16.1	23.3	22.0	23.2
21.0	21.7	22.1	-----	26.1	26.1	25.8	-----	25.4	25.6	25.7	-----	22.4	22.4	23.1	-----	26.0	25.9	26.0
38.6	35.3	36.7	34.6	51.3	48.3	49.3	35.0	52.1	47.1	50.3	25.6	39.7	37.1	39.2	32.8	51.9	49.1	51.1
9.5	9.6	9.7	5.6	9.1	9.4	9.3	6.0	8.8	9.1	9.2	5.2	8.9	8.9	8.9	6.2	9.6	9.7	9.6
6.8	6.7	6.7	3.6	6.0	6.1	6.2	3.2	6.0	6.2	6.1	3.8	7.4	7.5	7.5	3.3	6.2	6.2	6.1
4.4	3.9	3.8	3.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	3.0	6.7	6.8	7.0	2.6	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.5	6.6	6.5	6.3
8.8	8.6	8.7	-----	8.3	8.4	8.4	-----	9.5	9.4	9.4	-----	9.1	9.1	9.1	-----	8.7	8.6	8.5
11.2	11.3	11.3	-----	9.9	10.1	10.0	-----	11.2	10.6	10.8	-----	10.6	10.4	10.4	-----	10.0	10.0	10.0
24.2	25.5	25.8	-----	23.5	24.3	24.3	-----	23.9	24.9	24.8	-----	24.0	24.7	24.6	-----	23.0	24.0	23.9
19.8	21.1	21.4	-----	21.1	21.1	21.1	-----	23.2	22.8	22.0	-----	9.7	9.6	9.4	-----	21.1	20.8	20.9
10.1	11.2	11.3	9.0	10.4	11.3	11.3	9.3	11.5	12.1	11.9	7.4	9.9	10.1	10.1	8.0	10.5	10.8	10.7
10.3	8.9	8.7	-----	10.5	9.8	9.7	-----	10.1	9.5	9.5	-----	9.6	8.2	8.5	-----	11.3	10.4	10.1
4.0	7.2	4.9	2.9	4.1	7.4	5.6	2.0	2.7	5.9	4.9	2.0	4.1	6.2	3.6	2.8	3.6	7.2	5.4
8.1	7.6	6.3	-----	10.8	9.5	7.9	-----	10.5	8.5	8.1	-----	6.7	5.2	4.0	-----	10.1	8.5	7.1
3.7	3.9	4.0	-----	6.5	7.7	6.6	-----	7.2	7.4	6.9	-----	4.1	4.5	4.4	-----	6.7	7.6	6.9
11.6	10.9	10.7	-----	11.5	10.8	10.8	-----	11.6	11.5	11.4	-----	12.0	10.9	10.9	-----	11.4	11.0	10.9
17.5	17.5	17.7	-----	18.2	16.4	16.6	-----	19.4	18.3	18.5	-----	18.5	14.4	13.9	-----	17.4	15.3	14.9
16.9	16.2	16.1	-----	17.9	17.2	17.2	-----	20.2	19.5	19.5	-----	17.1	17.2	17.2	-----	17.0	15.6	15.4
12.7	10.9	11.0	-----	12.1	10.9	11.2	-----	13.8	12.3	11.9	-----	13.4	10.1	10.0	-----	12.9	10.6	10.5
7.2	6.7	6.9	5.1	6.7	6.2	6.2	5.1	7.1	6.5	6.7	5.1	6.4	6.0	6.2	4.8	6.2	6.0	6.1
79.3	81.5	81.5	53.8	62.2	63.5	63.8	55.0	57.9	59.7	58.9	62.1	83.6	82.2	82.6	43.3	64.1	65.0	65.0
51.0	50.3	49.5	29.3	49.6	49.9	50.3	33.8	52.2	53.5	52.5	26.7	37.5	36.3	36.3	27.5	45.9	47.7	47.7
17.3	17.3	17.2	-----	16.0	15.8	15.7	-----	17.5	16.3	16.4	-----	18.2	18.4	18.1	-----	15.6	16.0	15.8
15.3	14.5	14.6	-----	13.8	14.1	14.0	-----	14.2	14.0	14.1	-----	14.1	14.4	14.3	-----	14.2	14.5	14.6
25.7	25.2	23.9	-----	38.3	37.5	37.5	-----	35.8	34.6	34.5	-----	18.4	17.5	16.3	-----	40.4	39.3	39.2
55.0	54.7	50.5	-----	67.8	56.3	55.2	-----	66.7	57.0	52.1	-----	53.6	54.4	50.3	-----	76.0	63.8	59.1

[1] Per pound

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926
					1913	1925					
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirlion steak	Pound	40.2	41.1	41.2	25.1	38.3	37.1	37.7	35.6	35.2	35.2
Round steak	do	33.6	34.7	34.1	22.0	35.3	34.0	34.9	33.1	33.3	34.6
Rib roast	do	31.7	32.6	32.4	18.1	25.4	26.1	26.3	24.7	24.5	25.6
Chuck roast	do	21.8	23.1	22.9	15.1	21.8	22.0	21.9	21.4	21.0	21.1
Plate beef	do	15.5	16.1	15.7	10.4	11.2	12.7	12.6	13.6	13.8	13.8
Pork chops	do	33.6	38.4	39.8	18.7	35.4	37.8	40.1	32.7	37.2	37.7
Bacon	do	43.1	46.1	49.5	27.5	51.2	52.4	54.6	48.4	51.1	52.3
Ham	do	43.5	48.1	49.6	29.0	56.3	57.1	61.1	53.4	53.8	57.9
Lamb, leg of	do	40.6	41.4	41.1	17.8	38.5	38.4	40.7	37.8	39.2	43.3
Hens	do	36.7	41.3	41.1	17.6	31.3	35.3	34.2	33.6	36.8	36.4
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.4	37.2	37.8	.....	33.9	39.2	39.2	32.8	39.1	39.8
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.0	17.5	17.5	7.9	11.6	10.3	10.3	12.0	11.3	11.3
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	10.9	11.3	11.2	.....	11.5	11.9	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5
Butter	Pound	53.8	53.0	53.6	34.0	48.9	47.2	46.5	49.5	46.1	47.7
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	28.7	28.6	29.2	.....	29.9	30.3	30.0	29.8	29.5	29.8
Cheese	do	34.0	33.0	32.3	22.3	36.0	34.2	34.2	35.9	34.7	34.2
Lard	do	21.3	21.0	21.3	17.3	24.5	23.9	24.3	23.1	22.0	22.7
Vegetable lard substitute	do	22.4	22.0	22.3	.....	26.4	27.8	27.6	27.3	27.3	27.3
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	41.8	38.1	39.9	22.8	36.2	33.3	34.3	36.3	32.4	35.1
Bread	Pound	9.4	9.5	9.9	5.2	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1
Flour	do	6.2	6.3	6.2	2.8	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.9	5.9	5.9
Corn meal	do	4.8	4.4	4.3	2.3	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.3	4.8	4.8
Rolled oats	do	8.9	8.3	8.4	.....	10.9	10.3	10.3	9.4	8.9	8.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	10.4	10.4	10.3	.....	12.1	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.8	11.8
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	23.9	24.0	24.1	.....	24.6	28.3	28.3	25.8	25.4	25.3
Macaroni	Pound	18.9	19.1	19.1	.....	21.5	21.0	21.0	20.9	20.2	20.2
Rice	do	11.7	12.0	12.0	8.5	10.2	11.8	11.7	11.1	12.0	11.9
Beans, navy	do	9.8	8.2	8.2	.....	10.2	9.7	9.7	9.7	8.4	8.5
Potatoes	do	3.3	6.6	5.5	1.8	3.4	5.6	4.8	2.6	5.3	4.9
Onions	do	8.8	7.3	7.6	.....	10.7	8.9	9.0	12.0	8.4	8.3
Cabbage	do	4.5	6.1	4.9	.....	5.7	5.7	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	10.1	10.0	10.0	.....	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.0	11.6	11.9
Corn, canned	do	17.8	15.3	15.5	.....	16.3	16.1	15.8	16.6	15.6	15.6
Peas, canned	do	21.6	20.1	19.7	.....	16.4	16.5	16.4	19.3	18.0	18.0
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.0	10.1	10.3	.....	15.1	14.1	14.1	15.4	13.8	13.8
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.4	6.2	6.5	5.7	7.8	7.1	7.1	8.1	7.4	7.6
Tea	do	93.1	88.8	88.8	56.0	76.8	80.3	78.5	63.4	66.4	66.7
Coffee	do	51.0	50.3	50.2	30.0	57.6	57.5	57.5	52.1	51.6	51.8
Prunes	do	16.2	16.7	16.8	.....	17.8	17.7	17.7	19.3	20.0	20.0
Raisins	do	14.1	14.0	14.4	.....	16.3	15.7	15.8	15.1	14.9	15.2
Bananas	Dozen	33.8	33.3	33.8	.....	[1] 10.9	[1] 11.4	[1] 11.7	[1] 10.1	[1] 9.9	[1] 10.4
Oranges	do	55.7	57.5	51.1	.....	50.9	44.2	43.4	49.9	47.1	47.0

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926
1913	1925			1913	1925						1913	1925			1913	1925		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
[1] 30.0	[1] 54.1	[1] 54.8	[1] 56.3	27.2	46.2	46.6	48.0	[1] 60.4	[1] 62.2	[1] 63.0	23.5	28.9	29.5	29.4	[1] 39.6	[1] 69.4	[1] 72.9	[1] 73.0
25.4	40.5	41.4	42.3	23.7	38.8	38.9	39.5	46.5	47.3	47.0	21.2	26.6	26.8	26.9	31.0	48.2	50.3	50.3
22.3	35.8	37.1	37.7	22.0	33.2	34.0	34.4	29.7	30.6	31.0	19.5	24.8	25.3	25.2	23.8	37.6	38.7	38.5
17.6	22.3	24.9	25.7	17.0	23.8	24.2	24.8	20.1	21.4	21.8	16.9	17.9	18.3	18.3	18.8	28.1	28.8	29.4
12.3	10.8	12.4	12.7	11.5	11.3	12.7	12.4	15.2	17.2	16.7	13.9	12.8	13.3	13.1	-----	18.8	18.4	18.0
20.8	40.2	45.1	47.0	22.0	38.2	43.1	45.3	37.5	41.6	42.1	21.6	36.7	38.8	43.1	21.8	39.8	43.5	46.2
27.1	44.9	47.8	49.5	29.0	49.1	53.9	56.1	43.6	44.8	46.0	30.6	50.5	54.2	57.1	23.4	45.6	44.6	46.4
31.6	57.9	60.1	65.7	29.6	59.5	62.0	68.0	54.8	56.9	60.0	30.8	53.6	56.1	58.3	32.3	57.2	58.8	63.6
21.4	40.1	42.2	46.2	21.4	40.7	41.7	44.5	37.4	41.8	42.8	18.1	33.5	37.4	36.6	20.0	41.5	44.0	47.1
23.2	40.5	44.6	44.0	24.8	44.0	45.3	44.6	40.7	42.1	42.9	20.0	33.3	37.7	36.3	24.8	41.6	45.8	45.7
-----	28.6	38.0	38.1	-----	29.0	37.5	37.7	29.4	39.1	39.4	-----	32.1	37.1	36.5	-----	30.6	37.6	37.9
8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.6	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.5	13.5	9.3	11.7	12.2	12.2	9.0	13.2	14.7	13.8
-----	11.4	11.5	11.4	-----	11.0	11.6	11.5	12.3	12.4	12.4	-----	10.1	10.4	10.4	-----	11.6	12.2	12.2
39.7	55.7	53.3	54.4	36.7	54.8	51.3	51.9	56.0	51.6	52.8	35.0	50.0	47.4	47.2	36.2	52.7	51.1	51.6
-----	30.8	29.9	29.6	-----	30.8	30.5	30.2	29.6	29.4	29.4	-----	29.7	30.3	30.2	-----	29.6	29.7	29.4
25.0	39.2	39.8	39.2	24.5	38.6	38.2	38.3	37.5	37.9	37.9	20.5	36.0	37.1	37.4	21.7	35.4	36.3	36.1
15.3	22.4	21.1	22.4	15.5	22.3	20.9	22.2	23.2	20.1	21.6	18.2	24.5	23.8	24.0	15.2	22.5	20.6	22.3
-----	25.6	25.5	25.5	-----	26.6	26.6	26.8	25.4	24.4	24.8	-----	28.6	28.0	28.0	-----	27.0	26.7	26.8
27.7	43.9	41.8	44.2	25.5	43.3	40.4	42.4	45.2	43.3	45.2	26.3	39.3	32.8	36.3	32.8	50.6	47.2	49.1
4.8	9.4	9.4	9.4	5.4	9.2	9.3	9.3	10.4	10.1	10.1	5.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	5.9	9.2	9.2	9.2
3.2	5.9	6.1	6.0	3.2	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.0	2.9	5.8	5.2	5.2	3.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
2.7	5.1	4.7	4.7	2.7	5.6	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.0	5.1	3.3	5.7	5.2	5.0	2.8	5.2	5.1	5.1
-----	8.7	8.6	8.6	-----	9.2	9.2	9.3	7.6	8.1	8.0	-----	10.3	10.2	10.2	-----	9.3	9.2	9.3
-----	10.0	10.0	10.0	-----	10.5	10.5	10.7	11.5	11.6	11.6	-----	11.3	11.3	11.3	-----	10.8	10.8	10.8
-----	23.9	24.3	24.3	-----	25.2	25.3	25.1	25.0	25.8	25.9	-----	26.4	26.9	26.5	-----	24.3	24.8	24.9
-----	21.6	21.0	21.0	-----	23.6	22.7	23.3	24.6	25.4	24.7	-----	17.9	18.0	17.7	-----	24.1	23.5	23.1
9.8	12.1	12.2	12.3	9.2	11.6	12.2	12.6	11.6	12.8	12.9	8.6	11.1	11.0	11.2	9.3	10.9	11.9	12.0
-----	10.2	8.8	8.9	-----	9.5	8.0	8.0	10.3	9.4	9.5	-----	11.1	9.6	9.5	-----	10.6	9.2	9.1
2.5	4.5	7.0	5.6	1.7	3.9	5.9	5.6	2.0	5.2	4.4	0.6	4.3	4.4	4.0	1.8	2.6	5.1	4.8
-----	10.0	8.5	7.2	-----	10.3	8.6	8.1	10.4	7.8	7.6	-----	8.2	5.2	5.6	-----	9.6	7.9	7.7
-----	6.6	7.0	7.0	-----	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.6	7.4	6.5	-----	5.5	5.2	4.1	-----	6.8	6.9	6.4
-----	11.0	10.6	10.5	-----	12.8	12.9	12.7	15.2	15.2	15.4	-----	14.6	13.9	13.4	-----	11.7	11.2	11.3
-----	16.5	14.6	14.6	-----	17.6	17.2	17.0	17.9	16.2	16.1	-----	20.7	19.7	19.2	-----	18.6	17.8	17.6
-----	15.9	14.3	14.5	-----	18.6	17.6	16.8	19.7	18.3	18.4	-----	19.7	19.4	19.2	-----	19.7	19.5	19.5
-----	12.6	11.0	11.0	-----	13.9	11.9	12.0	[2] 23.9	[2] 20.0	[2] 20.3	-----	[3] 16.8	[3] 16.9	[3] 16.9	-----	15.1	13.3	13.6
4.9	6.2	6.2	6.6	5.5	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.8	6.2	7.3	7.0	7.3	5.0	6.8	6.5	6.7
54.0	69.6	71.9	72.7	58.0	81.6	85.7	85.9	61.2	60.3	61.3	55.0	76.8	76.6	76.6	48.3	61.5	61.5	61.9
25.0	45.5	44.6	45.2	30.0	51.4	50.9	49.7	53.8	53.4	53.6	35.0	51.7	52.3	52.6	30.0	53.8	54.2	54.2
-----	14.7	14.4	14.7	-----	19.3	18.9	18.5	16.0	15.6	15.6	-----	12.3	14.4	14.3	-----	17.6	16.5	16.4
-----	13.5	13.7	13.8	-----	14.3	14.6	14.4	13.4	13.8	13.7	-----	13.5	13.8	14.0	-----	13.9	14.2	14.0
-----	33.6	30.6	31.1	-----	40.9	38.3	40.0	[4] 11.0	[4] 10.6	[4] 10.6	-----	[4] 13.3	[4] 13.1	[4] 12.9	-----	32.9	34.3	33.0
-----	70.8	58.6	58.3	-----	64.5	54.2	49.8	67.5	59.9	56.8	-----	52.7	51.3	44.4	-----	70.1	61.2	59.2

[1] No. 3 can. [2] No. 2½ can. [4] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926
		1913	1925						1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	21.8	39.4	39.5	39.8	41.2	41.9	41.6	23.7	37.8	36.8	37.5
Round steak	do	19.6	34.3	35.2	35.1	33.6	34.9	34.9	22.2	35.3	35.1	36.3
Rib roast	do	18.9	31.5	32.1	32.1	30.4	30.9	30.0	18.3	29.8	29.9	30.7
Chuck roast	do	15.3	22.1	23.9	23.3	23.2	24.5	24.6	14.3	20.8	20.7	21.1
Plate beef	do	12.3	15.4	16.3	16.5	12.6	13.2	13.6	10.7	12.9	13.7	14.0
Pork chops	do	20.8	37.0	40.6	41.9	39.2	42.7	45.5	18.2	32.2	37.5	38.9
Bacon	do	25.0	42.6	44.6	47.1	43.1	44.5	46.5	26.0	45.8	46.7	48.8
Ham	do	25.7	43.1	45.1	48.0	52.5	55.4	59.3	27.3	50.4	53.3	58.0
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	43.5	45.8	46.1	39.4	41.1	43.9	18.0	38.9	38.8	39.7
Hens	do	21.3	35.5	41.2	39.8	41.1	45.4	45.2	18.5	34.4	39.5	38.6
Salmon, canned, red	do	----	32.7	35.7	36.2	30.7	38.3	38.2	----	32.4	38.9	39.1
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	----	12.2	12.7	12.5	11.5	11.6	11.6	----	10.3	10.4	10.4
Butter	Pound	38.6	57.3	56.1	56.4	53.1	49.0	49.5	34.4	53.2	50.8	51.1
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	----	30.4	31.9	31.9	30.7	30.6	30.7	----	27.2	28.3	28.3
Cheese	do	22.3	36.4	36.0	35.9	37.9	37.6	35.6	19.3	35.0	32.5	32.5
Lard	do	15.0	21.9	21.4	22.0	22.3	20.1	21.1	13.6	19.1	17.8	19.6
Vegetable lard substitute	do	----	25.9	25.9	25.7	24.7	24.1	24.0	----	26.0	26.1	26.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	25.0	41.1	37.1	40.1	40.8	37.4	39.6	21.4	36.9	35.5	35.9
Bread	Pound	5.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	8.9	8.9	8.9	5.5	9.5	9.8	9.8
Flour	do	3.3	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	3.0	5.7	5.7	5.7
Corn meal	do	2.0	5.2	4.8	4.8	6.6	6.3	6.4	2.2	4.8	4.3	4.3
Rolled oats	do	----	9.4	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.2	9.2	----	8.9	8.8	8.7
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	----	11.1	11.2	11.1	10.7	10.3	10.3	----	10.3	10.1	10.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	----	25.6	25.4	25.8	24.3	25.0	24.9	----	23.8	24.3	24.3
Macaroni	Pound	----	20.7	20.4	20.2	22.3	22.3	22.5	----	21.7	20.8	21.0
Rice	do	10.0	12.7	13.3	13.3	11.2	10.8	10.6	8.3	10.3	11.1	10.8
Beans, navy	do	----	11.4	9.1	9.1	10.0	9.1	9.5	----	9.1	7.4	7.6
Potatoes	do	2.1	4.2	7.7	6.2	2.5	5.7	5.1	1.7	3.7	6.1	5.8
Onions	do	----	9.2	7.8	8.1	10.8	8.2	7.7	----	9.5	6.3	6.4
Cabbage	do	----	5.3	6.9	4.9	6.8	6.7	6.1	----	5.0	5.3	5.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	----	10.7	10.1	10.0	11.0	10.5	10.5	----	11.0	10.6	10.8
Corn, canned	do	----	16.3	15.3	15.3	17.9	16.6	16.0	----	17.1	16.0	16.3
Peas, canned	do	----	20.7	20.1	20.1	19.3	18.4	18.4	----	16.8	16.9	16.9
Tomatoes, canned	do	----	12.3	10.0	10.0	14.0	13.8	13.3	----	13.4	11.3	11.6
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.0	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.0	7.2	6.8	7.0
Tea	do	56.0	87.8	88.1	90.4	66.6	66.9	66.9	55.0	71.0	73.0	73.9
Coffee	do	26.8	49.9	49.6	49.9	50.0	48.1	48.6	24.3	47.8	47.9	47.7
Prunes	do	----	19.3	18.1	18.8	19.1	17.4	17.7	----	19.7	19.2	19.3
Raisins	do	----	13.9	14.4	14.7	14.1	14.2	14.2	----	14.6	14.7	14.7
Bananas	Dozen	----	37.7	36.8	37.3	41.7	38.2	37.7	----	35.4	33.5	32.3
Oranges	do	----	62.1	56.5	55.8	63.8	50.6	49.5	----	56.5	48.8	45.2

[1] No. 2½ can.

OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

St. Paul, Minn.				Salt Lake City, Utah				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926
1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925						1913	1925		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
25.9	36.2	36.0	36.8	22.9	30.8	30.0	30.5	20.7	32.0	32.1	31.7	33.4	36.0	36.5	25.8	50.5	50.8	51.2
23.0	30.5	31.0	31.9	20.0	27.8	26.9	27.2	19.0	28.8	29.5	29.0	27.1	29.0	28.5	21.5	41.4	41.8	41.8
21.0	28.9	29.6	29.7	19.9	23.4	23.6	23.4	21.0	30.9	29.9	29.6	27.0	27.5	27.0	23.5	36.3	36.6	36.8
17.1	22.9	23.5	23.9	15.7	18.7	18.2	18.5	14.6	19.4	19.1	18.5	17.6	19.6	18.8	17.5	27.0	28.3	28.5
10.8	12.1	13.2	13.5	12.0	12.9	12.8	11.9	13.3	15.3	14.7	14.3	14.1	16.5	15.2	12.1	11.2	12.3	12.3
18.9	33.9	38.1	40.3	23.1	35.6	37.5	39.3	23.7	41.5	43.8	44.8	30.4	36.4	37.8	20.0	40.6	45.1	45.8
26.7	46.5	49.3	51.7	31.7	47.5	48.1	50.2	33.9	57.5	62.0	64.2	41.7	45.7	46.8	27.5	48.4	50.1	52.1
28.3	50.5	50.9	56.6	30.7	52.8	55.8	58.1	30.0	59.6	64.3	67.3	42.3	45.5	47.1	31.0	58.2	60.0	63.9
19.1	33.7	35.8	37.3	18.8	35.1	34.0	37.2	16.7	37.2	37.2	38.2	40.0	41.0	41.0	20.0	46.8	47.5	49.4
20.3	32.0	35.6	34.1	24.3	30.8	33.9	33.5	23.4	41.7	45.2	45.3	33.9	37.6	37.3	24.2	44.4	48.3	47.7
----	34.2	36.9	37.8	----	33.4	34.4	35.9	----	28.3	36.5	36.8	30.4	41.3	40.2	----	31.4	36.0	37.1
6.4	11.0	11.0	11.0	8.7	11.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.5	17.0	17.0	8.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
----	11.8	12.1	12.1	----	10.2	10.6	10.6	----	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.8	11.3	11.3	----	11.8	11.9	11.8
32.9	46.7	46.4	46.3	34.4	50.4	46.6	47.3	34.6	56.4	50.3	50.4	56.3	53.7	53.5	35.3	51.8	49.7	50.1
----	28.2	27.6	28.3	----	29.9	29.3	29.7	----	29.2	30.8	30.8	33.8	35.7	34.9	----	----	29.4	29.4
21.0	33.7	33.6	34.2	23.3	30.6	29.9	29.9	19.0	37.2	38.4	37.7	35.2	34.8	34.1	18.3	35.5	35.3	35.1
15.0	22.9	20.6	22.1	19.2	25.1	23.9	25.1	18.4	25.0	24.1	24.7	22.1	22.3	23.4	15.6	23.2	21.7	22.5
----	27.8	27.1	27.2	----	29.7	29.4	29.4	----	28.4	28.1	27.9	19.3	19.5	20.6	----	26.8	26.2	26.2
22.5	36.1	33.8	35.5	24.4	39.0	30.7	33.5	29.6	44.6	36.4	40.0	40.5	38.7	41.1	26.5	42.9	41.3	43.1
5.9	10.2	10.2	10.2	5.9	10.8	9.8	9.8	5.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.6	10.6	5.6	10.2	10.4	10.4
3.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	2.6	5.2	4.7	4.6	3.4	6.5	6.0	5.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	3.5	6.5	6.5	6.4
2.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	3.3	5.7	5.2	5.2	3.4	5.8	6.3	6.4	4.1	3.5	3.5	----	7.4	7.5	7.5
----	10.0	9.6	9.6	----	8.8	8.9	8.9	----	9.8	9.6	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.9	----	10.0	10.0	10.1
----	12.4	12.1	12.0	----	12.0	12.4	12.1	----	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.2	----	10.8	11.1	11.1
----	25.0	26.6	26.4	----	24.9	25.4	25.4	----	24.6	25.3	25.5	23.7	24.4	24.4	----	26.2	25.8	25.8
----	18.9	18.7	18.7	----	19.7	20.4	20.3	----	14.4	14.9	16.1	18.1	18.1	18.4	----	23.0	23.5	23.7
10.0	10.5	12.1	12.1	8.2	11.4	11.3	11.4	8.5	11.0	11.9	12.0	9.8	10.6	10.6	8.5	11.1	11.6	11.6
---	9.8	9.3	9.2	----	10.9	9.6	10.0	----	10.5	9.5	9.6	11.6	10.5	10.6	----	12.4	11.3	11.1
.9	1.7	5.3	4.5	1.2	4.6	4.0	4.3	2.1	4.4	5.9	4.3	3.1	7.5	5.5	1.7	3.7	6.4	5.3
----	10.6	7.1	8.0	----	9.9	7.2	7.5	----	6.9	4.7	4.6	8.7	8.0	8.1	----	11.3	8.5	8.1
----	5.6	5.9	6.4	----	6.6	6.1	6.0	----	----	----	----	4.3	4.8	4.6	----	6.1	7.4	7.0
----	13.9	13.9	13.4	----	14.5	14.3	14.1	----	14.1	13.5	14.1	12.4	12.3	12.5	----	12.1	11.0	11.0
----	16.4	15.3	15.2	----	17.6	15.9	15.5	----	18.8	18.5	18.6	19.5	16.1	16.2	----	18.2	17.2	17.2
----	16.9	16.1	16.1	----	16.9	16.2	15.9	----	18.9	18.8	18.9	17.8	16.0	16.9	----	19.0	17.9	17.7
----	14.8	14.2	14.3	----	16.2	14.9	14.8	----	[1] 16.2	[1] 15.4	[1] 15.2	11.6	9.7	9.9	----	13.7	11.9	11.9
5.4	7.7	7.2	7.4	5.9	8.0	7.5	7.6	5.3	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	5.3	7.0	6.5	6.7
45.0	72.4	69.6	69.6	65.7	84.4	87.5	87.3	50.0	68.4	68.6	68.8	77.6	77.4	79.6	52.5	66.6	66.7	66.8
30.0	52.9	52.5	52.2	35.8	56.8	56.8	56.6	32.0	51.7	52.6	53.6	48.8	48.7	48.9	31.3	53.5	52.6	52.4
----	17.5	16.8	17.5	----	16.2	15.7	15.3	----	14.8	15.3	15.4	15.7	16.3	16.3	----	17.8	18.1	18.3
----	15.1	15.8	15.7	----	13.3	14.3	14.3	----	13.0	12.7	13.0	13.6	14.6	14.5	----	14.3	14.5	14.9
----	[2] 11.4	[2] 10.9	[2] 12.0	----	[2] 14.9	[2] 15.2	[2] 15.0	----	35.6	34.4	33.9	32.7	32.3	34.3	----	35.6	33.0	34.0
----	58.8	51.9	49.9	----	53.3	47.6	43.4	----	57.6	49.8	47.1	66.6	49.9	49.7	----	63.8	59.6	54.2

[1] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Article	Unit	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15, 1925	May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926	June 15—		May 15, 1926	June 15, 1926
		1913	1925						1913	1925		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.8	33.6	33.8	34.1	34.9	35.4	35.9	27.5	45.6	46.6	47.2
Round steak	do	21.5	29.3	29.6	30.5	34.5	34.9	35.2	23.9	39.1	40.1	40.4
Rib roast	do	20.0	26.6	27.0	27.1	23.9	24.1	23.9	21.6	34.0	34.8	34.6
Chuck roast	do	16.8	18.7	19.6	20.0	20.7	22.3	22.2	17.9	23.6	24.4	24.3
Plate beef	do	13.0	14.5	15.0	15.1	13.2	13.9	13.9	12.1	12.5	13.5	13.8
Pork chops	do	24.2	39.0	41.0	45.0	33.6	37.2	38.5	20.9	40.9	43.9	45.5
Bacon	do	31.7	54.2	57.0	61.4	47.4	47.5	49.6	26.8	47.2	50.0	53.2
Ham	do	30.8	57.3	60.2	63.3	51.0	52.1	56.4	30.0	59.4	60.0	62.0
Lamb, leg of	do	20.8	35.0	38.1	37.6	39.0	40.5	44.0	20.9	41.6	44.6	48.1
Hens	do	24.3	34.7	36.7	36.0	35.4	36.8	36.6	22.6	39.9	45.1	44.9
Salmon, canned, red	do	-----	32.4	38.5	38.8	33.7	41.4	42.4	-----	29.1	37.9	37.9
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.5	12.0	12.7	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	-----	10.4	10.7	10.8	11.8	11.7	11.8	-----	11.7	11.9	12.0
Butter	Pound	35.0	49.4	49.7	49.7	51.1	48.8	49.3	37.4	55.4	53.4	54.3
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	-----	29.8	30.7	30.7	30.8	29.8	30.3	-----	29.6	31.3	31.4
Cheese	do	21.7	34.5	36.3	36.0	35.9	35.6	35.8	22.8	39.1	38.5	37.8
Lard	do	17.7	24.0	23.9	24.3	22.9	20.6	22.8	14.8	22.6	20.9	22.8
Vegetable lard substitute	do	-----	29.2	28.7	27.9	28.4	28.0	28.0	-----	25.0	25.1	25.6
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	28.5	41.7	35.3	37.2	36.7	33.1	35.7	25.6	44.0	39.9	43.9
Bread	Pound	5.5	9.9	9.7	9.7	10.3	10.1	10.1	5.7	8.1	8.1	8.2
Flour	do	2.9	5.7	5.1	5.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	3.8	6.5	6.6	6.7
Corn meal	do	3.1	5.5	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	2.5	5.3	5.2	5.1
Rolled oats	do	-----	9.0	9.0	8.9	10.3	10.0	10.0	-----	9.5	9.2	9.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	-----	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	-----	10.8	10.6	10.6
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	-----	26.7	27.3	27.5	26.2	26.9	26.4	-----	24.1	24.9	24.9
Macaroni	Pound	-----	18.3	18.3	18.3	20.1	19.1	19.1	-----	23.7	23.8	23.7
Rice	do	7.7	12.4	13.0	12.9	10.8	11.6	11.2	9.6	11.8	13.0	13.0
Beans, navy	do	-----	11.3	10.4	10.2	9.7	8.6	8.6	-----	9.6	8.6	8.7
Potatoes	do	1.1	4.5	4.8	4.0	3.1	5.8	5.1	1.9	4.3	7.5	5.8
Onions	do	-----	9.3	5.6	5.6	11.6	9.5	8.9	-----	10.1	7.8	8.0
Cabbage	do	-----	6.3	7.0	5.0	6.3	6.5	6.8	-----	6.4	5.9	6.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	-----	14.4	13.6	13.2	11.8	11.0	11.5	-----	10.8	10.7	10.4
Corn, canned	do	-----	19.7	19.0	19.0	18.9	15.7	15.6	-----	17.1	15.6	16.0
Peas, canned	do	-----	20.8	20.5	20.1	18.6	16.7	17.0	-----	17.7	16.7	16.7
Tomatoes, canned	do	-----	[1]18.5	[1]17.9	[1]17.8	15.3	13.6	13.7	-----	12.4	10.2	10.5
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	7.6	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.4	7.5	4.9	7.0	6.5	6.8
Tea	do	50.0	79.5	78.3	78.2	78.0	76.1	79.3	57.5	87.4	89.2	91.1
Coffee	do	28.0	51.5	52.2	52.7	52.9	53.1	52.9	28.8	46.5	48.3	48.6
Prunes	do	-----	15.1	15.3	15.6	16.6	17.4	17.3	-----	18.2	18.4	18.5
Raisins	do	-----	14.4	14.6	14.7	15.3	15.3	15.4	-----	13.9	14.5	14.8
Bananas	Dozen	-----	[2]13.8	[2]13.5	[2]13.6	[2]8.4	[2]10.0	[2]10.3	-----	34.7	34.4	36.7
Oranges	do	-----	57.9	50.5	46.9	66.2	56.5	50.3	-----	69.7	55.8	53.3

[1] No. 2½ can.

[2] Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 5 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food [2] in June, 1926, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in June, 1925, and in May, 1926. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. The percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.[3]

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN JUNE, 1926, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN MAY, 1926, JUNE, 1925, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Percentage increase June, 1926, compared with—		Percentage decrease June, 1926, compared with May, 1926	City	Percentage increase June, 1926, compared with—		Percentage decrease June, 1926, compared with May, 1926
	1913	June, 1925			1913	June, 1925	
Atlanta	65.1	5.7	0.5	Minneapolis	62.1	6.6	[2] 0.4
Baltimore	68.0	2.8	0.9	Mobile	----------	1.8	2.2
Birmingham	67.3	2.4	1.6	Newark	53.4	4.3	2.3
Boston	58.4	4.9	1.2	New Haven	56.7	4.2	2.0
Bridgeport	----------	4.3	2.2	New Orleans	52.6	0.5	2.7
Buffalo	66.3	5.9	0.5	New York	62.8	4.7	2.6
Butte	----------	[1] 1.1	0.7	Norfolk	----------	5.4	0.5
Charleston, S. C	61.5	3.2	2.6	Omaha	57.9	2.1	1.0
Chicago	71.6	3.6	0.1	Peoria	----------	4.3	[2] 0.5
Cincinnati	62.1	3.4	1.4	Philadelphia	63.7	3.5	0.9
Cleveland	63.9	4.0	0	Pittsburgh	61.8	2.8	[2] 0.7
Columbus	----------	4.1	0.6	Portland, Me	----------	4.4	0.5
Dallas	54.3	0	0.8	Portland, Oreg	40.1	[1] 1.4	[2] 0.1
Denver	46.4	1.5	[2] 0.6	Providence	59.3	5.2	0.3
Detroit	70.8	3.1	[2] 0.3	Richmond	70.2	4.1	1.2
Fall River	55.8	5.7	1.6	Rochester	----------	4.1	0.2
Houston	----------	[1] 1.3	0.3	St. Louis	66.5	5.4	[2] 0.4
Indianapolis	57.3	5.0	0.2	St. Paul	----------	7.3	0
Jacksonville	59.3	8.2	[2] 0.3	Salt Lake City	36.1	[1] 5.4	[2] 1.6
Kansas City	60.4	4.6	[2] 0.7	San Francisco	50.6	[1] 2.3	1.9
Little Rock	52.3	4.0	1.3	Savannah	----------	5.8	1.9
Los Angeles	42.9	[1] 2.7	2.4	Scranton	64.9	3.2	1.2
Louisville	57.1	2.7	1.3	Seattle	48.0	[1] 1.0	0.5
Manchester	53.2	4.4	1.1	Springfield, Ill	----------	4.2	0.2
Memphis	52.9	3.2	1.0	Washington, D. C	69.3	3.9	0.2
Milwaukee	63.5	5.2	0.3				

[1] Decrease. [2] Increase.

[2] For list of articles see note 6, p. 151.

[3] The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city were given in the November, 1918, issue, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, were given in the March, 1921, issue, p. 26.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have all schedules for each city included in the average prices. For the month of June 99.1 per cent of all the firms supplying retail prices in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following-named 40 cities had a perfect record; that is, every merchant who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Butte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me.; Portland, Oreg.; Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Savannah, Scranton, and Washington, D. C.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in June, 1926.

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING JUNE, 1926

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received	99.1	99.0	99.4	99.2	99.4	99.0
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received	40	11	7	11	7	4

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States [a]

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, June 15, 1925, and May 15 and June 15, 1926, for the United States and for each of the cities from which retail food prices have been obtained. The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bin where an extra handling is necessary.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds sold for household use.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JUNE 15, 1925, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1926

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	June 15	May 15	June 15
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	$7.99	$7.46	$15.05	$15.41	$15.40
Chestnut	8.15	7.68	14.84	15.18	15.18
Bituminous	5.48	5.39	8.61	8.76	8.67
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous	5.88	4.83	6.67	7.37	7.37
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.70	[1] 7.24	[1] 15.75	[1] 16.00	[1] 16.00
Chestnut	[1] 7.93	[1] 7.49	[1] 15.25	[1] 15.50	[1] 15.50
Bituminous			[1] 7.55	7.71	7.58
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous	4.22	4.01	6.82	7.05	7.08
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.50	15.75	16.00	16.00
Chestnut	8.25	7.75	15.50	15.75	15.75
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			15.00	15.00	15.00
Chestnut			15.00	15.00	15.00
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.75	6.54	13.48	13.75	13.75
Chestnut	6.99	6.80	13.14	13.39	13.46
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous			10.83	11.07	11.07
Charleston, S. C.:					
Bituminous	[1] 6.75	[1] 6.75	[1] 11.00	11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.80	16.30	16.84	16.84
Chestnut	8.25	8.05	16.11	16.67	16.63
Bituminous	4.97	4.65	8.23	8.12	8.13
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous	3.50	3.38	6.50	6.56	6.57
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	7.25	14.52	14.75	14.75
Chestnut	7.75	7.50	14.37	14.75	14.75
Bituminous	4.14	4.14	7.93	8.57	8.56
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous			6.04	6.59	6.58

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

[a] Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JUNE 15, 1925, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1926—Continued

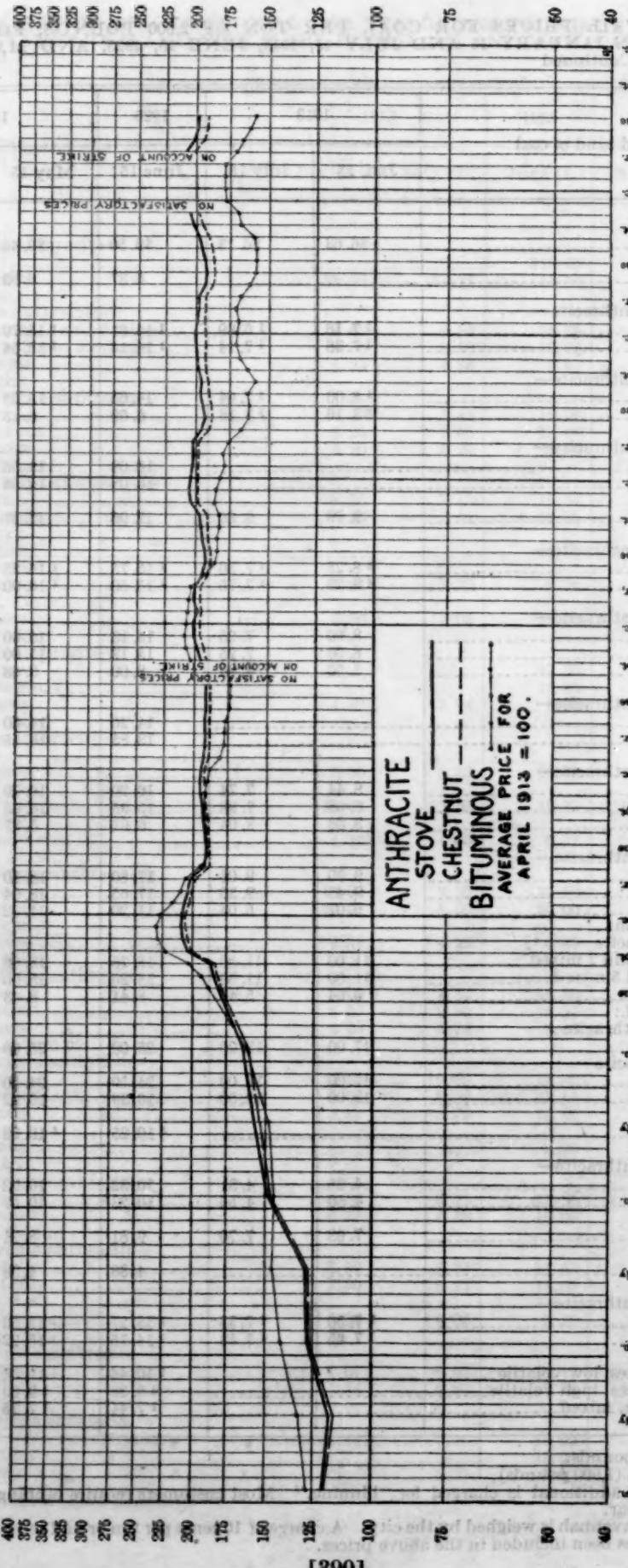
City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	June 15	May 15	June 15
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			$15.13	$15.17	$14.50
Bituminous	$8.25	$7.21	11.56	11.72	12.22
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	8.88	9.00	15.58	15.50	15.69
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	8.50	8.50	15.83	15.56	15.69
Bituminous	5.25	4.88	9.61	9.19	9.41
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.45	15.08	16.00	16.00
Chestnut	8.25	7.65	15.08	15.50	15.50
Bituminous	5.20	5.20	8.70	9.33	9.24
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.43	15.54	16.75	16.75
Chestnut	8.25	7.61	15.38	16.25	16.25
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous			11.17	11.50	11.00
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Bituminous	3.81	3.70	6.56	6.56	6.72
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous	7.50	7.00	12.00	13.00	12.50
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace			13.50	13.50	13.50
Stove No. 4			15.00	15.33	15.33
Bituminous	4.39	3.94	8.07	7.84	7.48
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg				14.00	
Bituminous	6.00	5.33	10.30	10.00	9.85
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous	13.52	12.50	15.13	15.31	15.31
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous	4.20	4.00	6.17	6.33	6.31
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	8.50	16.50	17.00	17.00
Chestnut	10.00	8.50	16.00	17.00	17.00
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous	[1] 4.34	[1] 4.22	6.85	6.75	6.75
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.85	16.50	16.80	16.80
Chestnut	8.25	8.10	16.35	16.65	16.65
Bituminous	6.25	5.71	9.08	9.43	8.90
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.25	9.05	17.80	18.10	18.10
Chestnut	9.50	9.30	17.65	17.98	17.95
Bituminous	5.89	5.79	10.87	11.09	11.02
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous			8.90	9.23	9.37
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.50	6.25	13.50	14.00	14.00
Chestnut	6.75	6.50	13.00	13.50	13.50
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	6.25	14.55	15.05	15.05
Chestnut	7.50	6.25	14.55	15.05	15.05
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous	[1] 6.06	[1] 6.06	9.21	9.32	9.46
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.07	6.66	14.12	14.75	14.75
Chestnut	7.14	6.80	13.78	14.50	14.50
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			15.00	15.50	15.50
Chestnut			15.00	15.50	15.50
Bituminous			8.52	8.46	8.41

[1] Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES FOR COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JUNE 15, 1925, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1926—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	June 15	May 15	June 15
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous	$6.63	$6.13	$9.50	$9.46	$9.42
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	6.37	6.93	6.96
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.16	[1] 6.89	[1] 14.61	[1] 15.79	[1] 15.79
Chestnut	[1] 7.38	[1] 7.14	[1] 14.14	[1] 15.54	[1] 15.54
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Chestnut	[1] 8.00	[1] 7.44	14.63	15.25	15.13
Bituminous	[3] 3.16	[3] 3.18	6.69	6.13	5.63
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	16.08	16.56	16.56
Chestnut	----------	----------	16.08	16.56	16.56
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous	9.79	9.66	12.96	12.27	11.74
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.50	[4] 15.75	[4] 16.25	[4] 16.25
Chestnut	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.75	[4] 15.50	[4] 16.00	[4] 16.00
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.25	15.13	15.00	15.33
Chestnut	8.00	7.25	15.13	15.00	15.50
Bituminous	5.50	4.94	8.00	8.68	8.66
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	14.20	14.60	14.60
Chestnut	----------	----------	13.85	14.15	14.15
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.44	7.74	16.20	16.70	16.73
Chestnut	8.68	7.99	15.95	16.45	16.45
Bituminous	3.36	3.04	6.01	5.87	5.87
St. Paul,, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.20	9.05	17.80	18.10	18.10
Chestnut	9.45	9.30	17.65	18.04	17.95
Bituminous	6.07	6.04	11.20	11.32	11.26
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	11.00	11.50	18.25	18.00	18.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	11.00	11.50	18.25	18.00	18.00
Bituminous	5.64	5.46	8.41	8.43	6.62
San Francisco, Calif.:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerillos egg	17.00	17.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg	17.00	17.00	24.50	24.50	24.50
Bituminous	12.00	12.00	16.39	16.22	16.22
Savannah, Ga.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	[5] 10.25	[5] 10.88	[5] 10.88
Scranton, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	4.25	4.31	10.32	10.92	10.92
Chestnut	4.50	4.56	10.23	10.67	10.67
Seattle, Wash.:					
Bituminous	7.63	7.70	9.81	8.21	8.51
Springfield, Ill.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	4.38	4.38	4.35
Washington, D. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.50	[1] 7.38	[1] 15.27	[1] 15.53	[1] 15.53
Chestnut	[1] 7.65	[1] 7.53	[1] 14.75	[1] 15.22	[1] 15.22
Bituminous—					
Prepared sizes, low volatile	----------	----------	[1] 10.46	[1] 11.08	[1] 10.67
Prepared sizes, high volatile	----------	----------	[1] 8.38	[1] 9.00	[1] 9.00
Run of mine, mixed	----------	----------	[1] 7.44	[1] 7.75	[1] 7.75

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
[3] Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).
[4] 50 cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.
[5] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.



TREND OF RETAIL PRICES OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1917, TO JUNE, 1926

The following table shows for the United States both average and relative retail prices of Pennsylvania white ash anthracite coal, stove and chestnut sizes, and bituminous coal in January and July, 1913, to 1924, and for each month of 1925 and January to June, 1926. An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the relative price.

The trend in the retail prices of coal since 1916 is shown in the chart on the preceding page.

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES FROM JANUARY, 1913, TO JUNE, 1926

Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash				Bituminous	
	Stove		Chestnut			
	Average price	Relative price	Average price	Relative price	Average price	Relative price
1913—						
Average for year	$7.73	100.0	$7.91	100.0	$5.43	100.0
January	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	5.48	100.8
July	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	5.39	99.2
1914—						
January	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	5.97	109.9
July	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	5.46	100.6
1915—						
January	7.83	101.4	7.99	101.0	5.71	105.2
July	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	5.44	100.1
1916—						
January	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	5.69	104.8
July	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	5.52	101.6
1917—						
January	9.29	102.2	9.40	118.8	6.96	128.1
July	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	7.21	132.7
1918—						
January	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	7.68	141.3
July	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	7.92	145.8
1919—						
January	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	7.90	145.3
July	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	8.10	149.1
1920—						
January	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	8.81	162.1
July	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	10.55	194.1
1921—						
January	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	11.82	217.6
July	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	10.47	192.7
1922—						
January	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	9.89	182.0
July	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	9.49	174.6
1923—						
January	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	11.18	205.7
July	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	10.04	184.7
1924—						
January	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	9.75	179.5
July	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	8.94	164.5
1925—						
January	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	9.24	170.0
February	15.43	199.7	15.34	193.9	9.36	172.2
March	15.41	199.4	15.32	193.6	9.16	168.6
April	15.02	194.4	14.83	187.4	8.75	161.0
May	14.98	193.8	14.78	186.8	8.63	158.8
June	15.05	194.8	14.84	187.5	8.61	158.4
July	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	8.61	158.5
August	15.35	198.6	15.07	190.4	8.69	159.8
September	15.64	202.4	15.48	195.7	9.11	167.7
October	15.87	205.4	15.72	198.6	9.24	169.9
November	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	9.71	178.6
December	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	9.74	179.2
1926—						
January	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	9.74	179.3
February	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	9.72	178.8
March	16.12	208.6	15.91	201.1	9.25	170.2
April	15.54	201.2	15.37	194.2	9.11	167.6
May	15.41	199.5	15.18	191.8	8.76	161.2
June	15.40	199.3	15.18	191.8	8.67	159.5

[1] Insufficient data.

Retail Prices of Gas in the United States

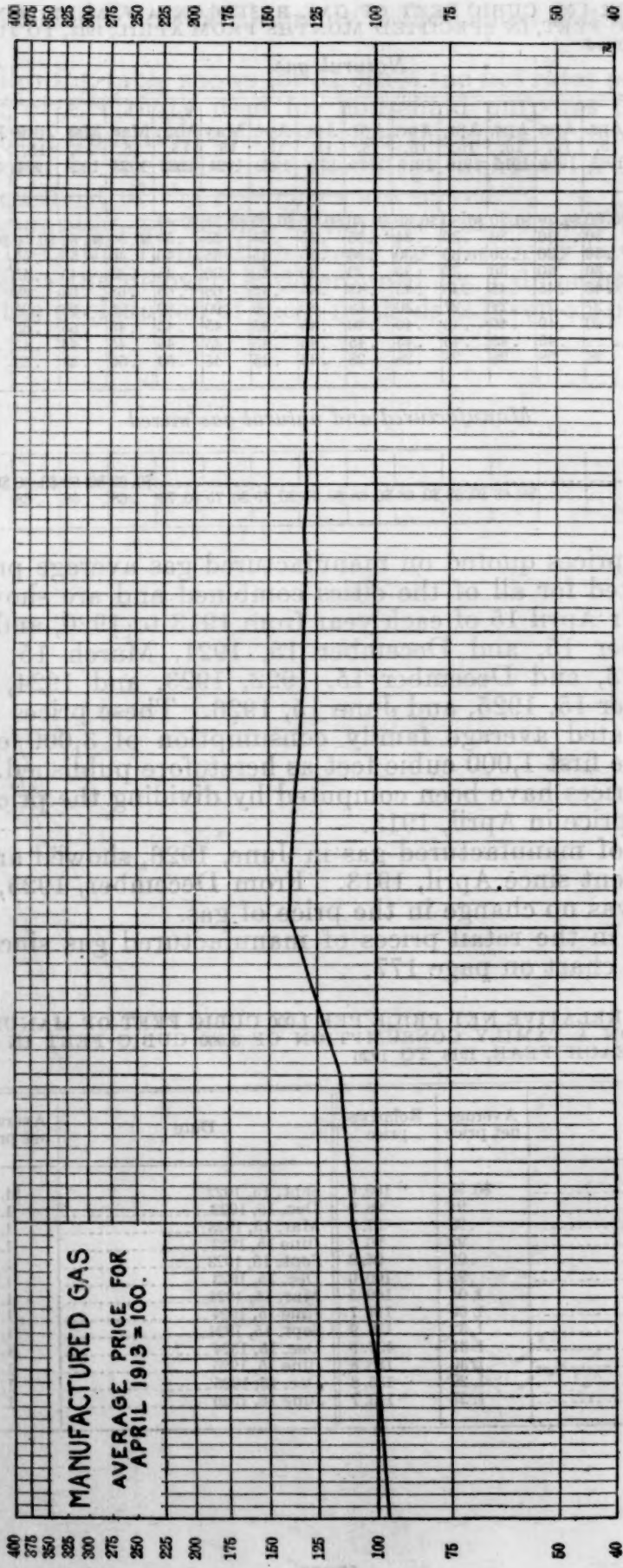
THE net price per 1,000 cubic feet of gas for household use in each of 51 cities is shown in the following table. In this table the average family consumption of manufactured gas is assumed to be 3,000 cubic feet per month. In cities where a service charge or a sliding scale is in operation, families using less than 3,000 cubic feet per month pay a somewhat higher rate than here shown, while those consuming more than this amount pay a lower rate. The figures here given are believed to represent quite closely the actual monthly cost of gas per 1,000 cubic feet to the average wage-earner's family. Prices for natural gas have been quoted for those cities where it is in general use. These prices are based on an estimated average family consumption of 5,000 cubic feet per month. For Buffalo and Los Angeles prices are given for natural and manufactured gas mixed.

NET PRICE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS BASED ON A FAMILY CONSUMPTION OF 3,000 CUBIC FEET, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM APRIL, 1913, TO JUNE, 1926, BY CITIES

Manufactured gas

City	Apr. 15, 1913	Apr. 15, 1914	Apr. 15, 1915	Apr. 15, 1916	Apr. 15, 1917	Apr. 15, 1918	Apr. 15, 1919	Apr. 15, 1920	May 15, 1921	Mar. 15, 1922	Mar. 15, 1923	Mar. 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15, 1925	Dec. 15, 1925	June 15, 1926
Atlanta	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.15	$1.15	$1.90	$1.65	$1.65	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55
Baltimore	.90	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.92	.92	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85
Birmingham	1.00	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.88	.88	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Boston	.81	.81	.80	.80	.80	.86	1.08	1.01	1.40	1.34	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.18	1.18
Bridgeport	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.47	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Buffalo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45						
Butte	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Charleston	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Chicago	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.72	.90	.87	1.20	1.07	1.07	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Cleveland	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Denver	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.85	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Detroit	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.79	.79	.85	.79	.79	.79	.82	.82	.82	.79
Fall River	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.95	.95	1.05	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Houston	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.05	
Indianapolis	.60	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.60	.60	.90	.90	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.10	1.05
Jacksonville	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.65	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97
Manchester	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.18	1.18	1.58	1.48	1.48	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
Memphis	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.93	.93	.93	1.27	1.35	1.35	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Milwaukee	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.90	.90	.86	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82
Minneapolis	.85	.80	.80	.77	.77	.77	.95	.95	1.28	1.02	1.03	1.00	1.01	.95	.93	.97
Mobile	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Newark	1.00	.90	.90	.90	.90	.97	.97	1.15	1.40	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
New Haven	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.27	1.27	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.13	1.13	1.13
New Orleans	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
New York	.84	.84	.83	.83	.83	.83	.85	.87	1.40	1.32	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
Norfolk	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.60	1.40	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.35
Omaha	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.47	1.27	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.08	1.08	1.08
Peoria	.90	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Philadelphia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pittsburgh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00									
Portland, Me	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	1.85	1.75	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.50
Portland, Oreg	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.38	1.25	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.19
Providence	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.42	1.42	1.27	1.22	1.22	1.17	1.17	1.17
Richmond	.90	.90	.90	.80	.80	.80	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Rochester	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.18	1.10	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
St. Louis	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.85	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
St. Paul	.95	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.00	1.00	.85	.85	.85	.85	.90
Salt Lake City	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	1.15	1.35	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.53	1.53	1.53
San Francisco	.75	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.95	.95	1.05	1.04	.92	1.00	1.00	1.05	.95	.95
Savannah								1.25	1.60	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Scranton	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.15	1.30	1.30	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Seattle	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Springfield, Ill	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.25
Washington, D.C	.93	.93	.93	.93	.80	.90	.95	.95	1.25	1.10	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

TREND OF PRICES OF GAS FOR DOMESTIC USE IN THE UNITED STATES, APRIL, 1917, TO JUNE, 1926



NET PRICE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, BASED ON A FAMILY CONSUMPTION OF 5,000 CUBIC FEET, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM APRIL, 1913, TO JUNE, 1926, BY CITIES—Continued

Natural gas

City	Apr. 15, 1913	Apr. 15, 1914	Apr. 15, 1915	Apr. 15, 1916	Apr. 15, 1917	Apr. 15, 1918	Apr. 15, 1919	Apr. 15, 1920	May 15, 1921	Mar. 15, 1922	Mar. 15, 1923	Mar. 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15, 1925	Dec. 15 1925	June 15, 1926
Buffalo	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.35	$0.35	$0.35	$0.42						
Cincinnati	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.75	$0.75	$0.75
Cleveland	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.40	.40	.55	.55	.55	.60	.60
Columbus	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.45	.45	.45	.45	.55	.55	.55
Dallas	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.74	.74	.74
Kansas City, Mo.	.27	.27	.27	.27	.30	.60	.80	.80	.90	.90	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Little Rock	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Louisville	-----	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Pittsburgh	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.35	.35	.45	.50	.50	.53	.53	.60	.60	.60

Manufactured and natural gas mixed

Buffalo	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	$0.62	$0.62	$0.60	$0.60	$0.60	$0.65
Los Angeles	-----	-----	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.75	$0.75	$0.75	$0.76	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68

From the prices quoted on manufactured gas average prices have been computed for all of the cities combined and are shown in the next table for April 15 of each year from 1913 to 1920, and for May 15, September 15, and December 15, 1921, March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15, 1922, 1923, and 1924, June 15, and December 15, 1925, and June 15, 1926. These prices are based on an estimated average family consumption of 3,000 cubic feet instead of the first 1,000 cubic feet as heretofore published.

Relative prices have been computed by dividing the price of each year by the price in April, 1913.

The price of manufactured gas in June, 1926, showed an increase of 29.5 per cent since April, 1913. From December, 1925, to June, 1926, there was no change in the price of gas.

The trend in the retail prices of manufactured gas since 1916 is shown in the chart on page 177.

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE NET PRICE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF MANUFACTURED GAS, BASED ON A FAMILY CONSUMPTION OF 3,000 CUBIC FEET IN SPECIFIED MONTHS OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1926

Date	Average net price	Relative price	Date	Average net price	Relative price
Apr. 15, 1913	$0.95	100.0	Sept. 15, 1922	$1.26	132.6
Apr. 15, 1914	.94	98.9	Dec. 15, 1922	1.25	131.6
Apr. 15, 1915	.93	97.9	Mar. 15, 1923	1.25	131.6
Apr. 15, 1916	.92	96.8	June 15, 1923	1.24	130.5
Apr. 15, 1917	.91	95.8	Sept. 15, 1923	1.24	130.5
Apr. 15, 1918	.95	100.0	Dec. 15, 1923	1.25	131.6
Apr. 15, 1919	1.04	109.5	Mar. 15, 1924	1.24	130.5
Apr. 15, 1920	1.09	114.7	June 15, 1924	1.24	130.5
May 15, 1921	1.32	138.9	Sept. 15, 1924	1.24	130.5
Sept. 15, 1921	1.31	137.9	Dec. 15, 1924	1.24	130.5
Dec. 15, 1921	1.30	136.8	June 15, 1925	1.23	129.5
Mar. 15, 1922	1.29	135.8	Dec. 15, 1925	1.23	129.5
June 15, 1922	1.27	133.7	June 15, 1926	1.23	129.5

Retail Prices of Electricity in the United States

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net rates per kilowatt-hour of electricity used for household purposes for specified months, from 1913 to 1926. For the cities having more than one tariff for domestic consumers the rates are shown for the schedule under which most of the residences are served.

The consumption per month is expressed in hours of demand for several of the cities from which prices for electricity have been obtained. Since the demand is determined by a different method in each city, the explanation of these methods is given on page 184.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT-HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 TO JUNE, 1926, FOR 51 CITIES

City	Measure of consumption, per month	December, 1913	December, 1914	December, 1915	December, 1916	December, 1917	December, 1918	December, 1919	December, 1920	December, 1921	December, 1922	December, 1923	December, 1924	June, 1925	December, 1925	June, 1926
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Atlanta	First 100 kilowatt-hours	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Baltimore [2]	First 20 hours' use of demand	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.0	[3] 8.0	[3] 8.0	[3] 8.0	[3] 8.0	[3] 8.0	[4] 8.0	[4] 8.0	[4] 8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next kilowatt-hours up to 800														4.0	4.0
Birmingham	First 100 kilowatt-hours	[5] 8.5	[5] 8.5	[5] 8.5	[5] 7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Boston:																
Company A	First 1,000 kilowatt-hours	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[7] 11.2	[7] 11.4	[7] 11.8	[7] 11.0	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	9.5	9.5	8.5	8.5
Company B	do	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[7] 11.5	[7] 11.4	[7] 11.8	[7] 11.0	[6] 9.5	[6] 9.5	9.5	9.5	8.5	8.5
Bridgeport	All current	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5
Buffalo [2]	First 60 hours' use of demand	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Next 120 hours' use of demand	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Excess	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Butte	First 25 kilowatt-hours	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	[8] 9.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 25 kilowatt-hours											4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Charleston	First 50 kilowatt-hours	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0									
Chicago [2]	First 30 hours' use of demand	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 30 hours' use of demand	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cincinnati [2]	First 30 hours' use of demand	9.5	9.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	Next 30 hours' use of demand	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
	Excess	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Cleveland:																
Company A	First 500 kilowatt-hours	[10] 10.0	[10] 10.0	[10] 10.0	[10] 10.0	[10] 10.0	[10] 10.0	[10] 10.0	[6] 5.0	[6] 5.0	[6] 5.0	[6] 5.0	[6] 5.0	[6] 5.0	[6] 5.0	5.0
	Excess	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0								
Company B	All current	[11] 8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	[12] 3.0	[12] 3.0	[12] 3.0
	Next 690 kilowatt-hours	5.0														
Columbus	First 75 kilowatt-hours	[6] 7.0	[6] 7.0	[6] 7.0	[6] 7.0	[6] 7.0	[6] 7.0	[6] 7.0	[6] 7.0	[6] 7.0	[6] 7.0	[6] 7.0	[6] 7.0	[6] 7.0	[6] 7.0	7.0
Dallas	First 800 kilowatt-hours	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Denver	All current	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Detroit	First 3 kilowatt-hours per active room	[13] 12.6	[13] 12.6	[13] 12.6	[13] 12.6	[13] 12.6	[13] 12.6	[13] 12.6	12.6	12.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	9.0
	Excess	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Fall River	First 25 kilowatt-hours	[14] 9.5	[14] 9.5	[14] 8.6	[14] 8.6	[14] 8.6	[15] 9.5	[15] 10.5	[15] 10.5	[15] 10.5	[15] 9.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.5
	Next 975 kilowatt-hours											8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	7.5
Houston [2]	First 30 hours' use of demand	[16] 12.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
	Excess	7.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Indianapolis:																
Company A	First 50 kilowatt-hours	[17] 7.5	[17] 7.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 7.5	[18] 7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8
	Next 150 kilowatt-hours			[19] 5.0	[20] 5.0	[20] 5.0	[19] 6.0	[19] 6.0	[19] 7.0	[19] 7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.3
Company B	First 50 kilowatt-hours	[14] 7.0	[14] 7.0	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 6.5	[18] 7.5	[18] 7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8
	Next 150 kilowatt-hours			[19] 5.0	[19] 5.0	[19] 5.0	[19] 5.0	[19] 5.0	[19] 7.0	[19] 7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.3
Jacksonville	All current	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Kansas City	First 5 kilowatt-hours per active room (minimum, 3 rooms)	[21] 9.9	[21] 9.9	[21] 9.9	[21] 9.9	[21] 7.6	[22] 8.4	[22] 9.0	[21] 8.7	[21] 8.7	[21] 8.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
	Next 15 kilowatt-hours											5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0

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Kansas City	First 5 kilowatt-hours per active room (minimum, 3 rooms).	[21] 9.9	[21] 9.9	[21] 9.9	[21] 9.9	[21] 7.6	[22] 8.4	[22] 9.0	[21] 8.7	[21] 8.7	[21] 8.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
	Next 5 kilowatt-hours per room											5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Little Rock	First 200 kilowatt-hours	[5] 13.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Los Angeles:																
Company A	First 100 kilowatt-hours	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Company B	....do	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2						
Louisville	1 to 149 kilowatt-hours	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Manchester	First 25 kilowatt-hours	[6] 11.4	[6] 11.4	[6] 11.4	[6] 11.4	[6] 11.4	[23] 12.0	[23] 12.0	[23] 12.0	[23] 12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours						[23] 6.0	[23] 6.0	[23] 6.0	[23] 6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Memphis	First 6 kilowatt-hours per room	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[24] 6.0	[24] 6.0	[24] 6.0	[3] 9.0	[3] 9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Excess										5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Milwaukee	First 5 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 5 active rooms.[27]	[25] 11.4	[25] 10.5	[25] 10.5	[25] 9.5	[25] 9.5	[26] 10.3	[26] 10.3	[26] 10.3	9.5	8.6	8.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Additional energy up to 9 kilowatt-hours for each active room.	[28] 4.8	[28] 4.8	[29] 4.8	[29] 4.8	[29] 4.8	[26] 5.6	[26] 5.6	[26] 5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Excess	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	[26] 2.7	[26] 2.7	[26] 2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Minneapolis	First 3 kilowatt-hours per active room	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.1	7.6	9.5	9.5	10.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Next 3 kilowatt-hours per active room	[19] 5.7	[19] 5.7	[19] 5.7	5.7	5.7	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Mobile	First 50 kilowatt-hours	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	11.7	9.9	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Newark	First 20 kilowatt-hours	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 9.0	[15] 9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 480 kilowatt-hours												8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
New Haven	All current	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5
New Orleans	First 20 kilowatt-hours [23]	[30] 13.0	[30] 12.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Next 30 kilowatt-hours	[19] 6.0	[19] 6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8

[1] First 150 kilowatt-hours.
[2] For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[3] First 50 kilowatt-hours.
[4] First 40 kilowatt-hours.
[5] The gross rate is 10 cents per kilowatt-hour with discounts of 10 per cent for a monthly consumption of 1 to 25 kilowatt-hours and 15 per cent for a monthly consumption of 25 to 150 kilowatt-hours. The average family used 25 or more kilowatt-hours per month.
[6] All current.
[7] All current. Price includes a coal charge, and surcharges of 10 per cent from December, 1918, through December, 1919, and 5 per cent from December, 1920, through December, 1921.
[8] First 100 kilowatt-hours.
[9] First 25 kilowatt-hours.
[10] First 36 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand, see explanation following table.
[11] First 10 kilowatt-hours.
[12] Service charge 30 cents per month additional.
[13] First 2 kilowatt-hours per active room.
[14] First 200 kilowatt-hours.
[15] First 500 kilowatt-hours.
[16] First 2 kilowatt-hours per 16 candlepower of installation.
[17] All current. This rate applies to a 5-year contract with a minimum charge of $1 per month. For a 1-year contract, the rates per kilowatt-hour are 10 cents without a minimum charge, or 9⅜ cents with a minimum of $1 per month.
[18] First 1.5 kilowatt-hours per socket for not less than 10 sockets, 1 kilowatt-hour per socket for the next 10 sockets, and 0.5 kilowatt-hour per socket for excess sockets.
[19] Excess.
[20] Next 1.5 kilowatt-hours per socket for not less than 10 sockets, 1 kilowatt-hour per socket for the next 10 sockets, and 0.5 kilowatt-hour per socket for excess sockets.
[21] First 3 kilowatt-hours per active room; minimum, 3 rooms.
[22] First 3 kilowatt-hours per room; minimum, 3 rooms. Price for December, 1918, includes a surcharge of 10 per cent, and December, 1919, a surcharge of 14 per cent.
[23] Surcharge, 25 cents per month additional.
[24] First 80 kilowatt-hours. There is an additional charge of 30 cents per month, with a refund the end of the year any amount paid in excess of 7½ cents per kilowatt-hour.
[25] First 4 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 4 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt-hours for each additional active room.
[26] Same schedule as in December, 1917, plus a surcharge of 8 mills.
[27] And the first 2½ kilowatt-hours for each additional active room.
[28] Additional energy up to 100 kilowatt-hours.
[29] Additional energy until a total of 7 kilowatt-hours per active room shall have been consumed.
[30] First 30 hours' use of connected load.

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NET PRICE PER KILOWATT-HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 TO JUNE, 1926, FOR 51 CITIES—Continued

City	Measure of consumption, per month	December, 1913	December, 1914	December, 1915	December, 1916	December, 1917	December, 1918	December, 1919	December, 1920	December, 1921	December, 1922	December, 1923	December, 1924	June, 1925	December, 1925	June, 1926
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York:																
Company A	First 1,000 kilowatt-hours	[31] 10.0	[31] 10.0	[32] 8.0	[32] 8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	[33] 7.9	[33] 7.7	[33] 7.6	[33] 7.5	[33] 7.4	[33] 7.3	[33] 7.2	[33] 7.2
Company B	All currents [34]	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Company C [2]	First 60 hours' use of demand	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	[33] 9.0	[33] 8.7	[33] 8.6	[33] 8.5	[33] 8.3	[33] 7.8	[33] 7.8	[33] 7.8
Norfolk	First 60 kilowatt-hours	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	9.0
Omaha	All current	[30] 11.4	[30] 10.5	[9] 8.0	[9] 8.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
	Next 125 kilowatt-hours	[19] 5.7	[19] 5.7	6.0	6.0											
Peoria	First 5 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 2 rooms. [35]	[36] 9.9	[36] 9.9	[36] 9.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Second 5 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 2 rooms. [35]				6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Philadelphia:																
Company A	First 12 kilowatt-hours	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 36 kilowatt-hours				[37] 7.0	[37] 7.0	[37] 7.0	[37] 7.0	[37] 7.0	[37] 7.0	[37] 7.0	[38] 7.0	[38] 7.0	[38] 7.0	[38] 7.0	7.0
Company B	First 20 kilowatt-hours	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 10.0	[15] 9.0	[15] 9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 480 kilowatt-hours												8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Pittsburgh [4]	First 30 hours' use of demand	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 10.0	[6] 9.0	[6] 9.0	[6] 9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 60 hours' use of demand							6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Portland, Me	All current	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portland, Oreg.:																
Company A	First 9 kilowatt-hours	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next kilowatt-hours [39]	[40] 6.7	[40] 6.7	[40] 6.7	[40] 6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours	[41] 5.7	[41] 5.7	[41] 5.7	[41] 5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Company B	First 13 kilowatt-hours	[42] 9.0	[42] 9.0	[42] 9.0	[42] 8.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Next 7 kilowatt-hours	[43] 7.0	[43] 7.0	[43] 7.0	[43] 6.7	[44] 6.7	[44] 6.7	[44] 6.7	[44] 6.7	[44] 6.7	[44] 6.7	[44] 6.7	[44] 6.7	[44] 6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours	[19] 4.0	[19] 4.0	[19] 4.0	[19] 3.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Providence	All current	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	[45] 7.5	[45] 7.5	[45] 7.5	[45] 7.5	[45] 6.9	[45] 7.0	[45] 6.9	[45] 6.9	[45] 6.8	[45] 6.8
Richmond	First 60 kilowatt-hours	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	[8] 9.0	9.0
Rochester	All current	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
St. Louis:																
Company A	First 9 kilowatt-hours per active room	[25] 9.5	[25] 9.5	[25] 8.6	[25] 8.1	[25] 7.6	[25] 7.6	[46] 7.6	[46] 7.6	[46] 7.6	[46] 7.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Additional energy up to 9 kilowatt-hours per room.			[29] 5.7	[29] 5.7	[29] 5.7	[29] 5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7					
	Excess	5.7	5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Company B	First kilowatt-hours [47]	[48] 9.0	[48] 9.0	[49] 8.6	[50] 7.6	[50] 7.6	[50] 7.6	[50] 7.6	[50] 7.6	[50] 7.6	[51] 7.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next kilowatt-hours			[49] 5.7	[50] 5.7	[50] 5.7	[50] 5.7	[50] 5.7	[50] 5.7	[50] 5.7	[51] 5.7					
	Excess	5.7	5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
St. Paul	First 3 kilowatt-hours per room	[52] 9.9	[52] 9.9	[52] 9.9	[52] 9.9	[52] 9.9	[52] 9.9	[52] 9.9	[52] 9.9	[52] 9.9	[52] 9.9	[52] 9.9	[52] 9.9	[52] 9.9	[52] 9.9	9.5
	Next 3 kilowatt-hours per room															7.1
	Excess	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	2.9
Salt Lake City	First 250 kilowatt-hours	9.0	9.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
San Francisco:																
Company A	First 10 kilowatt-hours	[3] 7.0	[3] 7.0	[3] 7.0	[3] 7.0	[3] 7.0	[3] 8.0	[3] 8.0	[53] 9.2	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours											6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Company B	First 10 kilowatt-hours	[3] 7.0	[3] 7.0	[3] 7.0	[3] 7.0	[3] 7.0	[3] 8.0	[3] 8.0	[53] 9.2	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours											6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

Company B	Next 40 kilowatt-hours											6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	[9] 6.0
	First 10 kilowatt-hours	[8] 7.0	[8] 7.0	[8] 7.0	[8] 7.0	[8] 7.0	[8] 8.0	[8] 8.0	[52] 9.2	[8] 8.5	[8] 8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours											6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Savannah:																
Company A	First 50 kilowatt-hours	[53] 12.0	[11] 10.8	[11] 10.8	[11] 10.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0					
	Excess	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.4											
Company B	First 100 kilowatt-hours	[11] 12.0	[11] 12.0	[11] 12.0	[11] 12.0	[8] 7.2	[8] 7.2	[8] 7.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Excess	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0											
Scranton	First 150 kilowatt-hours	[6] 9.0	[6] 9.0	[6] 9.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Seattle:																
Company A	First 40 kilowatt-hours	[54] 6.0	[54] 6.0	[54] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[55] 6.0	[55] 6.0	[55] 6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Company B	....do	[54] 6.0	[54] 6.0	[54] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[55] 5.5	[55] 6.0	[55] 6.0	[55] 6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Springfield:																
Company A	First 30 kilowatt-hours	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	[56] 10.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Next 70 kilowatt-hours	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	[57] 7.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Company B	First 30 kilowatt-hours				6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Next 70 kilowatt-hours				[19] 3.0	[19] 3.0	[19] 3.0	[19] 3.0	[19] 3.0	[19] 3.0	[19] 3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Washington, D. C.[2]	First 120 hours' use of demand	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.5	7.5	7.0

[1] First 150 kilowatt-hours.
[2] For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[3] First 50 kilowatt-hours.
[6] All current.
[8] First 100 kilowatt-hours.
[9] First 25 kilowatt-hours.
[11] First 10 kilowatt-hours.
[16] First 500 kilowatt-hours.
[19] Excess.
[25] First 4 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 4 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt-hours for each additional active room.
[29] Additional energy until a total of 7 kilowatt-hours per active room shall have been consumed.
[30] First 30 hours' use of connected load.
[31] First 250 kilowatt-hours.
[32] First 900 kilowatt-hours.
[33] Price includes a coal charge.
[34] A discount of 5 per cent is allowed on all bills of $2 or over when payment is made within 10 days from date of bill.
[35] And 4 kilowatt-hours for each additional active room.
[36] 1 to 200 kilowatt-hours.
[37] Next 75 kilowatt-hours.
[38] Next 48 kilowatt-hours.
[39] The number of kilowatt-hours paid for at this rate is that in excess of the first 9 kilowatt-hours' until 100 hours' use of the demand is reached. After 100 hours of demand have been consumed the lower rate can be applied. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[40] Next 70 kilowatt-hours.
[41] Next 100 kilowatt-hours.
[42] First 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[43] Next 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[44] For an installation of 600 watts or less 7 kilowatt-hours will apply. For each 30 watts of installation in excess of 600 watts 1 additional kilowatt-hour will apply.
[45] Service charge, 50 cents per month additional. Reductions under the fuel clause were 1 mill in December, 1922, December, 1924, and June, 1925, and 2 mills in December, 1925, and June, 1926.
[46] First 5 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 5 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt-hours for each additional active room.
[47] For a house of 4 rooms or less, 18 kilowatt-hours; for 5 or 6 rooms, 27 kilowatt-hours, and for 7 or 8 rooms, 36 kilowatt-hours.
[48] For a house of 6 rooms or less 15 kilowatt-hours; for a house of 7 or 8 rooms 20 kilowatt-hours.
[49] For a house of 6 rooms or less 15 kilowatt-hours at the primary rate and 5 at the secondary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms 20 kilowatt-hours at the primary rate and 10 at the secondary rate.
[50] For a house of 4 rooms or less 8 kilowatt-hours at the primary rate and 6 at the secondary rate. For a house of 5 or 6 rooms 12 kilowatt-hours at the primary rate and 9 at the secondary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms 16 kilowatt-hours at the primary rate and 12 at the secondary rate.
[51] For a house of 4 rooms or less 10 kilowatt-hours at the primary rate and 8 at the secondary rate; for 5 or 6 rooms, 15 kilowatt-hours at the primary rate and 12 at the secondary rate; and for 7 or 8 rooms, 20 kilowatt-hours at the primary rate and 16 at the secondary rate.
[52] First 30 kilowatt-hours.
[53] First 15 kilowatt-hours.
[54] First 60 kilowatt-hours.
[55] First 45 kilowatt-hours.
[56] First 30 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[57] Next 30 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

Determination of Demand

SEVERAL cities have sliding scales based on a variable number of kilowatt-hours payable at each rate. The number of kilowatt-hours payable at each rate in these cities is determined for each customer according to the watts of installation, either in whole or in part, in the individual home. The number of watts so determined is called the customer's "demand."

In Baltimore the demand is the maximum normal rate of use of electricity in any half-hour period of time. It may be estimated or determined by the company from time to time according to the customer's normal use of electricity and may equal the total installation reduced to kilowatts.

In Buffalo the demand consists of two parts—lighting, 25 per cent of the total installation, but never less than 250 watts; and power, 2½ per cent of the capacity of any electric range, water heater, or other appliance of 1,000 watts or over and 25 per cent of the rated capacity of motors exceeding one-half horsepower but less than 1 horsepower. The installation is determined by inspection of premises.

In Chicago the equivalent in kilowatt-hours to 30 hours' use of demand has been estimated as follows: For a rated capacity of 475 to 574 watts, 11 kilowatt-hours; 575 to 674 watts, 12 kilowatt-hours; 675 to 774 watts, 13 kilowatt-hours; and 775 to 874 watts, 14 kilowatt-hours. Although the equivalent in kilowatt-hours to 30 hours' use of demand of from 1 to 1,500 watts is given on the printed tariff, the equivalent is here shown only for installations of from 475 to 874 watts; the connected load of the average workingman's home being, as a rule, within this range.

In Cincinnati the demand has been estimated as being 70 per cent of the connected load, excluding appliances.

In Cleveland, from December, 1913, to December, 1919, inclusive, Company A determined the demand by inspection as being 40 per cent of the connected load. From December, 1919, to the present time there has been a flat rate for all current consumed.

In Houston the demand is estimated as 50 per cent of the connected load, each socket opening being rated at 50 watts.

In New York the demand for Compancy C, when not determined by meter, has been computed at 50 per cent of total installation in residences, each standard socket being rated at 50 watts and all other outlets being rated at their actual kilowatt capacity.

In Pittsburgh since December, 1919, the demand has been determined by inspection. The first 10 outlets have been rated at 30 watts each, the next 20 outlets at 20 watts each, and each additional outlet at 10 watts. Household utensils and appliances of not over 660 watts each have been excluded.

In Portland, Oreg., the demand for Company A has been estimated as one-third of the connected lighting load. Ranges, heating devices, and small power up to rated capacity of 2 kilowatts are not included.

For Company B the demand, when not based on actual measurement, was estimated at one-third of the connected load. No demand was established at less than 233 watts.

In Springfield, Ill., the demand for Company A from December, 1913, to September, 1922, was the active load predetermined as

follows: 80 per cent of the first 500 watts of connected load plus 60 per cent of that part of the connected load in excess of the first 500 watts—minimum active load, 150 watts.

In Washington, D. C., the demand is determined by inspection and consists of 100 per cent of the connected load, excluding small fans and heating and cooking appliances when not permanently connected.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in June, 1926

A FURTHER slight increase in the general level of wholesale prices from May to June is shown by information gathered in representative markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, registered 152.3 for June, compared with 151.7 for May, an increase of four-tenths of 1 per cent. Compared with June, 1925, with an index number of 157.4, there was a decrease of 3¼ per cent.

Farm products were slightly lower in price than in May, due to declines in the prices of grains, sheep, poultry, cotton, hay, and tobacco. Clothing materials, building materials, house-furnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities also averaged lower than in the month before, while increases were reported for food, fuels, and chemicals and drugs. Metal products showed practically no change in average price.

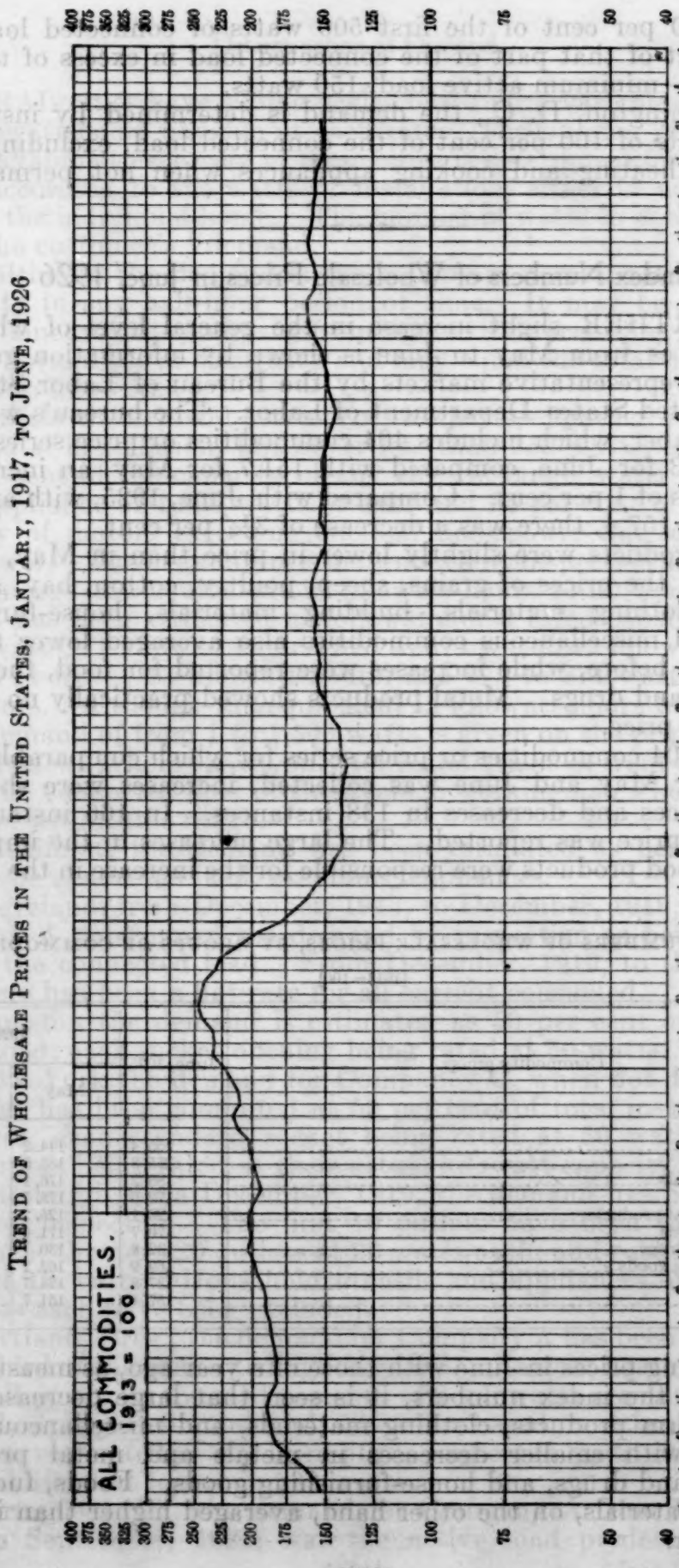
Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable information for May and June was collected, increases were shown in 100 instances and decreases in 138 instances. In 166 instances no change in price was reported. The large increases in the important group of food products were responsible for the increase in the general price level.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1913=100]

Commodity group	June, 1925	1926	
		May	June
Farm products	155.4	144.2	143.7
Foods	155.3	153.8	156.6
Clothing materials	188.2	176.1	175.1
Fuels	172.6	178.7	179.2
Metals and metal products	126.1	125.2	125.1
Building materials	170.7	171.6	171.2
Chemicals and drugs	132.8	130.7	131.1
House-furnishing goods	169.9	162.2	161.7
Miscellaneous	137.8	124.7	122.5
All commodities	157.4	151.7	152.3

Comparing prices in June with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that large decreases took place in farm products, clothing materials, and miscellaneous commodities, with smaller decreases in metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, and house-furnishing goods. Foods, fuels, and building materials, on the other hand, averaged higher than in June of last year.



TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1917, TO JUNE, 1926

Agricultural and Nonagricultural Commodities

THE figures in the following table furnish a comparison of wholesale price trends of agricultural and nonagricultural commodities during the period from January, 1923, to June, 1926, inclusive. These index numbers have been made by combining into two groups the weighted prices of all commodities included in the bureau's regular series of index numbers. Roughly speaking, all articles originating on American farms have been placed in the first group, while all remaining articles have been put in the second. The five-year period 1910–1914, instead of the year 1913, forms the base in this presentation.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1923, TO JUNE, 1926

[1910–1914=100]

Year and month	1923		1924		1925		1926	
	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural	Agricultural	Nonagricultural
Average for year	142.8	171.3	144.2	161.6	158.4	135.3	.....	.....
January	141.3	176.6	144.3	163.7	160.8	164.7	152.7	164.7
February	141.9	177.7	142.7	166.3	159.4	167.3	150.9	164.5
March	144.0	179.4	139.7	165.8	162.0	165.4	146.7	161.6
April	143.5	180.4	138.7	163.7	155.4	162.3	147.8	159.5
May	142.4	176.1	137.6	161.8	154.3	161.3	148.5	160.2
June	140.6	172.4	135.2	159.3	156.9	163.2	149.9	159.9
July	138.3	168.8	141.1	158.4	160.9	164.3	.....	.....
August	139.3	166.7	146.6	158.9	162.5	163.7	.....	.....
September	146.2	166.9	145.3	158.2	161.5	163.3	.....	.....
October	146.7	165.0	150.8	158.1	156.0	164.5	.....	.....
November	146.4	163.2	150.5	160.2	154.9	165.9	.....	.....
December	145.5	162.0	156.4	162.8	152.8	165.0	.....	.....

Average Wholesale Prices of Commodities, April to June, 1926

IN CONTINUATION of the plan of publishing each quarter in the LABOR REVIEW a detailed statement of wholesale price changes, there is presented herewith a list of the more important commodities included in the bureau's compilation, together with the latest record of price changes available at the time of its preparation. For convenience of comparison with pre-war prices, index numbers based on average prices in the year 1913 as 100 are shown in addition to the money prices wherever such information can be supplied. Index numbers for the several groups and subgroups also are included in the table. To show more minutely the fluctuation in prices, all index numbers are here published to one decimal fraction. Figures are given for April, May, and June, 1926.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1926

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926
FARM PRODUCTS				144.9	144.2	142.7
Grains				154.1	150.7	145.0
Barley, malting, per bushel, Chicago	$0.689	$0.688	$0.683	110.2	109.9	109.1
Corn, per bushel, Chicago—						
Contract grades	.728	.715	.715	116.4	114.3	114.3
No. 3, mixed	.709	.693	.689	115.3	112.6	111.9
Oats, contract grades, per bushel, Chicago	.425	.418	.407	113.2	111.3	108.2
Rye, No. 2, per bushel, Chicago	.892	.844	.911	140.2	132.6	143.1
Wheat, per bushel—						
No. 1, northern spring, Chicago	1.670	1.641	1.532	182.8	179.7	167.8
No. 2, red winter, Chicago	1.686	1.659	1.480	171.0	168.2	150.1
No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City	1.606	1.563	1.537	183.2	178.3	175.3
No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis	1.610	1.583	1.586	184.3	181.3	181.5
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg	1.493	1.408	1.406	160.7	151.5	151.4
Livestock and poultry				132.1	138.2	143.5
Cattle, steers, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Choice to prime	9.969	9.825	10.231	111.7	110.0	114.6
Good to choice	9.125	9.055	9.588	107.3	106.4	112.7
Hogs, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Heavy	11.744	13.290	13.963	140.4	158.9	166.9
Light	12.931	13.875	14.413	153.0	164.1	170.5
Sheep, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Ewes, native, all grades	8.531	7.050	5.313	182.0	150.4	113.3
Lambs, western, medium to good	13.531	14.200	16.125	173.6	182.2	206.9
Wethers, fed, good to choice	9.719	8.710	7.406	181.8	162.9	138.5
Poultry, live fowls, per pound—						
Chicago	.308	.300	.267	199.9	194.7	173.3
New York	.345	.336	.296	206.1	200.9	176.8
Other farm products				150.4	145.3	141.6
Beans, medium, choice, per 100 pounds, New York	5.094	5.081	5.140	127.7	127.4	128.8
Clover seed, contract grades, per 100 pounds, Chicago	31.000	30.520	29.654	187.7	184.8	179.5
Cotton, middling, per pound—						
New Orleans	.181	.180	.176	142.4	141.9	138.7
New York	.192	.189	.186	149.7	147.6	145.1
Cottonseed, per ton, average price at gin	31.510	30.840	31.890	144.6	141.5	146.4
Eggs, fresh, per dozen—						
Firsts, western, Boston	.306	.309	.302	121.5	123.0	119.9
Firsts, Chicago	.286	.288	.283	126.8	127.5	125.5
Extra firsts, Cincinnati	.276	.275	.277	123.2	122.9	123.8
Candled, New Orleans	.295	.290	.298	125.9	123.8	127.2
Firsts, New York	.317	.306	.302	127.4	122.7	121.1
Extra firsts, western, Philadelphia	.323	.333	.336	122.5	126.1	127.6
Extra, pullets, San Francisco	.232	.239	.249	86.6	89.2	92.9
Flaxseed, No. 1, per bushel, Minneapolis	2.344	2.294	2.312	173.7	170.1	171.4
Hay, per ton—						
Alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City	25.063	23.850	16.813	176.7	168.1	118.5
Clover, mixed, No. 1, Cincinnati	24.000	24.000	21.100	154.0	154.0	135.4
Timothy, No. 1, Chicago	24.125	24.900	24.125	150.5	155.3	150.5
Hides and skins, per pound—						
Calfskins, No. 1, country, Chicago	.165	.168	.167	87.5	88.8	88.5
Goatskins, Brazilian, New York	.704	.675	.662	98.9	94.9	93.1
Hides, heavy, country cows, No. 1, Chicago	.090	.093	.091	59.6	61.3	60.3
Hides, packers', heavy, native steers, Chicago	.114	.129	.133	61.9	70.0	72.3
Hides, packers', heavy, Texas steers, Chicago	.113	.126	.124	62.2	69.4	68.5
Hops, prime to choice, per pound—						
New York State, New York	.575	.575	.575	215.9	215.9	215.9
Pacifics, Portland, Oreg	.239	.293	.300	138.9	170.2	174.5
Milk, fluid, per quart—						
Chicago	.069	.062	.062	162.1	143.9	143.9
New York	.076	.076	.076	170.7	170.7	170.7
San Francisco	.068	.068	.066	158.1	158.1	155.3
Onions, yellow, per 100 pounds, Chicago	3.250	3.438	3.675	206.7	218.7	233.7
Peanuts, No. 1, per pound, Norfolk, Va	.047	.047	.052	132.1	132.1	146.8
Potatoes—						
White, good to choice, per 100 pounds, Chicago	4.575	3.394	3.185	446.9	331.5	311.1
Sweet, No. 1, per five-eighths bushel, Philadelphia	2.175	2.406	2.333	450.7	498.6	483.5
Rice, per pound, New Orleans—						
Blue Rose, head, clean	.065	.066	.063	(1)	(1)	(1)
Honduras, head, clean	.076	.073	.073	148.9	144.8	143.0
Tobacco, leaf, per 100 pounds—						
Burley, good leaf, dark red, Louisville, Ky	25.000	22.600	21.000	189.4	171.2	159.1
Average warehouse sales, Kentucky	5.672	6.070	5.769	63.7	68.1	64.8

[1] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926
FARM PRODUCTS—Continued						
Other farm products—Continued.						
Wool, per pound, Boston—						
Ohio, grease basis—						
Fine clothing	$0.390	$0.380	$0.390	170.8	166.3	170.8
Fine delaine	.460	.440	.450	192.6	184.3	188.4
Half blood	.460	.430	.440	181.0	169.2	173.1
One-fourth and three-eighths grades	.450	.420	.430	178.5	166.6	170.6
South American, grease basis—						
Argentine crossbreds, straight, quarter blood	.285	.285	.279	83.8	83.8	82.0
Montevideo, 50s	.375	.359	.343	105.9	101.4	96.7
Territory, scoured—						
Fine and fine medium, staple	1.150	1.129	1.114	204.7	201.0	198.3
Half blood	1.050	1.011	.983	204.3	196.7	191.2
FOODS				**153.2**	**153.8**	**156.6**
Meats				**152.8**	**156.3**	**163.8**
Beef, fresh, per pound—						
Carcass, good, native steers, Chicago	.160	.160	.160	123.6	123.6	123.6
Sides, native, New York	.161	.150	.151	128.3	119.8	120.2
Beef, salt, extra mess, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	25.250	19.875	19.000	133.4	105.0	100.4
Hams, smoked, per pound, Chicago	.301	.310	340	180.9	186.5	204.6
Lamb, dressed, per pound, Chicago	.236	.290	.328	158.7	195.0	220.2
Mutton, dressed, per pound, New York	.180	.159	.154	175.6	154.9	150.2
Pork, fresh, per pound—						
Loins, Chicago	.285	.303	.301	191.8	203.6	202.8
Loins, western, New York	.273	.295	.300	179.3	193.7	197.0
Pork, cured—						
Mess, salt, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	35.000	37.750	41.750	155.8	168.0	185.8
Sides, rough, per pound, Chicago	.193	.203	.229	155.7	164.6	185.5
Sides, short, clear, per pound, Chicago	.189	.201	.229	148.7	158.0	179.6
Poultry, dressed, per pound—						
Hens, heavy, Chicago	(2)	(2)	.291			201.2
Fowls, 48–54 pounds to dozen, New York	.364	.355	.331	199.5	194.6	181.5
Veal, dressed, good, per pound, Chicago	.172	.191	.184	185.0	204.9	197.8
Butter, cheese, and milk				**145.0**	**142.6**	**142.6**
Butter, creamery, extra, per pound—						
Boston	.395	.408	.411	125.4	128.7	129.4
Chicago	.385	.394	.390	123.9	126.9	125.5
Cincinnati [3]	.358	.366	.380	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans	.453	.445	.444	134.6	132.4	132.1
New York	.396	.407	.409	122.7	126.3	126.9
Philadelphia	.402	.421	.424	123.3	129.3	130.0
St. Louis	.393	.405	.403	127.1	131.1	130.2
San Francisco	.404	.401	.405	127.4	126.6	127.7
Cheese, whole milk, per pound—						
American, twins, Chicago	.193	.191	.200	136.4	134.9	141.0
State, fresh, flats, colored, average, New York	.196	.193	.208	126.9	125.3	135.0
California, flats, fancy, San Francisco	.216	.209	.208	135.5	131.0	130.2
Milk, fluid. (See Farm products.)						
Milk, condensed, per case of 48 14-ounce tins, New York	5.925	5.863	5.855	126.1	124.7	124.6
Milk, evaporated, per case of 48 16-ounce tins, New York	4.363	4.338	4.325	123.4	122.7	122.4
Other foods				**157.1**	**157.2**	**158.8**
Beans, medium, choice. (See Farm products.)						
Bread, per pound, before baking—						
Chicago	.075	.075	.075	174.5	174.5	174.5
Cincinnati	.071	.071	.071	199.7	199.7	199.7
New Orleans	.075	.070	.070	244.9	229.5	229.5
New York	.070	.070	.070	165.1	165.1	165.1
San Francisco	.078	.078	.078	194.5	194.5	194.5
Cocoa beans, Arriba, per pound, New York	.143	.156	.178	93.5	102.1	115.9
Coffee, per pound, New York—						
Rio, No. 7	.183	.198	.201	164.2	178.3	180.2
Santos, No. 4	.221	.225	.228	168.0	171.1	173.4
Copra, South Sea, sun-dried, per pound, New York	.061	.060	.060	58.4	57.6	57.9
Eggs, fresh, per dozen. (See Farm products.)						

[1] No. 1913 base price. [2] No quotation. [3] As to score.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926
FOODS—Continued						
Other foods—Continued.						
Fish—						
Cod, large, shore, pickled, cured, per 100 pounds, Gloucester, Mass	$7.500	$7.500	$7.250	111.8	111.8	108.1
Mackerel, salt, large 3s, per barrel, Boston	13.860	12.870	11.880	124.9	116.0	107.1
Salmon, canned, Alaska, red, per dozen, factory	3.650	3.525	3.495	249.9	241.4	239.3
Flour, rye, white, per barrel, Minneapolis	5.419	5.206	5.680	173.5	166.7	181.9
Flour, wheat, per barrel—						
Winter patents, Kansas City	8.438	8.230	8.200	210.3	205.2	204.4
Winter straights, Kansas City	7.513	7.400	7.388	195.3	192.4	192.0
Standard patents, Minneapolis	8.756	8.488	8.680	191.0	185.2	189.4
Second patents, Minneapolis	8.419	8.194	8.420	190.4	185.3	190.4
Patents, Portland, Oreg	8.259	7.940	7.807	183.7	176.6	173.7
Patents, soft, winter, St. Louis	8.500	8.310	7.744	186.2	182.0	169.6
Straights, soft, winter, St. Louis	7.631	7.655	7.313	179.4	180.0	171.9
Patents, Toledo	8.388	7.960	7.500	177.5	168.4	158.7
Fruit, canned, per case, New York—						
Peaches, California, standard 2½s	1.825	1.900	1.900	120.3	125.2	125.2
Pineapples, Hawaiian, sliced, standard 2½s	2.150	2.150	2.150	104.7	104.7	104.7
Fruit, dried, per pound, New York—						
Apples, evaporated, State, choice	.123	.119	.119	171.5	165.5	166.2
Currants, Patras, cleaned	.100	.100	.100	130.5	130.5	130.5
Prunes, California, 60–70s	.079	.077	.079	121.0	117.7	120.1
Raisins, coast, seeded, bulk	.086	.091	.095	118.9	125.7	130.2
Fruits, fresh—						
Apples, Baldwin, per barrel, Chicago	3.750	5.406	6.250	118.2	170.4	196.9
Bananas, Jamaica, 9s, per bunch, New York	2.550	2.550	2.755	165.7	165.7	179.1
Lemons, California, choice, per box, Chicago	5.188	6.688	5.575	89.9	115.8	96.6
Oranges, California, choice, per box, Chicago	6.094	5.719	5.925	137.9	129.4	134.1
Glucose, 42° mixing, per 100 pounds, New York	3.410	3.410	3.410	159.5	159.5	159.5
Hominy grits, bulk, car lots, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill	1.525	1.513	1.565	92.4	91.6	94.8
Lard, prime, contract, per pound, New York	.145	.159	.170	131.7	144.1	154.0
Meal, corn, per 100 pounds—						
White, f. o. b. mill	1.525	1.513	1.565	95.3	94.5	97.8
Yellow, Philadelphia	2.530	2.525	2.475	176.5	176.1	172.6
Molasses, New Orleans, fancy, per gallon, New York	.483	.506	.520	126.7	133.0	136.5
Oatmeal, car lots, in sacks (90 pounds), per 100 pounds, New York	3.070	3.097	3.045	124.0	125.1	123.0
Oleomargarine, standard, uncolored, per pound, Chicago	.233	.225	.225	143.4	138.5	138.5
Oleo oil, extra, per pound, Chicago	.124	.127	.135	107.0	109.7	116.6
Pepper, black, per pound, New York	.226	.245	.244	208.2	226.1	224.4
Rice. (See Farm products.)						
Salt, American, medium, per barrel (280 pounds), Chicago	2.195	2.195	2.195	215.2	215.2	215.2
Sugar, per pound, New York—						
Granulated, in barrels	.052	.055	.054	121.0	127.6	126.7
Raw, 96° centrifugal	.041	.042	.041	117.1	119.7	118.3
Tallow, edible, per pound, Chicago	.093	.097	.109	116.6	121.7	137.4
Tea, Formosa, fine, per pound, New York	.355	.355	.355	143.0	143.0	143.0
Vegetables, canned, per dozen, New York—						
Corn, Maryland, standard	.850	.850	.875	134.0	134.0	138.0
Peas, State and western, No. 5	1.375	1.375	1.375	158.7	158.7	158.7
Tomatoes, New Jersey, standard, No. 3	1.400	1.400	1.400	107.7	107.7	107.7
Vegetables, fresh. (See Farm products.)						
Vegetable oil—						
Coconut, crude, per pound, New York	.120	.120	.121	89.2	89.2	90.1
Corn, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.114	.127	.140	187.5	209.2	230.6
Cottonseed, prime, summer, yellow, per pound, New York	.124	.145	.156	170.9	199.9	215.0
Olive oil, edible, in barrels, per gallon, New York	1.850	1.850	1.850	109.6	109.6	109.6
Peanut, crude, per pound, f. o. b. mill	.111	.115	.120	(1)	(1)	(1)
Soya bean, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.125	.125	.128	204.3	204.3	208.3
Vinegar, cider, 40-grain, in barrels, per gallon, New York	.190	.185	.185	170.2	165.7	165.7

[1] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926
CLOTHING MATERIALS				**176.8**	**176.1**	**175.1**
Boots and shoes				**186.0**	**186.0**	**185.8**
Children's, per pair, factory—						
Child's, gun metal, polish, high cut, rubber heel	$1.663	$1.663	$1.663	181.7	181.7	181.7
Little boy's, gun metal, blucher	1.615	1.615	1.615	166.5	166.5	166.5
Misses', black, vici, polish, high cut, rubber heel	1.948	1.948	1.948	173.2	173.2	173.2
Youth's, gun metal, blucher	1.473	1.473	1.473	143.4	143.4	143.4
Men's, per pair, factory—						
Black, calf, blucher	6.400	6.400	6.400	205.6	205.6	205.6
Black, calf, Goodyear welt, bal	5.000	5.000	4.983	157.9	157.9	157.3
Black, dress, Goodwear welt, side leather	3.250	3.250	3.239	145.3	145.3	144.7
Black, vici kid, Goodwear welt	6.000	6.000	6.000	209.3	209.3	209.3
Chocolate, elk, blucher	1.698	1.692	1.692	119.1	118.8	118.8
Gun metal, Goodyear welt, blucher	4.600	4.600	4.600	235.3	235.3	235.3
Mahogany, chrome, side, Goodwear welt, bal	3.600	3.600	3.600	223.3	223.3	223.3
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, calf	5.000	5.000	4.983	157.9	157.9	157.3
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.400	3.400	3.394	152.0	152.0	151.7
Women's, per pair, factory—						
Black kid, dress, welt, lace, oxford	4.150	4.150	4.133	148.1	148.1	147.5
Black kid, McKay sewed, lace, oxford	3.600	3.600	3.600	241.7	241.7	241.7
Colored, calf, Goodyear welt, lace, oxford	4.150	4.150	4.150	190.9	190.9	190.9
Patent-leather pump, McKay sewed	3.600	3.600	3.600	261.8	261.8	261.8
Cotton goods				**164.3**	**161.5**	**158.8**
Denims, Massachusetts, 2.20 yards to the pound, per yard, factory	.181	.175	.167	141.1	136.4	129.6
Drillings, brown, per yard, factory—						
Massachusetts, D standard, 30-inch	.135	.134	.132	163.0	161.9	160.0
Pepperell, 29-inch, 2.85 yards to the pound	.130	.126	.124	158.0	153.3	151.0
Flannels, per yard, factory—						
Colored, 4.20 yards to the pound	.125	.125	.125	171.2	171.2	171.2
Unbleached, 3.20 yards to the pound	.175	.175	.175	195.7	195.7	195.7
Ginghams, per yard, factory—						
Amoskeag, 27-inch, 6.37 yards to the pound	.090	.090	.090	138.5	138.5	138.5
Lancaster, 26½-inch, 6.50 yards to the pound	.124	.124	.124	200.6	200.6	200.6
Hosiery, per dozen pairs, factory—						
Men's half hose, combed yarn	1.650	1.650	1.600	205.1	205.1	198.8
Women's, cotton, silk mercerized, mock seam	2.400	2.343	2.325	135.5	132.3	131.3
Women's, combed yarn, 16-ounce	1.715	1.715	1.715	171.4	171.4	171.4
Muslin, bleached, 4/4, per yard, factory—						
Fruit of the Loom	.173	.164	.164	203.3	192.1	192.1
Lonsdale	.157	.152	.147	194.1	188.2	181.9
Rough Rider	.146	.141	.138	182.2	175.7	172.3
Wamsutta nainsook	.229	.229	.229	248.9	248.9	248.9
Print cloth, per yard, factory—						
27-inch, 7.60 yards to the pound	.053	.051	.050	153.9	148.7	145.8
38½-inch, 5.35 yards to the pound	.077	.076	.073	145.6	143.1	138.2
Sheeting, brown, 4/4, per yard, factory—						
Indian Head, 2.85 yards to the pound	.125	.125	.125	148.5	148.5	148.5
Pepperell, 3.75 yards to the pound	.133	.127	.124	180.8	173.0	168.5
Trion, 4 yards to the pound	.098	.095	.093	159.6	154.9	151.6
Thread, 6-cord, J. & P. Coats, per 200 yards, factory	.073	.073	.073	186.0	186.0	186.0
Underwear, factory—						
Men's shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	6.930	6.930	6.930	193.8	193.8	193.8
Women's union suits, carded yarn, per dozen	10.000	10.000	10.000	164.9	164.9	164.9
Yarn, per pound, factory—						
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 10/1, cones	.339	.330	.320	153.2	149.2	144.4
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 22/1, cones	.374	.357	.349	151.1	144.2	141.0
Carded, weaving, 40/1	.528	.513	.500	156.8	152.2	148.4
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 20/2	.337	.326	.314	145.2	140.4	135.0
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 40/2	.487	.473	.471	127.1	123.3	123.1
Woolen and worsted goods				**196.1**	**194.8**	**192.6**
Flannel, white, 4/4, Ballard Vale, No. 3, per yard, factory	1.040	1.040	1.040	224.4	224.4	224.4
Overcoating, 30 to 31 ounces, per yard, factory	3.000	3.000	3.000	173.0	173.0	173.0
Suiting, per yard, factory—						
Clay worsted, diagonal, 16-ounce	2.745	2.745	2.745	198.6	198.6	198.6
Middlesex, wood-dyed, blue, 16-ounce	3.510	3.510	3.285	227.2	227.2	212.6
Serge, 9½-ounce	1.440	1.440	1.440	226.0	226.0	226.0
Serge, 11-ounce	2.273	2.373	2.273	201.0	201.0	201.0
Trousering, cotton warp, 11-ounce, per yard, factory	1.550	1.550	1.550	137.0	137.0	137.0

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926
CLOTHING MATERIALS—Continued						
Woolen and worsted goods—Continued.						
Underwear, factory—						
Merino shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	$30.000	$30.000	$30.000	153.2	153.2	153.2
Men's union suits, 33 per cent worsted, per dozen	30.380	30.380	30.380	309.5	309.6	309.6
Women's dress goods, per yard, factory—						
Broadcloth, 9½-ounce, 54-56-inch	2.255	2.255	2.255	171.6	171.6	171.6
French serge, 35-inch	.725	.725	.725	219.7	219.7	219.7
Serge, cotton warp, 36-inch	.450	.450	.450	178.6	178.6	178.6
Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch	.685	.685	.685	211.8	211.8	211.8
Storm serge, double warp, 54-inch	1.175	1.175	1.175	192.4	192.4	192.4
Yarn, per pound, factory—						
Crossbred stock, 2/32s	1.450	1.400	1.400	186.7	180.3	180.3
Half blood, 2/40s	1.875	1.825	1.791	167.9	163.5	160.4
Fine, domestic, 2/50s	2.088	2.025	2.025	198.0	192.1	192.1
Silk, etc				149.4	154.2	157.8
Linen shoe thread, 10s, Barbour, per pound, New York	1.946	1.946	1.946	217.9	217.9	217.9
Silk, raw, per pound, New York—						
China, Canton, filature, extra extra A	4.305	4.472	4.679	123.0	127.8	133.7
Japan, Kansai, No. 1	5.488	5.733	5.880	150.8	157.5	161.6
Japan, special, extra extra	5.733	6.076	6.223	140.8	149.2	152.7
Silk yarn, per pound, New York—						
Domestic, gray spun, 60/1	4.753	4.606	4.596	163.0	157.9	157.6
Domestic, gray spun, 60/2, No. 1	6.076	5.880	5.870	175.3	169.6	169.3
FUELS				174.0	178.7	179.2
Anthracite coal				224.9	223.7	222.9
Average spot price for 8 cities, per gross ton—						
Chestnut	13.709	13.621	13.565	(1)	(1)	(1)
Egg	13.198	13.118	13.108	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pea	10.660	10.634	10.589	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tidewater, New York, average sales realization, per gross ton—						
Broken	11.490	10.840	11.490	258.4	243.8	258.4
Chestnut	11.477	11.478	11.474	216.0	216.0	215.9
Egg	11.483	11.474	11.484	226.8	226.6	226.8
Stove	11.724	11.717	11.722	231.6	231.5	231.6
Bituminous coal				195.6	196.1	196.2
Baltimore, per net ton, mine run, pools 1-11-71	4.690	4.653	4.740	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, per net ton—						
Mine run, Jagger district	2.790	2.790	2.690	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, Jagger district	3.290	3.440	3.590	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, Jagger district	2.540	2.540	2.290	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, per net ton—						
Mine run, southern Illinois	4.425	4.400	4.400	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois	4.480	4.480	4.480	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, central Illinois	3.138	3.300	3.188	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cincinnati, per net ton—						
Mine run, Kanawha	3.390	3.390	3.390	154.1	154.1	154.1
Mine run, New River	3.990	3.990	3.990	165.4	165.4	165.4
Cleveland, per net ton—						
Mine run, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8	3.578	3.495	3.503	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, West Virginia, high volatile	4.640	4.550	4.546	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8	3.228	3.050	2.978	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indianapolis, mine run, per net ton	3.380	3.340	3.303	(1)	(1)	(1)
Norfolk, Va., mine run, Pocahontas, per gross ton	4.500	4.750	4.625	150.0	158.3	154.2
Pittsburgh, prepared sizes, per net ton	3.750	3.750	3.750	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, per net ton—						
Mine run, southern Illinois	3.060	3.010	3.010	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois	3.473	3.410	3.410	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, southern Illinois	2.635	2.660	2.600	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other fuels				149.6	159.1	160.4
Coke—						
Alabama, foundry, per net ton, at oven	5.438	5.250	5.900	(1)	(1)	(1)
Connellsville, furnace, per net ton, at oven	3.125	2.944	2.835	128.1	120.7	116.2
Fuel oil, f. o. b. refinery—						
Oklahoma, 24-26, per barrel	1.381	1.335	1.225	153.1	148.0	135.8
Pennsylvania, 36-40, per gallon	.064	.069	.066	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926
FUELS—Continued						
Other fuels—Continued.						
Gasoline—						
Motor, per gallon, tank wagon, New York	$0.190	$0.202	$0.210	112.9	120.0	124.8
Motor, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery—						
Oklahoma, 58–60	.102	.117	.113	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania, 58–60	.127	.141	.142	(1)	(1)	(1)
Natural, Grade B, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery, Oklahoma	.081	.103	.088	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude petroleum, per barrel, at well—						
California, 20° to 20.9°	1.100	1.100	1.100	314.3	314.3	314.3
Kansas-Oklahoma, 33° to 33.9°	1.800	1.900	2.050	192.7	203.4	219.4
Pennsylvania	3.650	3.650	3.650	149.0	149.0	149.0
Refined petroleum, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery—						
Standard white, 110° fire test	.080	.086	.089	190.4	203.5	212.7
Water white, Pennsylvania	.098	.125	.125	159.5	203.3	203.3
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS				**126.5**	**125.2**	**125.1**
Iron and steel				**135.5**	**134.2**	**133.7**
Iron ore, per ton, lower Lake ports—						
Mesabi, Bessemer, 51½ per cent	4.400	4.400	4.400	114.3	114.3	114.3
Non-Bessemer, 51½ per cent	4.250	4.250	4.250	125.0	125.0	125.0
Pig iron, per gross ton—						
Basic, valley furnace	18.625	18.375	18.000	126.7	125.0	122.4
Bessemer, Pittsburgh	21.385	21.135	20.760	124.8	123.4	121.2
Foundry, No. 2, northern, Pittsburgh	20.760	20.635	19.710	129.7	128.9	123.1
Foundry, No. 2, southern, Birmingham, Ala	22.000	22.000	21.200	188.2	188.2	181.3
Ferromanganese, seaboard	88.000	88.000	88.000	151.0	151.0	151.0
Spiegeleisen, 19 and 21 per cent, furnace	33.000	33.000	33.000	132.0	132.0	132.0
Bar iron, per pound—						
Best refined, Philadelphia	.029	.029	.029	153.1	153.1	153.1
Common, Pittsburgh	.030	.030	.030	181.8	181.8	181.8
Bars, reinforcing, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.050	2.000	1.900	149.0	145.4	138.1
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.750	2.750	2.750	151.2	151.2	151.2
Pipe, cast-iron, 6-inch, per net ton, New York	51.600	51.600	51.600	220.8	220.8	220.8
Skelp, grooved, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	1.900	1.900	1.900	136.7	136.7	136.7
Steel billets, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer	35.000	35.000	35.000	135.7	135.7	135.7
Open hearth	35.000	35.000	35.000	134.1	134.1	134.1
Steel, merchant bars, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.000	1.950	2.000	129.2	125.9	129.2
Steel plates, tank, per pound, Pittsburgh	.019	.019	.019	128.4	125.7	127.0
Steel rails, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	153.6	153.6	153.6
Open hearth, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	143.3	143.3	143.3
Steel sheets, per pound, Pittsburgh	.032	.031	.031	147.9	142.5	139.3
Steel, structural shapes, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	1.950	1.950	1.850	129.1	129.1	122.5
Terneplate, 8 pounds, I. C., per base box (220 pounds), Pittsburgh	11.700	11.700	11.700	168.7	168.7	168.7
Tin plate, domestic coke, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	5.500	5.500	5.500	154.6	154.6	154.6
Wire, per 100 pounds—						
Barbed, galvanized, Chicago	3.400	3.400	3.400	147.2	147.2	147.2
Plain, fence, annealed, Pittsburgh	2.650	2.650	2.650	175.2	175.2	175.2
Nonferrous metals				**106.7**	**105.3**	**106.2**
Aluminum, per pound, New York	.270	.270	.270	114.2	114.2	114.2
Copper, ingot, electrolytic, per pound, refinery	.137	.136	.137	87.2	86.5	86.8
Copper, sheet, per pound, New York	.215	.215	.215	101.5	101.5	101.5
Copper wire, bare, per pound, mill	.161	.160	.160	96.0	95.6	95.6
Lead, pig, per pound, New York	.080	.078	.080	181.6	176.1	182.5
Lead pipe, per 100 pounds, New York	9.512	9.310	9.555	187.2	183.2	188.0
Quicksilver, per pound, New York	1.195	1.224	1.220	211.5	216.6	215.9
Silver, bar, fine, per ounce, New York	.648	.654	.658	105.7	106.8	107.4
Tin, pig, per pound, New York	.634	.627	.607	141.4	139.7	135.2
Zinc, sheet, per 100 pounds, factory	10.592	10.150	10.150	146.2	140.1	140.1
Zinc, slab, per pound, New York	.074	.071	.075	127.1	122.5	128.0

[1] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926
BUILDING MATERIALS				**173.2**	**171.6**	**171.2**
Lumber				**186.3**	**184.4**	**183.4**
Douglas fir, per 1,000 feet, mill—						
No. 1, common boards	$16.500	$16.500	$16.500	179.2	179.2	179.2
No. 2 and better, drop siding	35.000	35.000	34.000	201.9	201.9	196.2
Gum, sap, firsts and seconds, per 1,000 feet, St. Louis	53.500	53.500	53.500	258.7	258.7	258.7
Hemlock, northern, No. 1, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	34.000	34.000	34.000	161.3	161.3	161.3
Maple, hard, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	57.000	57.000	57.000	189.1	189.1	189.1
Oak, white, plain, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	65.000	65.000	66.200	175.6	175.6	179.0
Pine, white, No. 2 barn, per 1,000 feet, Buffalo, N. Y.	50.000	50.000	50.000	171.1	171.1	171.1
Pine, yellow, flooring, long leaf, B and better, per 1,000 feet, New York	97.000	96.000	96.000	217.5	215.3	215.3
Pine, yellow, southern, per 1,000 feet, mill—						
Boards, No. 2, common, 1×8	22.340	22.150	22.110	175.4	173.9	173.6
Flooring, B and better	46.880	45.760	44.630	203.5	198.6	193.7
Timbers, square edge and sound	27.720	27.100	27.010	189.4	185.2	184.6
Poplar, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	55.000	55.000	55.000	166.5	166.5	166.5
Spruce, eastern, random, per 1,000 feet, Boston	33.250	33.250	33.063	153.4	153.4	152.5
Lath, yellow pine, No. 1, per 1,000, mill	5.050	5.080	4.840	166.2	167.1	159.2
Shingles, per M, mill—						
Cypress, 16 inches long	5.650	5.650	5.650	159.5	159.5	159.5
Red cedar, 16 inches long	2.780	2.700	2.660	141.4	137.3	135.3
Brick				**204.9**	**204.9**	**204.3**
Common, building, per 1,000—						
Simple average of 82-yard prices	13.917	13.917	13.880	204.9	204.9	204.3
Run of kiln, f. o. b. plant, Chicago	8.650	8.710	8.690	175.2	176.4	176.0
Structural steel				**129.1**	**129.1**	**122.5**
Other building materials				**161.1**	**159.3**	**161.2**
Cement, Portland, per barrel, f. o. b. plant—						
Simple average of 6 plant prices in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Texas, and California	1.750	1.750	1.750	168.4	168.4	168.4
Buffiington, Ind	1.650	1.650	1.650	163.2	163.2	163.2
Northampton, Pa	1.750	1.750	1.750	196.6	196.6	196.6
Crushed stone, 1½-inch, per cubic yard, New York	1.750	1.750	1.750	194.4	194.4	194.4
Gravel, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 28 plant prices	.955	.949	.941	193.1	191.7	190.4
Hollow tile, building, per block, Chicago	.075	.075	.075	117.2	117.2	117.2
Lime, common, lump, per ton, f. o. b. plant, simple average of 15 plant prices	9.031	8.960	8.959	218.9	217.1	217.1
Roofing, prepared, per square, f. o. b. factory—						
Medium weight	1.701	1.708	1.708	(1)	(1)	(1)
Shingles, individual	5.649	5.649	5.649	(1)	(1)	(1)
Shingles, strip	4.810	5.173	5.295	(1)	(1)	(1)
Slate surfaced	2.110	2.110	2.110	(1)	(1)	(1)
Sand, building, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 31 plant prices	.642	.631	.632	168.4	165.6	166.0
Slate, roofing, per 100 square feet, f. o. b. quarry	14.000	14.000	14.000	302.7	302.7	302.7
Glass, plate, per square foot, New York—						
3 to 5 square feet	.400	.400	.400	169.0	169.0	169.0
5 to 10 square feet	.480	.480	.480	150.8	150.8	150.8
Glass, window, f. o. b. works, per 50 square feet—						
Single A	3.900	3.900	3.900	171.5	171.5	171.5
Single B	3.072	3.072	3.072	138.3	138.3	138.3
Linseed oil, per pound, New York	.108	.108	.112	174.5	174.6	181.8
Putty, commercial, per pound, New York	.040	.040	.040	150.9	150.9	150.9
Rosin (B), per barrel, New York	8.913	8.431	11.190	185.0	175.0	232.3
Turpentine, southern, barrels, per gallon, New York	.967	.861	.869	226.0	201.3	203.1
White lead, American, in oil, per pound, New York	.153	.153	.153	225.6	225.6	225.6
Zinc oxide (white zinc), per pound, New York	.080	.071	.071	148.7	132.5	132.5
Pipe, cast-iron. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper, sheet. (See Metals and metal products).						
Copper wire. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Lead pipe. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Nails. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Reinforcing bars. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Roofing tin (terneplate). (See Metals and metal products.)						
Zinc, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						

[1] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS				**130.3**	**130.7**	**131.1**
Chemicals				**116.6**	**117.5**	**118.7**
Acids, per pound, New York—						
Acetic, 28 per cent	$0.033	$0.033	$0.033	167.5	167.5	167.5
Muriatic, 20°	.009	.009	.010	69.2	71.5	73.1
Nitric, 42°	.063	.064	.065	128.1	131.1	133.2
Salicylic, U. S. P.	.338	.300	.300	119.1	105.9	105.9
Stearic, triple pressed	.165	.165	.165	124.5	124.5	124.5
Sulphuric, 66°	.007	.007	.008	70.0	73.0	75.0
Alcohol, per gallon, New York—						
Denatured, No. 5, 188 proof	.340	.340	.325	92.9	92.9	88.8
Wood, refined, 95 per cent	.550	.550	.550	115.0	115.0	115.0
Alum, lump, per pound, New York	.034	.034	.034	194.3	192.6	191.4
Ammonia, anhydrous, per pound, New York	.130	.130	.130	52.0	52.0	52.0
Benzol, pure, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.238	.248	.250	87.2	91.0	91.7
Bleaching powder, per 100 pounds, New York	2.000	2.000	2.000	169.5	169.5	169.5
Borax, crystals and granulated, per pound, New York	.050	.050	.050	133.3	133.3	133.3
Coal-tar colors, per pound, New York—						
Black, direct	.300	.300	.300	93.8	93.8	93.8
Brown, sulphur	.200	.200	.200	90.9	90.9	90.9
Indigo, 20 per cent	.140	.140	.140	77.8	77.8	77.8
Copper sulphate, 99 per cent crystals, per pound	.046	.048	.048	88.9	91.2	91.7
Copra, South Sea. (See Foods.)						
Creosote oil, grade 1, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.140	.140	.140	(1)	(1)	(1)
Formaldehyde, per pound, New York	.090	.090	.090	106.7	106.7	106.7
Oil, vegetable—						
Coconut, crude. (See Foods.)						
Corn, crude. (See Foods.)						
Palm kernel, crude, per pound, New York	.097	.099	.105	95.6	97.8	103.7
Soya bean, crude. (See Foods.)						
Potash, caustic, 88–92 per cent, per pound, New York	.071	.071	.071	199.1	199.1	199.1
Sal soda, per 100 pounds, New York	1.100	1.100	1.100	183.3	183.3	183.3
Soda ash, 58 per cent, light, per 100 pounds, New York	2.290	2.290	2.290	392.6	392.6	392.6
Soda, bicarbonate, American, per pound, f. o. b. works	.019	.019	.019	175.0	175.0	175.0
Soda, caustic, 76 per cent, solid, per pound, New York	.038	.038	.038	257.5	257.5	257.5
Soda, silicate of, 40°, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. works	.800	.800	.800	125.8	125.8	125.8
Sulphur, crude, per gross ton, f. o. b. works	19.000	19.000	19.000	86.4	86.4	86.4
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, per pound, Chicago	.086	.086	.093	122.1	122.1	130.8
Fertilizer materials				**113.4**	**111.9**	**108.1**
Acid phosphate, 16 per cent basis, bulk, per ton, New York	10.400	10.080	9.600	135.2	131.0	124.8
Ammonia, sulphate, double bags, per 100 pounds New York	2.700	2.600	2.563	86.3	83.1	82.0
Ground bone, steamed, per ton, Chicago	26.000	27.200	28.000	129.2	135.2	139.1
Muriate of potash, 80–85 per cent, K. C. L. bags, per ton, New York	34.900	34.900	34.900	91.5	91.5	91.5
Phosphate rock, 68 per cent, per ton, f. o. b. mines	3.175	3.150	3.150	93.2	92.4	92.4
Soda, nitrate, 95 per cent, per 100 pounds, New York	2.680	2.624	2.538	108.6	106.3	102.8
Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, crushed, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago	31.250	31.250	32.938	133.8	133.8	141.0
Drugs and pharmaceuticals				**181.5**	**182.4**	**184.4**
Acid, citric, domestic, crystals, per pound, New York	.450	.448	.445	103.5	102.9	102.3
Acid, tartaric, crystals, U. S. P., per pound, New York	.290	.293	.295	95.1	96.2	96.7
Alcohol, grain, 188 proof, U. S. P., per gallon, New York	4.855	4.855	4.855	194.3	194.3	194.3
Cream of tartar, powdered, per pound, New York	.220	.214	.210	92.3	89.9	88.3
Epsom salts, U. S. P., in barrels, per 100 pounds, New York	2.500	2.500	2.500	227.3	227.3	227.3
Glycerin, refined, per pound, New York	.234	.248	.279	118.6	125.8	141.5
Opium, natural, U. S. P., per pound, New York	12.000	12.000	12.000	199.4	199.4	199.4
Peroxide of hydrogen, 4-ounce bottles, per gross, New York	7.500	7.750	7.750	187.5	193.8	193.8
Phenol (carbolic acid), U. S. P., per pound, New York	.220	.220	.220	200.0	200.0	200.0
Quinine, sulphate, manufacturers' quotations, per ounce, New York	.475	.400	.400	216.3	182.1	182.1

[1] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS				**163.4**	**162.2**	**161.7**
Furniture				**142.8**	**141.5**	**141.3**
Bedroom, average price, factory—						
Bed, each	$31.702	$30.935	$30.803	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chair, each	6.219	6.219	6.219	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dresser, each	41.237	40.814	40.619	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rocker, each	7.063	7.063	7.063	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dining room, average price, factory—						
Buffet, each	36.990	36.677	36.677	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chairs, set of six	48.909	48.364	48.364	(1)	(1)	(1)
Table, extension, each	31.500	31.227	31.227	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kitchen, average price, factory—						
Cabinet, each	33.500	33.500	33.500	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chairs, per dozen	16.500	16.500	16.500	(1)	(1)	(1)
Refrigerator, each	(2)	(2)	(2)			
Table, porcelain top, each	6.500	6.500	6.500	(1)	(1)	(1)
Living room, average price, factory—						
Chair, each	41.167	41.167	41.167	(1)	(1)	(1)
Davenport, each	65.471	65.150	65.150	(1)	(1)	(1)
Table, each	18.972	18.972	18.972	(1)	(1)	(1)
Furnishings				**230.5**	**230.0**	**228.4**
Blankets, factory—						
Cotton, colored, 2 pounds to the pair, per pair	1.235	1.235	1.235	204.1	204.1	204.1
Wool, 4 to 5 pounds to the pair, per pound	1.367	1.367	1.367	178.6	178.6	178.6
Carpets, per yard, factory—						
Axminster, Bigelow	3.120	3.120	3.120	232.9	232.9	232.9
Brussels, Bigelow	3.072	3.072	3.072	237.8	237.8	237.8
Wilton, Bigelow	5.088	5.088	5.088	211.3	211.3	211.3
Cutlery, factory—						
Carvers, 8-inch, per pair	1.350	1.350	1.350	180.0	180.0	180.0
Knives and forks, per gross	12.500	12.500	12.500	217.4	217.4	217.4
Pails, galvanized-iron, 10-quart, per gross, factory	22.950	22.950	21.335	156.5	156.5	145.4
Sheeting, bleached, 10-4, per yard, factory—						
Pepperell	.439	.417	.408	183.4	174.2	170.6
Wamsutta, P. L.	1.140	1.140	1.140	294.5	294.5	294.5
Tableware, factory—						
Dinner sets, per set—						
Semivitreous, 100 pieces	19.860	19.860	19.860	(1)	(1)	(1)
Vitreous, 104 pieces	45.700	45.700	45.700	196.4	196.4	196.4
Glass nappies, 4-inch, per dozen	.200	.200	.200	181.8	181.8	181.8
Glass pitchers, ½-gallon, per dozen	2.250	2.250	2.250	281.3	281.3	281.3
Glass tumblers, ½-pint, per dozen	.180	.180	.180	150.0	150.0	150.0
Plates, white granite, 7-inch, per dozen	.980	.980	.980	211.5	211.5	211.5
Teacups and saucers, white granite, per dozen	1.260	1.260	1.260	221.0	221.0	221.0
Ticking, Amoskeag, A. C. A., 2.05 yards to the pound, per yard, factory	.205	.200	.200	152.6	148.6	148.6
Tubs, galvanized-iron, No. 3, per dozen, factory	6.725	6.725	6.564	163.8	163.8	159.8
MISCELLANEOUS				**126.5**	**124.7**	**122.5**
Cattle feed				**124.0**	**114.4**	**111.0**
Bran, per ton, Minneapolis	24.969	23.281	21.200	136.0	126.8	115.4
Cottonseed meal, prime, per ton, Memphis	29.750	29.250	29.750	105.0	103.4	105.0
Linseed meal, per ton, New York	49.000	48.200	46.500	172.4	169.6	163.6
Mill feed, middlings, standard, per ton, Minneapolis	24.250	21.750	21.500	124.7	111.8	110.5
Leather				**139.6**	**137.1**	**136.0**
Calf, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	.460	.450	.450	170.6	166.9	166.9
Glazed kid, black, top grade, per square foot, Boston	.675	.675	.675	269.6	269.6	269.6
Harness, California, oak, No. 1, per pound, Chicago	.441	.441	.441	109.9	109.9	109.9
Side, black, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	.260	.250	.250	101.6	97.7	97.7
Sole, per pound—						
Oak, in sides, middle weight, tannery, run, Boston	.360	.350	.350	120.7	117.4	117.4
Oak, scoured backs, heavy, Boston	.460	.450	.430	102.5	100.3	95.8
Union, middle weight, New York	.431	.420	.420	107.5	104.7	104.7
Paper and pulp				**175.3**	**175.3**	**175.3**
Box board, per ton, f. o. b. mill—						
Chip	42.132	39.850	36.329	(1)	(1)	(1)
Manila lined chip	52.032	49.845	46.229	(1)	(1)	(1)
85-pound test liner	61.875	59.400	59.400	(1)	(1)	(1)
Paper—						
Newsprint, roll, per pound, f. o. b. mill	.035	.035	.035	166.8	166.8	166.8
Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute, per pound, New York	.114	.114	.114	233.2	233.2	233.2

[1] No. 1913 base price. [2] No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL TO JUNE, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926	April, 1926	May, 1926	June, 1926
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued						
Paper and pulp—Continued.						
Wood pulp, sulphite, domestic, unbleached, per 100 pounds, New York	$2.950	$2.950	$2.950	132.6	132.6	132.6
Other miscellaneous				**108.5**	**107.6**	**104.6**
Burlap, 10½-ounce, 40-inch, per yard, New York	.096	.088	.089	119.3	109.1	110.7
Cylinder oil, gallon, refinery—						
Oklahoma, medium, filtered stock	.180	.180	.180	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania, 600, filtered, D	.265	.265	.259	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hemp, manila, fair, current, shipment, per pound, New York	.133	.131	.124	143.4	140.7	133.6
Jute, raw, medium grade, per pound, New York	.105	.105	.073	157.0	157.0	108.4
Lubricating oil, paraffin, 903 gravity, per gallon, New York	.240	.240	.240	168.4	168.4	168.4
Rope, pure manila, best grade, per pound, New York	.270	.260	.260	184.0	177.2	177.2
Rubber, per pound, New York—						
Para, island, fine	.395	.383	.344	48.9	47.4	42.6
Plantation, ribbed, smoked, sheets	.513	.485	.434	62.5	59.1	52.9
Sisal, Mexican, current, shipment, per pound, New York	.093	.093	.093	214.1	214.1	214.1
Soap—						
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Cincinnati	4.125	4.125	4.125	133.8	133.8	133.8
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Philadelphia	4.851	4.851	4.851	137.5	137.5	137.5
Starch, laundry, bulk, per pound, New York	.060	.060	.058	163.0	163.0	157.5
Tobacco—						
Plug, per pound, New York	.696	.696	.696	179.0	179.0	179.0
Smoking, 1-ounce bags, per gross, New York	8.320	8.320	8.320	147.5	147.5	147.5
ALL COMMODITIES (404 price series)				**151.1**	**151.7**	**152.3**

[1] No 1913 base price.

Changes in Cost of Living in the United States

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has secured data on cost of living for June, 1926. These data, together with the data that have been given in previous reports, are shown in the tables following. The information is based on actual prices secured from merchants and dealers for each of the periods named. The prices of food and of fuel and light (which include coal, wood, gas, electricity, and kerosene) are furnished the bureau in accordance with arrangements made with establishments through personal visits of the bureau's agents. In each city food prices are secured from 15 to 25 merchants and dealers, and fuel and light prices from 10 to 15 firms, including public utilities. All other data are secured by special agents of the bureau who visit the various merchants, dealers, and agents and secure the figures directly from their records. Four quotations are secured in each city (except in Greater New York, where five are obtained) on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous items. Rental figures are secured for from 400 to 2,000 houses and apartments in each city, according to its population.

Table I shows the changes in the total cost of living from June, 1920, June, 1925, and December, 1925, respectively, to June, 1926, in 32 cities, and in the United States as determined by a consolidation of the figures for the 32 cities.

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN TOTAL COST OF LIVING IN SPECIFIED CITIES FROM JUNE, 1920, JUNE, 1925, AND DECEMBER, 1925, TO JUNE, 1926

City	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) from—			City	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) from—		
	June, 1920, to June, 1926	June, 1925, to June, 1926	December, 1925, to June, 1926		June, 1920, to June, 1926	June, 1925, to June, 1926	December, 1925, to June, 1926
Atlanta	−20.0	+0.9	−1.4	Mobile	−19.7	+1.4	−1.4
Baltimore	−16.8	+.6	−1.5	New Orleans	−15.4	+.1	−2.1
Birmingham	−17.2	+.5	−1.4	New York	−18.5	+1.6	−2.5
Boston	−19.5	+2.3	−2.9	Norfolk	−22.1	+.7	−1.9
Buffalo	−17.5	+1.7	−1.1	Philadelphia	−15.4	+1.7	−1.1
Chicago	−17.1	+.4	−1.6	Pittsburgh	−15.4	+.2	−1.8
Cincinnati	−16.7	+.4	−.3	Portland, Me	−19.4	+1.2	−1.8
Cleveland	−17.4	+.8	−.4	Portland, Oreg	−22.9	−.8	−1.5
Denver	−20.4	+1.2	−2.3	Richmond	−16.8	+2.6	−.9
Detroit	−21.7	+.1	−1.7	St. Louis	−16.7	+1.4	−.7
Houston	−20.3	−1.2	−3.0	San Francisco	−18.0	+.9	−2.4
Indianapolis	−18.8	+.4	−1.9	Savannah	−23.3	+1.7	−1.4
Jacksonville	−16.0	+6.4	+.1	Scranton	−14.9	+1.6	−2.3
Kansas City	−22.7	+.3	−1.2	Seattle	−19.5	−.6	−1.3
Los Angeles	−15.1	+3.2	−3.5	Washington	−17.8	+.9	−1.1
Memphis	−18.1	−.5	−1.8				
Minneapolis	−16.6	+1.7	−.6	Average, U. S.	−19.3	+.7	−1.7

Table 2 shows the changes in each of six groups of items in 19 cities from December, 1914, to June, 1926.

In studying this and the following tables it should be borne in mind that the figures for the 19 cities in Table 2 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1914, the figures for the 13 cities in Table 3 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1917, while the figures for the United States, shown in Table 4, are a summarization of the figures in Tables 2 and 3, computed on a 1913 base.

It will be noted that, from the beginning of the studies to June, 1920, there was, with an occasional exception, a steady increase in prices, becoming much more decided during the latter part of that period. In June, 1920, the high-water mark of prices was reached, the average for the United States on that date being 116.5 per cent higher than the average prices for 1913.

From June, 1920, to September, 1922, with few minor exceptions prices decreased.

From September, 1922, to June, 1924, in most cities the fluctuations were slight, sometimes showing a decrease and sometimes an increase. In a few cities, however, there was a considerable increase during this period, the average change for the country as a whole being from 66.3 per cent to 69.1 per cent over the average for 1913.

During the period from June to September, 1924, the changes ranged from a decrease of 0.6 per cent to an increase of 1.8 per cent, the average for the United States being an increase of 0.9 per cent.

There was an increase in the price of food in every city except two; a decrease in the price of clothing in every city. Rents increased in 12 cities and decreased in 17. Fuel and light increased in 22 cities, house-furnishing goods decreased in 24 cities, and miscellaneous items increased in 11 cities and decreased in 17 cities.

From September to December, 1924, there was an increase in every city except one, where there was a decrease of nine-tenths of 1 per cent. The increases ranged from 0.1 per cent to 2.4 per cent. The average for the United States was an increase of 1.1 per cent.

During the period from December, 1924, to June, 1925, the changes ranged from an increase of 3.8 per cent to a decrease of 0.1 per cent, the average being an increase of 0.6 per cent. Twenty-five cities showed an increase during this period; in 5 there was a decrease and in 2 there was no change.

Food showed an increase in 28 cities and clothing showed a decrease in 27 cities; rents increased in 12 cities and decreased in 19. Fuel and light decreased in 29 cities, furniture and house furnishings decreased in 23 cities, and miscellaneous items increased in 20 cities.

During the year from June, 1924, to June, 1925, the total cost of living increased in every city, the average increase being 2.6 per cent.

From June to December, 1925, the cost of living increased in each of the 32 cities, the increase ranging from 0.3 to 6.3 per cent, the average being 2.5 per cent. These increases were largely due to the higher price of food in every city. This fact, together with the comparatively heavy weight of food in the family budget, overbalanced the reductions that took place in some of the other items of expenditure.

The cost of fuel and light increased in 29 of the 32 cities, and the cost of miscellaneous items increased in 19 cities.

On the other hand, the price of clothing decreased in 29 cities; rents (housing) decreased in 20 and increased in 11 cities; while house-furnishing goods increased in 15 and decreased in 14 cities.

The average cost of living in December, 1925, based on data from the 32 cities, was 77.9 per cent higher than the average for 1913.

From December, 1925, to June, 1926, the cost of living decreased in all but 1 of the 32 cities, the decreases ranging from 0.3 per cent to 3.5 per cent, the average for the 32 cities being 1.7 per cent. One city, Jacksonville, showed an increase of 0.1 per cent.

The great majority of the 32 cities show decreases in each of the groups, except miscellaneous, that go to make up the cost of living.

In food, all of the cites except Cleveland show decreases.

In clothing, 29 cities show decreases ranging from 0.1 per cent to 2.4 per cent, while 1 city, Mobile, shows an increase of 0.1 per cent and 2 cities show no change.

In rents, 25 cities show decreases ranging from 0.1 per cent to 3.7 per cent, 5 cities show increases ranging from 0.1 per cent to 7.3 per cent, and 2 cities show no change.

Due mainly to the coal strike of 1925–6, the figures for fuel and light show an extremely wide variation. Twenty-five cities show decreases ranging from 0.2 per cent to 13.3 per cent, while 7 cities show increases ranging from 0.1 per cent to 4.4 per cent.

In house-furnishing goods, 31 cities show decreases ranging from 0.4 per cent to 4.7 per cent, while only 1 shows an increase, this increase being 0.4 per cent.

In miscellaneous, the trend is rather evenly divided. Fourteen cities show decreases ranging from 0.2 per cent to 2.8 per cent, while 15 show increases ranging from 0.1 per cent to 1.7 per cent. Three cities show no change.

For all of the 32 cities combined, each group shows a decrease between December, 1925, and June, 1926. Food shows a decrease in the past 6 months of 3.5 per cent, clothing 0.7 per cent, housing 1 per cent, fuel and light 3.3 per cent, house-furnishing goods 1.8 per cent, and miscellaneous 0.1 per cent. For all items, taken as a whole, as stated above, the decrease was 1.7 per cent.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1926

Baltimore, Md.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																								
	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925	Dec., 1925	June, 1926
Food	[1]4.1	20.9	64.4	96.4	91.1	92.5	110.9	75.6	43.4	46.9	38.3	39.9	39.4	46.1	42.6	46.5	52.0	50.6	43.9	44.0	48.1	53.0	57.7	66.2	62.2
Clothing	2.7	24.0	52.1	107.7	128.9	177.4	191.3	159.5	123.2	88.6	82.0	78.9	77.8	80.5	81.6	81.4	92.9	81.8	81.6	78.3	76.2	76.2	76.0	76.2	73.0
Housing	[1].2	.9	3.0	13.8	16.8	25.8	41.6	49.5	63.0	64.7	65.2	65.4	65.6	66.9	67.6	69.6	70.4	71.9	71.7	72.4	72.4	72.2	72.0	72.2	71.3
Fuel and light	.5	9.1	25.5	46.0	37.1	48.1	57.6	79.0	70.9	85.5	85.5	84.8	90.9	94.9	95.5	91.6	88.2	93.5	93.5	84.8	88.9	88.7	85.3	90.9	89.8
House-furnishing goods	5.6	26.4	60.8	122.3	134.6	167.0	191.8	181.9	147.5	123.7	115.0	113.3	114.2	116.6	125.0	127.5	129.5	130.2	132.7	129.4	124.8	125.7	122.8	122.1	112.8
Miscellaneous	[1]1.4	18.5	51.3	78.7	82.8	99.4	111.4	112.9	111.8	108.6	106.9	104.4	103.8	102.6	103.2	103.8	104.0	105.2	105.6	109.9	106.1	107.1	111.0	111.6	111.2
All items	[1]1.4	18.5	51.3	84.7	84.0	98.4	114.3	96.8	77.4	73.2	67.9	67.6	67.2	70.9	70.2	72.0	74.7	74.8	71.9	71.9	72.5	74.8	77.3	81.2	78.4

Boston, Mass.

Food	[1]0.3	18.0	45.8	74.9	67.9	80.8	105.0	74.4	41.9	50.4	34.3	32.5	37.4	44.9	41.2	39.7	47.9	48.8	39.3	37.9	44.7	47.8	44.5	60.6	51.5
Clothing	6.6	21.9	47.5	117.5	137.9	192.4	211.1	192.7	150.3	106.3	98.9	96.7	92.4	92.0	92.6	93.0	93.4	92.6	92.0	91.2	88.7	89.1	88.9	87.8	85.9
Housing	[1].1	.1	[1].1	2.8	5.1	12.2	16.2	25.8	29.8	33.8	33.9	34.4	34.9	36.7	37.2	40.2	44.3	47.0	49.1	50.7	51.3	52.4	52.9	54.0	53.2
Fuel and light	1.1	10.5	29.2	56.6	55.0	63.2	83.6	106.0	97.8	98.5	93.9	92.5	91.7	99.9	97.7	88.8	92.8	97.0	91.1	90.7	94.5	93.7	90.4	107.2	94.4
House-furnishing goods	8.4	26.3	58.4	137.6	153.7	198.7	233.7	226.4	171.2	136.9	128.1	124.2	124.0	133.6	142.5	150.5	148.7	148.2	147.0	136.9	135.5	138.1	136.9	136.7	133.1
Miscellaneous	1.6	15.7	38.1	62.0	64.8	81.1	91.8	96.6	96.2	93.0	91.6	89.5	89.3	87.8	88.4	89.2	89.2	93.0	90.3	88.0	87.6	85.9	86.3	91.0	92.1
All items	1.6	15.7	38.1	70.6	72.8	92.3	110.7	97.4	74.4	70.2	61.2	59.6	60.9	65.1	63.9	63.5	67.9	69.4	64.6	63.2	66.0	67.3	65.8	74.7	69.6

Buffalo, N. Y.

Food	2.4	30.1	64.1	87.8	82.9	94.7	115.7	78.5	37.7	50.8	39.4	38.5	41.2	48.8	41.5	41.6	50.9	51.9	42.3	39.5	45.4	51.6	52.0	66.5	60.9
Clothing	8.9	29.6	58.5	123.1	140.7	190.8	210.6	168.7	131.6	96.5	87.7	83.6	79.4	81.4	83.0	83.4	84.9	83.8	83.2	81.7	80.8	79.9	80.3	79.8	76.7
Housing	1.2	4.7	9.4	20.7	28.0	29.0	46.6	48.5	61.1	61.7	61.9	64.7	64.7	64.9	64.9	70.0	70.9	71.8	72.0	76.3	76.3	76.8	79.1	79.5	78.1
Fuel and light	1.3	9.3	23.5	49.3	51.9	55.7	69.8	74.9	73.9	79.7	78.8	78.8	122.1	115.7	119.5	119.1	116.7	120.4	122.2	116.6	117.9	117.9	115.5	117.9	127.3
House-furnishing goods	7.1	24.1	50.2	106.3	118.1	165.4	199.7	189.2	151.3	124.7	115.5	108.0	107.8	112.8	121.3	127.9	127.0	127.5	125.7	121.0	120.8	121.0	119.5	118.2	113.6
Miscellaneous	3.5	24.4	51.1	76.0	78.7	90.3	101.9	107.4	107.8	103.0	99.5	97.9	97.9	97.5	98.7	100.5	102.7	102.5	102.5	101.9	101.1	100.9	107.7	107.9	110.6
All items	3.5	24.4	51.1	80.9	84.2	102.7	121.5	101.7	80.3	76.8	69.9	68.6	71.0	73.9	72.5	74.1	78.2	78.6	75.1	73.9	75.7	77.8	79.7	84.8	82.8

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Food	2.7	25.2	53.4	78.7	73.3	93.1	120.0	70.5	41.9	48.3	38.3	41.6	40.7	44.8	42.2	45.1	52.7	52.5	48.3	47.9	52.1	56.2	61.4	69.4	67.2
Clothing	7.5	24.2	50.6	138.9	157.1	224.0	205.3	158.6	122.7	74.3	66.8	63.0	65.8	67.5	71.2	72.2	76.0	76.0	74.9	72.6	70.9	67.8	65.8	65.3	62.7
Housing	[1].1	.7	1.4	2.6	8.0	14.0	35.1	48.9	78.2	83.9	84.1	87.4	87.6	88.9	89.1	92.1	92.1	95.4	95.8	104.4	104.2	105.8	105.6	104.4	99.5
Fuel and light	[1].9	6.6	19.3	37.1	35.7	40.1	62.4	83.5	65.3	69.4	54.8	55.4	64.3	65.6	62.4	54.9	57.1	59.3	57.7	53.0	53.9	56.1	53.9	65.8	55.4
House-furnishing goods	5.9	20.0	47.5	108.9	126.9	176.0	215.9	205.8	162.4	133.7	114.5	108.5	107.5	120.4	127.2	133.1	133.8	132.9	131.7	122.2	121.5	121.9	118.1	118.5	112.4
Miscellaneous	3.0	19.5	41.8	58.7	61.7	84.3	87.5	96.5	98.5	94.5	92.7	87.9	87.3	86.7	87.3	87.7	88.1	88.1	88.1	90.7	90.7	90.7	93.9	93.9	94.3
All items	3.0	19.5	41.8	72.2	74.5	100.6	114.6	93.3	78.4	72.3	65.1	65.0	65.6	68.0	68.0	69.6	73.2	83.7	72.0	72.6	73.7	75.3	77.1	80.6	77.8

Cleveland, Ohio

Food	1.4	26.4	54.3	79.4	79.7	92.9	118.7	71.7	37.4	40.9	29.8	34.6	32.3	41.1	37.1	42.1	47.0	43.6	38.2	37.2	44.6	46.2	53.8	58.3	60.0
Clothing	2.0	18.0	43.7	102.6	125.2	171.2	185.1	156.0	124.0	85.8	77.4	72.4	69.5	70.9	77.1	77.6	79.6	79.6	79.1	78.4	75.2	72.9	71.9	71.9	70.7
Housing	.1	.9	11.3	16.5	21.8	39.9	47.3	80.0	88.1	81.2	72.0	69.6	70.1	74.0	73.8	73.8	74.7	78.7	79.1	77.7	77.9	78.6	76.8	75.6	71.6
Fuel and light	.3	10.0	26.8	51.9	47.9	62.9	90.3	94.5	89.6	103.8	102.2	102.2	113.5	116.3	118.0	151.6	150.8	147.0	145.3	142.6	143.1	144.1	143.9	168.8	162.3
House-furnishing goods	4.7	19.7	47.8	102.4	117.0	165.5	186.5	176.8	133.6	100.8	88.4	87.8	92.3	104.8	118.7	129.6	130.5	129.3	122.7	118.0	112.8	113.4	111.9	113.4	106.1
Miscellaneous	1.4	19.1	42.9	67.1	74.7	85.9	117.9	134.0	129.6	123.2	111.1	110.7	109.4	109.4	109.4	108.1	110.8	113.1	112.7	112.7	112.5	112.1	112.3	111.5	111.9
All items	1.4	19.1	42.9	71.4	77.2	98.2	120.3	107.3	87.5	78.8	68.5	68.9	68.1	72.9	73.3	77.1	79.9	79.6	77.3	75.9	77.9	78.1	80.4	82.7	81.2

Detroit, Mich.

Food	4.1	26.5	59.7	82.5	86.4	99.5	132.0	75.6	41.1	47.3	36.5	43.1	39.8	44.8	42.6	46.7	54.2	47.5	43.4	45.5	47.8	49.7	60.6	68.1	65.7
Clothing	2.3	18.9	46.7	113.8	125.2	181.8	208.8	176.1	134.1	92.5	82.7	81.4	81.2	79.9	83.1	84.0	84.2	85.3	84.7	82.3	78.1	76.1	75.2	74.8	73.4
Housing	2.1	17.5	32.6	39.0	45.2	60.2	68.8	108.1	101.4	91.1	88.0	86.9	87.6	92.1	92.3	96.9	99.1	107.5	107.3	105.6	104.2	103.8	98.7	97.7	95.5
Fuel and light	1.6	9.9	30.2	47.6	47.6	57.9	74.9	104.5	83.6	77.5	74.0	75.2	90.3	95.5	93.3	87.3	86.0	84.9	81.4	81.8	82.3	82.7	78.9	101.1	76.4
House-furnishing goods	8.7	24.5	50.4	107.3	129.3	172.6	206.7	184.0	134.0	96.8	82.6	76.0	80.0	81.1	100.5	105.7	104.9	105.3	106.7	103.4	98.1	98.1	94.1	93.7	91.8
Miscellaneous	3.5	22.3	49.9	72.6	80.3	100.1	141.3	144.0	140.1	130.7	126.3	121.3	122.2	121.5	123.5	124.2	128.2	128.4	127.7	127.2	123.8	125.4	124.7	122.5	122.5
All items	3.5	22.3	49.9	78.0	84.4	107.9	136.0	118.6	93.3	82.4	74.6	75.3	75.6	79.4	79.4	81.7	85.5	84.7	83.0	82.8	81.7	82.2	84.5	87.8	84.7

[1] Decrease

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1926—Continued

Houston, Tex.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																								
	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925	Dec., 1925	June, 1926
Food	[1] 1.0	19.9	57.3	86.1	85.7	97.5	107.5	83.2	45.6	50.1	40.2	38.9	38.5	45.0	39.1	41.2	43.5	46.4	40.8	37.3	46.1	54.4	57.3	65.8	55.0
Clothing	2.7	25.0	51.5	117.3	134.8	192.0	211.3	187.0	143.4	104.9	98.8	98.4	97.8	98.2	100.4	100.4	102.6	102.6	102.0	100.8	96.2	95.6	95.6	92.5	91.2
Housing	[1] 2.3	[1] 7.8	[1] 7.7	[1] 1.7	1.9	13.4	25.3	35.1	39.4	39.8	39.5	38.5	38.1	37.3	37.0	36.7	36.7	36.4	35.7	34.9	34.8	34.7	34.3	33.0	32.9
Fuel and light	1.9	8.3	22.7	47.5	37.6	60.0	55.1	74.2	46.0	39.4	34.4	32.9	35.7	39.2	33.6	36.5	40.2	55.8	56.4	45.0	45.0	44.3	38.7	45.2	35.2
House-furnishing goods	6.1	39.6	62.3	119.9	144.5	181.8	213.9	208.2	173.7	148.2	137.5	133.7	131.8	140.4	146.7	150.2	149.2	148.2	148.2	143.7	142.0	143.0	142.5	143.2	138.6
Miscellaneous	1.3	16.4	44.9	67.6	72.3	88.2	90.4	103.9	100.8	99.0	96.0	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.8	91.5	91.9	93.2	90.1	89.5	89.1	88.0	87.8	88.0	87.4
All items	1.3	16.4	44.9	75.7	80.2	101.7	112.2	104.0	79.7	73.6	67.2	66.9	66.4	68.4	66.5	67.2	68.7	70.6	67.7	65.0	67.6	70.5	71.1	74.3	69.1

Jacksonville, Fla.

Food	[1] 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	90.1	65.6	32.6	40.6	30.0	30.6	28.9	34.8	31.0	32.0	35.1	39.9	33.5	30.2	35.6	40.0	41.8	58.3	53.4
Clothing	10.5	33.7	71.9	130.5	39.8	217.2	234.0	209.3	167.5	117.9	104.8	99.9	99.1	99.3	101.3	101.1	104.9	104.5	103.7	102.7	98.4	94.6	94.0	93.6	93.4
Housing	[1] 6.9	[1] 18.2	[1] 18.7	5.9	9.7	22.0	28.9	34.1	36.5	38.3	37.6	35.3	34.2	35.1	35.2	34.3	33.0	33.4	33.3	33.0	33.0	33.5	33.5	55.3	66.6
Fuel and light	(2)	2.3	15.1	55.2	49.2	64.1	72.6	92.6	80.7	68.9	61.6	58.9	58.9	65.7	65.9	63.6	62.1	75.1	75.1	72.1	71.4	72.9	69.3	87.1	95.3
House-furnishing goods	15.1	43.4	73.7	126.5	140.0	186.2	224.2	222.3	182.7	134.9	122.0	115.3	117.7	127.1	134.6	137.9	139.6	139.4	140.6	132.9	133.6	132.4	134.0	135.6	134.7
Miscellaneous	1.3	14.7	41.6	60.5	65.9	80.9	102.8	105.6	107.5	99.3	98.7	95.5	95.5	94.7	95.3	95.3	97.8	96.6	97.0	95.0	99.3	99.1	99.3	105.3	105.5
All items	1.3	14.7	41.6	71.5	77.5	101.5	116.5	106.2	85.8	75.1	68.0	65.7	65.0	67.8	67.4	67.7	69.9	71.9	69.7	67.3	69.5	70.4	70.9	81.7	81.8

Los Angeles, Calif.

Food	[1] 4.1	0.4	33.4	61.8	60.7	71.0	90.8	62.7	33.2	38.4	27.5	30.6	34.0	39.4	29.9	36.2	40.5	42.1	37.5	35.2	41.6	38.8	44.1	48.7	39.9
Clothing	2.8	14.3	45.0	109.1	123.3	167.6	184.5	166.6	127.4	94.3	84.4	81.3	78.2	78.0	83.2	82.5	83.6	83.0	83.2	81.4	80.9	80.4	79.0	77.7	75.7
Housing	[1] 2.7	[1] 2.5	1.6	4.4	8.7	26.8	42.6	71.4	85.3	90.1	96.0	95.6	94.4	94.8	97.1	97.7	99.3	100.9	103.7	99.4	96.8	93.3	83.6	73.7	67.4
Fuel and light	.4	2.3	10.4	18.3	18.6	35.3	53.5	53.5	52.7	52.7	48.4	39.1	35.9	36.6	34.5	33.7	33.8	34.1	34.0	33.6	34.3	34.4	34.0	34.4	34.1
House-furnishing goods	6.3	23.1	56.4	118.5	134.2	175.5	202.2	202.2	156.6	143.2	133.7	128.8	128.1	138.1	148.6	153.6	152.3	152.0	147.0	136.1	134.4	137.7	133.9	133.7	126.7
Miscellaneous	[1] 1.9	7.7	28.9	52.0	59.1	76.9	86.6	100.6	96.8	99.6	104.0	103.8	102.2	101.2	101.4	100.8	101.0	104.2	105.0	105.4	104.8	104.2	108.9	110.6	104.7
All items	[1] 1.9	7.7	28.9	58.0	65.1	85.3	101.7	96.7	78.7	76.4	72.4	72.5	72.4	74.5	72.9	75.1	77.1	78.8	77.4	75.1	77.0	75.4	76.9	77.4	71.2

Mobile, Ala.

Mobile, Ala.

Food	[1] 1.0	19.9	57.3	80.6	83.6	98.4	110.5	73.5	39.1	42.4	32.3	33.2	32.9	39.1	36.2	37.7	41.3	44.7	38.2	33.4	41.9	49.7	50.3	59.0	53.1
Clothing	2.0	9.6	38.8	86.0	94.0	123.7	137.4	122.2	90.6	57.7	50.3	49.7	51.0	50.8	51.3	51.8	55.4	55.4	55.2	54.3	53.4	53.4	52.0	49.4	49.5
Housing	[1] 1.9	[1] 4.3	[1] 3.6	11.2	11.9	29.6	34.6	53.6	53.3	49.9	48.4	47.7	47.3	43.8	43.1	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	40.1	40.4	39.7
Fuel and light	([2])	8.8	27.1	57.1	66.6	75.6	86.3	122.3	102.1	98.2	86.1	84.4	90.9	96.4	95.6	93.3	91.0	98.1	98.1	91.4	91.0	90.2	85.6	89.1	94.6
House-furnishing goods	4.1	15.3	42.8	108.3	113.9	153.3	177.9	175.4	140.7	116.9	98.2	97.8	93.1	97.9	108.6	114.0	114.2	114.8	114.4	109.3	107.2	107.2	104.3	103.7	100.8
Miscellaneous	[1].4	13.8	43.2	72.4	75.3	87.0	100.3	100.7	96.9	94.3	89.6	87.5	87.3	91.0	90.4	89.8	89.8	91.3	88.8	93.7	94.3	94.3	95.5	102.0	102.2
All items	[1].4	13.8	43.2	71.4	76.6	94.5	107.0	93.3	70.8	63.6	55.8	55.3	55.5	58.8	58.0	58.6	60.5	62.6	59.5	58.0	60.9	63.9	63.9	68.5	66.2

New York, N. Y.

Food	1.3	16.3	55.3	82.6	75.3	91.0	105.3	73.5	42.5	51.8	36.5	40.0	38.8	49.5	43.0	44.4	48.2	52.0	41.2	41.1	43.2	50.0	48.9	62.6	56.0
Clothing	4.8	22.3	54.2	131.3	151.6	219.7	241.4	201.8	150.5	117.8	107.1	103.0	98.1	98.3	100.9	100.7	102.5	102.7	102.7	100.7	99.1	97.7	97.5	95.9	94.7
Housing	[1].1	[1].1	2.6	6.5	13.4	23.4	32.4	38.1	42.2	53.7	54.5	55.7	56.2	56.7	58.4	59.4	60.8	62.4	63.5	64.5	65.8	67.1	67.8	69.5	69.5
Fuel and light	[1].1	11.0	19.9	45.5	45.4	50.6	60.1	87.5	95.9	90.7	89.4	89.0	97.7	95.7	93.2	89.1	94.6	94.2	93.2	88.8	92.0	93.3	91.0	126.0	95.9
House-furnishing goods	8.4	27.6	56.5	126.5	136.6	172.9	205.1	185.9	156.5	132.0	122.3	118.3	117.9	121.6	128.0	130.3	131.7	131.5	125.5	121.4	119.6	119.4	110.6	110.4	106.6
Miscellaneous	2.0	14.9	44.7	70.0	75.1	95.8	111.9	116.3	117.6	116.9	113.2	112.8	112.4	111.6	111.0	110.8	112.9	113.5	113.5	115.0	114.6	116.7	116.9	118.2	117.3
All items	2.0	14.9	44.7	77.3	79.2	103.8	119.2	101.4	81.7	79.3	69.9	70.7	69.7	74.2	72.2	72.6	75.4	77.3	72.7	72.5	73.3	76.5	75.8	83.2	78.6

Norfolk, Va.

Food	0.8	22.4	63.9	86.2	89.8	91.5	107.6	76.3	45.4	43.4	31.9	33.5	32.4	38.6	32.4	36.9	41.3	40.7	36.1	33.1	37.6	46.0	47.9	60.8	56.0
Clothing	.8	6.0	31.6	94.6	104.8	158.4	176.5	153.6	121.6	90.2	81.8	77.6	74.6	73.2	78.0	79.1	80.4	80.8	80.8	78.6	76.8	75.4	74.7	74.0	73.0
Housing	.1	[1] 1.7	[1] 1.7	39.0	46.5	63.3	70.8	90.8	94.6	93.4	91.7	88.1	82.5	77.2	74.7	73.0	70.1	67.0	66.2	64.2	63.2	59.4	58.4	53.0	52.1
Fuel and light	([2])	17.0	33.3	74.6	69.7	89.9	110.6	128.9	97.3	91.6	93.5	87.7	97.8	106.5	114.8	102.1	100.3	96.9	101.0	94.4	97.1	99.1	96.7	107.9	102.5
House-furnishing goods	.6	8.7	39.0	105.5	110.7	143.6	165.0	160.5	129.0	106.1	95.0	88.4	86.7	89.1	96.3	101.0	104.4	103.8	105.0	100.1	97.9	102.1	96.0	96.8	93.7
Miscellaneous	.6	14.7	45.2	76.8	83.7	97.5	108.4	106.3	106.3	109.3	102.6	100.8	100.6	99.6	99.8	102.2	105.2	104.4	103.8	103.0	103.0	103.4	103.4	103.8	100.5
All items	.6	14.7	45.2	80.7	87.1	107.0	122.2	109.0	88.1	79.2	71.3	69.5	68.1	69.9	69.5	71.1	73.4	72.4	70.9	68.4	69.4	72.1	71.9	76.4	73.1

[1] Decrease.

[2] No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1926—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																								
	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925	Dec., 1925	June, 1926
Food	0.3	18.9	54.4	80.7	75.5	87.2	101.7	68.1	37.8	43.9	34.4	38.1	32.7	43.4	38.3	42.7	46.3	45.1	38.2	39.3	40.0	46.4	51.3	62.0	56.6
Clothing	3.6	16.0	51.3	111.2	135.9	190.3	219.6	183.5	144.7	104.6	96.2	89.5	87.4	87.6	88.0	87.6	88.4	88.2	87.4	85.5	84.6	84.4	83.8	83.6	82.5
Housing	[1].3	[1].7	2.6	8.0	11.3	16.7	28.6	38.0	44.2	48.1	48.7	49.6	51.1	52.9	54.7	58.1	62.4	66.9	69.9	72.4	74.3	75.3	76.0	77.1	77.1
Fuel and light	[1].8	5.4	21.5	47.9	43.3	51.3	66.8	96.0	85.6	92.0	89.7	85.7	86.3	93.0	94.4	89.9	95.0	102.2	98.0	91.7	92.9	94.8	87.0	100.5	98.3
House-furnishing goods	6.9	19.9	49.8	107.7	117.8	162.8	187.4	183.4	135.5	101.6	91.7	90.0	89.1	96.9	108.1	110.8	110.8	111.6	108.8	102.3	99.1	100.5	98.9	97.9	93.7
Miscellaneous	1.2	14.7	43.8	67.5	71.2	88.6	102.8	122.3	119.2	116.2	113.8	112.3	111.5	110.7	112.0	112.4	112.0	112.0	112.0	110.7	111.3	117.6	117.6	117.6	120.6
All items	1.2	14.7	43.8	73.9	76.2	96.5	113.5	100.7	79.8	74.3	68.2	68.2	65.5	70.7	69.8	72.1	74.2	74.7	71.9	71.5	72.0	76.1	77.6	82.6	80.6

Portland, Me.

Food	[1]2.0	18.6	49.8	86.8	80.6	91.9	114.5	78.7	46.7	54.8	39.2	39.9	44.5	49.1	48.1	45.3	51.7	52.3	45.9	44.1	50.4	52.4	52.2	64.5	58.7
Clothing	2.1	9.7	32.8	85.8	103.8	148.5	165.9	147.8	116.3	88.1	81.0	76.7	74.8	74.8	76.2	77.3	77.8	76.7	76.5	75.4	74.7	75.0	75.0	74.0	71.7
Housing	.2	.6	2.4	2.5	5.7	10.7	14.5	20.0	23.1	26.6	27.0	24.8	26.3	30.7	31.1	27.3	27.4	31.7	31.6	27.4	27.5	28.8	25.5	24.4	23.7
Fuel and light	.4	11.4	28.9	67.7	58.4	69.8	83.9	113.5	96.8	94.0	93.8	96.1	96.7	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.9	100.0	100.0	96.2	97.8	99.6	95.8	100.3	100.5
House-furnishing goods	6.2	20.9	43.5	110.8	126.4	163.7	190.3	191.2	152.2	123.6	110.6	108.1	106.4	114.2	122.6	129.7	130.4	130.2	127.4	126.7	126.2	126.0	126.0	126.9	121.7
Miscellaneous	[1].4	13.8	38.0	65.6	72.1	83.2	89.4	94.3	94.1	91.2	89.5	88.2	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	87.6	89.3	88.7	87.9	87.0	87.2	87.8	87.6	88.4
All items	[1].4	13.8	38.0	72.2	74.3	91.6	107.6	93.1	72.1	69.2	60.7	59.7	61.5	64.1	64.4	63.3	65.8	66.9	64.1	62.4	64.8	66.0	65.3	70.3	67.3

Portland, Oreg.

Food	[1]3.8	9.8	42.2	70.6	67.1	81.6	107.1	60.9	26.0	33.1	24.6	26.5	30.1	34.3	26.5	29.5	34.1	35.1	28.6	28.5	34.8	36.1	40.6	43.2	38.6
Clothing	3.0	15.8	44.4	96.6	115.5	142.1	158.6	122.1	91.2	65.3	55.5	53.2	53.4	54.9	60.3	61.3	61.8	61.8	62.1	61.1	58.7	59.2	57.6	57.0	56.5
Housing	[1]10.9	[1]19.6	[1]22.2	12.3	20.2	27.7	33.2	36.9	42.9	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.6	43.5	42.5	42.6	42.7	43.4	43.3	42.9	42.9	40.9	40.1	32.9
Fuel and light	[1]1.0	3.4	20.2	30.9	31.3	42.3	46.9	65.9	67.1	59.4	56.2	50.3	59.0	65.7	70.2	61.3	62.1	67.1	65.3	55.5	57.2	62.4	52.2	60.0	50.9
House-furnishing goods	2.9	18.0	54.5	109.0	122.1	145.1	183.9	179.9	148.0	121.9	104.6	101.9	100.3	102.9	109.4	109.8	109.6	109.0	106.3	102.2	101.4	102.2	98.6	100.6	94.6
Miscellaneous	[1]3.1	6.1	31.2	57.9	62.3	71.6	79.7	81.1	81.1	80.0	78.9	78.5	80.5	79.4	78.1	75.8	76.3	79.6	78.7	73.0	72.5	74.4	73.0	73.0	74.2
All items	[1]3.1	6.1	31.2	64.2	69.2	83.7	100.4	80.3	62.2	58.3	52.3	52.1	54.2	56.1	54.6	54.6	56.4	57.8	55.3	52.8	54.5	55.8	55.8	56.9	54.6

San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.

San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.

Food	[1] 4.3	9.6	35.9	66.2	63.3	74.2	93.9	64.9	33.3	40.4	29.6	31.1	34.6	38.8	29.0	34.2	40.5	42.3	35.3	35.0	39.7	42.1	47.6	53.3	44.3
Clothing	2.5	14.5	43.6	109.0	134.6	170.4	191.0	175.9	140.9	106.3	97.8	90.7	86.1	85.4	90.0	92.1	93.8	94.4	94.4	91.5	90.9	90.5	90.5	89.7	88.4
Housing	[1] .7	[1] 2.5	[1] 4.0	[1] 3.9	[1] 3.5	4.7	9.4	15.0	21.7	25.8	27.7	29.4	30.3	30.0	31.7	33.4	34.1	36.0	37.0	38.0	38.3	39.4	40.1	40.0	39.6
Fuel and light	[1] .1	4.6	14.4	30.1	28.9	41.3	47.2	66.3	63.3	65.3	65.3	59.5	52.0	52.5	48.4	42.6	46.2	48.8	53.6	49.9	53.0	53.5	54.3	50.8	48.5
House-furnishing goods	6.0	21.7	48.2	103.4	116.6	143.8	180.1	175.6	143.9	113.9	105.6	104.4	103.8	105.4	116.5	116.7	117.1	116.9	115.8	113.4	111.3	114.7	115.1	115.7	105.6
Miscellaneous	[1] 1.7	8.3	28.6	50.5	61.0	74.7	79.6	84.8	84.4	86.8	84.4	83.7	83.5	84.2	84.8	79.4	79.2	81.2	72.7	73.2	72.7	72.7	72.9	74.6	75.3
All items	[1] 1.7	8.3	28.6	57.8	65.6	87.8	96.0	85.1	66.7	63.6	57.5	56.8	57.1	58.8	56.5	57.6	60.4	62.1	58.0	57.3	59.0	60.1	62.2	64.7	60.7

Savannah, Ga.

Food	[1] 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	91.7	63.5	28.7	33.7	16.7	22.7	19.8	27.6	24.0	22.6	24.3	25.0	19.4	17.5	20.8	25.1	31.5	44.9	39.1
Clothing	.8	24.1	56.6	133.6	146.3	195.9	212.1	171.5	133.2	84.2	74.1	71.7	77.4	76.2	81.7	81.2	82.4	80.9	81.1	79.1	77.8	75.8	75.1	73.7	73.7
Housing	[1] 1.4	[1] 3.0	[1] 4.3	5.9	10.2	22.0	33.5	58.6	61.9	60.9	58.8	57.8	56.5	52.7	51.5	49.5	48.2	47.5	46.5	45.3	44.3	41.0	39.7	38.6	38.0
Fuel and light	[1] 1.3	[1] 1.7	[2] 21.1	37.5	35.5	52.2	65.3	94.4	74.2	66.1	65.3	55.2	60.6	68.3	67.8	61.9	62.2	64.1	63.6	59.7	59.2	62.2	59.1	62.9	61.9
House-furnishing goods	1.8	12.8	50.7	128.6	136.5	182.1	207.2	206.6	175.9	133.7	126.0	120.1	121.6	123.8	133.6	135.9	135.0	133.4	132.2	130.6	129.2	128.7	128.2	128.9	126.6
Miscellaneous	[1] .2	14.5	42.5	67.3	71.2	82.0	83.8	91.5	93.0	87.4	84.6	81.1	80.9	79.5	78.8	77.5	77.2	76.7	77.9	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	79.1	79.5
All items	[1] .2	14.6	42.5	75.0	79.8	98.7	109.4	98.7	77.6	66.2	56.9	56.8	57.2	59.2	59.2	57.9	58.3	58.2	56.3	54.8	55.4	56.3	57.9	62.9	60.6

Seattle, Wash.

Food	[1] 2.8	8.5	38.7	72.5	69.3	80.9	102.3	54.1	27.1	30.5	27.1	30.0	31.6	33.9	28.1	31.0	36.1	35.8	32.7	33.1	34.6	35.8	43.7	47.3	42.3
Clothing	1.2	11.3	36.4	88.0	110.2	154.5	173.9	160.5	128.7	88.7	79.8	78.0	73.9	74.2	75.6	76.7	77.6	77.6	77.4	76.2	74.4	74.4	74.6	74.8	74.8
Housing	[1] 2.4	[1] 5.4	[1] .6	44.3	51.5	71.5	74.8	76.7	74.8	69.2	67.0	64.7	63.4	63.1	62.8	62.3	62.6	62.9	63.2	64.0	63.5	63.7	64.7	63.7	62.6
Fuel and light	[1] .2	2.9	23.9	51.8	51.8	63.8	65.8	78.7	78.7	69.0	67.5	64.0	62.7	59.6	60.9	58.0	58.2	59.1	57.7	56.8	59.0	59.6	57.8	58.1	49.4
House-furnishing goods	8.5	27.4	52.3	141.5	154.4	201.0	221.2	216.4	177.2	149.9	142.4	137.3	134.7	136.1	140.3	143.9	144.4	144.2	147.6	140.7	139.7	141.1	141.6	142.1	139.4
Miscellaneous	[1] 1.0	7.4	31.1	58.5	71.4	86.8	90.4	95.5	105.5	102.6	99.2	97.6	97.4	96.4	82.5	96.6	96.6	96.6	92.5	94.6	95.0	96.4	96.4	97.0	97.0
All items	[1] 1.0	7.4	31.1	69.9	76.9	97.7	110.5	94.1	80.2	71.5	67.4	67.0	66.5	66.7	61.9	66.4	68.4	68.5	66.3	66.7	67.0	67.8	70.5	71.7	69.4

Washington, D. C.

					[3]	[4]																		
Food	0.6	15.7	61.1	90.9	84.6	93.3	108.4	79.0	47.4	51.1	40.8	44.3	42.5	49.2	43.0	48.8	52.7	52.3	43.5	43.7	49.0	53.6	57.2	65.6	63.3
Clothing	3.7	23.2	60.1	112.6	109.5	165.9	184.0	151.1	115.9	87.1	79.8	77.5	75.5	74.8	77.8	78.9	80.3	81.2	81.4	78.9	76.0	75.8	75.4	73.5	73.3
Housing	[1] 1.5	[1] 3.7	[1] 3.4	[1] 1.5	[1] 1.4	5.4	15.6	24.7	28.8	30.4	31.3	31.4	32.1	32.6	33.0	33.9	34.0	34.3	34.8	35.7	36.4	36.7	37.7	40.3	38.6
Fuel and light	[3]	7.3	24.9	40.9	41.8	42.8	53.7	68.0	57.1	49.9	47.1	44.5	49.0	55.1	53.2	51.2	49.4	47.0	46.4	42.9	43.2	44.9	39.8	48.7	41.7
House-furnishing goods	6.3	30.5	72.1	127.4	126.0	159.3	196.4	194.0	149.0	122.4	110.4	108.1	109.3	112.6	123.4	129.0	130.4	128.8	129.5	124.5	122.3	125.2	119.8	115.0	112.6
Miscellaneous	.4	15.3	44.3	55.9	57.4	62.7	68.2	73.9	72.0	75.8	73.7	73.7	73.7	72.0	72.2	72.5	73.2	74.9	75.2	75.0	72.7	76.5	76.5	75.4	75.0
All items	1.0	14.6	47.3	73.8	71.2	87.6	101.3	87.8	67.1	63.0	56.8	57.6	56.9	59.5	58.2	60.9	62.9	63.2	59.9	59.2	60.2	63.1	64.0	67.3	65.5

[1] Decrease. [2] No change. [3] Figures in this column are for April, 1919. [4] Figures in this column are for November, 1919.

Table 3 shows the changes in the cost of living from December, 1917, to June, 1926, for 13 cities. The table is constructed in the same manner as the preceding one and differs from it only in the base period and in the length of time covered.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO JUNE, 1926

Atlanta, Ga.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—																					
	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925	Dec., 1925	June, 1926
Food	19.0	18.0	27.9	34.0	12.8	[1] 8.9	[1] 7.2	[1] 11.9	[1] 10.5	[1] 12.3	[1] 8.9	[1] 11.8	[1] 10.3	[1] 6.9	[1] 6.3	[1] 11.2	[1] 10.2	[1] 8.6	[1] 5.5	[1] 1.2	6.5	4.5
Clothing	29.1	40.7	66.9	80.5	56.5	35.2	8.3	1.9	.4	3.1	2.8	5.4	5.9	6.7	6.9	6.9	5.7	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.3	3.9
Housing	14.0	14.5	32.6	40.4	73.1	78.8	75.4	72.2	68.1	63.2	62.7	61.9	61.4	62.5	62.2	60.9	60.1	57.7	56.9	55.5	49.3	44.4
Fuel and light	17.0	17.9	30.8	61.0	66.8	56.1	43.7	34.8	39.1	58.7	57.6	56.5	42.7	42.4	39.3	38.2	32.0	31.9	33.1	26.2	34.7	36.6
House-furnishing goods	24.9	30.1	49.9	65.0	58.4	38.0	23.0	16.1	15.2	13.9	17.4	21.6	23.9	23.7	23.5	22.0	20.4	20.0	20.4	19.9	18.8	17.4
Miscellaneous	14.8	21.5	31.7	34.6	39.7	40.5	39.7	36.1	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.1	32.8	33.6	33.3	33.8	33.8	33.7	33.7	34.9	35.6	34.0
All items	19.7	23.3	37.9	46.7	38.5	25.2	18.7	13.8	13.7	13.9	15.1	14.6	14.2	15.9	16.0	13.8	13.6	13.7	14.9	16.2	19.0	17.3

Birmingham, Ala.

Food	17.7	18.3	26.5	36.4	11.9	[1] 9.1	[1] 8.5	[1] 14.0	[1] 13.1	[1] 14.5	[1] 9.9	[1] 12.5	[1] 9.9	[1] 8.3	[1] 6.6	[1] 11.1	[1] 12.6	[1] 8.3	[1] 3.1	[1] 0.9	4.5	1.5
Clothing	23.9	29.8	57.6	66.4	45.1	24.8	[1] .4	[1] 5.2	[1] 6.1	[1] 1.2	[1] 1.7	1.5	1.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.2	2.7	1.6	1.5	[1] .3	1.9
Housing	8.1	12.8	34.9	40.3	68.5	77.4	79.9	67.5	67.0	66.0	62.3	62.6	63.1	64.6	67.9	68.4	68.6	68.6	68.6	68.3	68.0	66.5
Fuel and light	22.8	31.9	39.8	55.3	74.2	54.3	44.1	29.8	25.0	40.0	49.9	49.8	40.7	46.0	50.2	48.1	40.5	43.0	45.7	33.8	41.4	41.0
House-furnishing goods	19.4	20.2	45.1	55.6	48.1	32.0	12.0	3.0	3.3	5.4	8.9	14.9	17.8	18.6	19.7	17.7	14.3	14.3	14.9	15.5	15.5	13.5
Miscellaneous	13.8	16.3	26.8	28.7	30.4	33.8	35.5	31.8	30.4	29.6	29.6	29.3	28.5	25.7	27.2	27.2	27.2	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.8	26.9
All items	17.0	19.8	34.3	41.9	33.3	22.1	16.2	11.0	10.7	11.4	13.2	12.9	13.6	14.4	16.0	14.2	13.1	14.8	16.8	16.9	19.2	17.5

Cincinnati, Ohio

Food	15.3	18.1	22.9	38.7	10.3	[1] 7.4	[1] 8.3	[1] 12.4	[1] 8.9	[1] 12.7	[1] 10.4	[1] 11.9	[1] 9.3	[1] 7.1	[1] 6.7	[1] 9.4	[1] 10.2	[1] 10.9	[1] 8.3	[1] 0.9	3.9	2.7
Clothing	33.8	48.3	84.2	96.7	73.5	49.0	13.9	6.7	4.9	5.5	5.5	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.2	7.8	6.4	3.6	1.5	1.2	[1] 1.1	[1] 1.2
Housing	.2	.8	12.8	13.6	25.0	27.6	28.5	30.3	31.0	33.6	35.2	38.3	40.7	42.2	45.6	48.7	49.3	50.3	50.1	51.2	51.8	54.8
Fuel and light	10.0	5.6	11.0	26.9	34.1	15.7	42.4	35.6	35.2	58.2	61.0	58.6	51.9	51.6	53.0	49.3	39.3	38.7	44.5	61.1	70.4	62.2
House-furnishing goods	25.7	30.5	51.1	75.5	66.7	39.7	22.3	16.7	15.8	15.7	17.2	21.3	24.3	25.8	26.2	26.5	23.2	23.3	23.2	23.4	21.3	17.7
Miscellaneous	20.4	21.8	40.3	47.6	53.4	52.3	47.3	44.4	44.0	43.6	42.7	43.1	42.8	43.4	43.3	46.2	46.9	52.0	52.3	55.0	49.9	50.5
All items	17.3	21.1	35.2	47.1	34.7	21.7	15.3	11.8	12.7	12.5	13.8	14.2	15.5	16.8	17.7	17.2	16.3	16.7	17.6	22.1	23.0	22.6

Denver, Colo.

Food	20.0	20.7	26.0	41.5	7.9	[1]13.1	[1]8.8	[1]17.6	[1]14.2	[1]17.2	[1]9.0	[1]14.6	[1]11.5	[1]10.4	[1]8.7	[1]13.9	[1]13.5	[1]13.5	[1]7.8	[1]5.3	[1]1.3	[1]3.8
Clothing	40.1	53.2	82.1	96.8	78.3	53.9	27.7	18.3	15.3	15.9	16.6	16.9	16.9	17.5	17.9	17.2	16.1	15.3	15.1	14.5	13.1	12.4
Housing	12.8	21.8	33.5	51.9	69.8	76.9	82.6	84.4	84.8	85.0	86.9	87.1	85.4	86.7	88.9	87.6	84.4	84.2	84.0	82.5	78.5	71.9
Fuel and light	8.1	8.4	19.6	22.3	47.1	37.5	39.7	33.1	32.8	41.4	40.7	38.0	30.4	37.6	37.2	16.3	19.7	23.9	25.4	27.0	37.4	25.3
House-furnishing goods	22.6	31.3	46.3	60.2	58.9	42.5	27.9	21.1	20.4	20.0	21.2	24.7	26.1	26.7	27.0	26.2	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.8	25.2	24.2
Miscellaneous	14.8	17.7	32.3	35.4	38.8	42.8	43.1	40.2	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.9	37.1	37.5	36.8	36.5	35.1	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.1
All items	20.7	25.3	38.2	50.3	38.7	26.9	24.5	18.5	18.8	18.1	21.6	19.7	19.9	21.2	22.1	18.5	17.8	18.1	20.2	21.1	22.5	19.7

Indianapolis, Ind.

Food	17.8	16.4	28.2	49.0	11.0	[1]10.1	[1]8.4	[1]13.4	[1]9.9	[1]13.2	[1]11.1	[1]10.3	[1]8.0	[1]4.2	[1]6.5	[1]9.8	[1]10.0	[1]6.7	[1]4.9	[1]2.3	4.4	2.6
Clothing	32.4	40.1	73.8	87.9	72.3	45.8	16.2	10.9	7.9	8.3	8.6	11.5	11.6	13.1	13.4	12.8	11.9	10.8	10.4	9.8	7.5	7.4
Housing	1.6	2.6	11.6	18.9	32.9	37.4	43.8	42.2	41.3	41.7	44.1	44.5	44.6	45.9	47.1	47.2	46.5	46.8	46.7	44.1	41.7	38.3
Fuel and light	19.8	16.7	27.3	45.6	60.3	49.4	42.5	34.8	44.9	71.3	73.4	69.1	54.9	54.3	41.5	42.6	38.2	36.7	41.5	33.9	44.9	35.9
House-furnishing goods	18.9	24.8	48.4	67.5	63.0	35.3	22.5	13.9	13.7	14.2	16.7	21.5	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.4	21.4	21.4	21.5	20.6	21.8	20.6
Miscellaneous	21.9	26.8	38.2	40.5	47.5	47.4	46.2	45.8	45.4	46.0	46.7	47.1	46.1	49.9	49.2	48.5	51.5	53.5	53.3	53.8	54.4	51.9
All items	19.1	21.1	36.5	50.2	37.6	23.9	19.3	15.3	16.4	17.1	18.8	19.7	19.4	22.2	20.6	19.3	19.3	20.7	21.4	21.5	24.3	22.0

Kansas City, Mo.

Food	17.3	15.1	24.5	44.9	10.2	[1]8.3	[1]6.6	[1]15.7	[1]13.5	[1]16.1	[1]12.0	[1]12.9	[1]12.5	[1]12.1	[1]10.2	[1]12.2	[1]12.7	[1]11.3	[1]7.7	[1]3.9	2.0	0.5
Clothing	40.7	44.7	89.9	104.5	76.3	52.3	24.1	17.4	15.9	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.5	15.3	15.2	14.3	13.3	12.1	12.0	11.4	9.7	9.2
Housing	5.4	6.7	26.0	29.4	63.9	65.0	69.7	64.8	59.4	57.8	61.4	61.1	53.7	53.9	56.8	55.1	49.5	47.7	46.2	40.6	39.5	35.9
Fuel and light	18.0	9.6	27.5	35.2	55.1	43.3	42.6	36.0	36.3	47.1	40.2	38.6	36.1	35.1	36.7	35.9	34.5	34.8	32.9	32.8	32.3	29.4
House-furnishing goods	31.1	37.9	61.8	73.0	68.7	50.0	26.2	15.2	11.6	10.3	12.1	21.2	22.5	23.0	22.6	21.5	16.8	16.1	16.1	15.6	14.1	12.8
Miscellaneous	15.6	20.8	31.5	37.1	40.3	40.4	37.6	33.1	32.3	32.4	33.3	33.4	33.8	34.6	36.2	35.4	35.3	34.6	34.3	36.4	36.3	36.3
All items	19.6	20.6	38.2	51.0	39.5	27.3	22.5	15.3	15.0	14.2	16.2	16.0	15.3	15.5	17.2	15.8	14.3	14.2	15.3	16.3	18.1	16.7

Memphis, Tenn.

Food	20.3	22.7	28.4	38.8	7.0	[1]14.2	[1]11.2	[1]16.1	[1]15.1	[1]17.7	[1]14.9	[1]15.3	[1]13.9	[1]11.7	[1]11.2	[1]14.1	[1]17.1	[1]14.0	[1]9.2	[1]7.1	[1]2.0	[1]4.1
Clothing	27.7	38.3	66.2	77.5	59.0	36.1	15.3	9.3	7.3	7.0	6.7	9.5	9.8	10.9	11.0	10.0	9.5	8.0	6.4	5.9	5.3	4.6
Housing	[2]	8.2	23.1	35.9	66.2	79.7	77.3	75.5	74.8	73.9	72.5	72.3	72.3	72.0	72.5	72.2	72.4	70.5	68.6	66.4	60.4	57.0
Fuel and light	26.8	23.4	34.1	49.7	105.4	64.5	67.1	61.8	56.3	70.4	68.5	70.5	62.8	62.1	65.0	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	55.7	71.4	63.3
House-furnishing goods	25.4	30.7	53.2	67.1	53.9	29.9	14.7	8.9	6.8	7.8	12.2	20.3	23.2	22.1	23.4	22.3	18.6	18.4	20.1	20.1	20.1	78.2
Miscellaneous	16.1	20.9	28.3	38.8	43.2	42.9	42.3	39.9	37.8	37.8	37.4	38.2	38.1	37.3	37.3	36.6	36.3	37.5	37.4	38.5	37.8	36.7
All items	18.3	23.3	35.2	46.4	39.3	26.7	23.2	19.2	18.2	17.9	18.6	19.6	19.9	20.6	21.0	19.5	18.2	19.1	20.4	20.5	22.1	19.9

[1] Decrease.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO JUNE, 1926—Continued

Minneapolis, Minn.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—																					
	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925	Dec., 1925	June, 1926
Food	17.7	21.4	34.1	50.0	13.0	[1]7.9	[1]4.9	[1]10.0	[1]6.0	[1]9.9	[1]5.3	[1]7.6	[1]6.4	[1]5.0	[1]4.7	[1]6.7	[1]7.9	[1]7.8	[1]4.3	[1]0.8	6.9	5.8
Clothing	33.5	40.1	67.0	76.7	63.6	41.0	14.3	9.7	7.9	6.0	6.5	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.4	7.4	7.0	5.6	4.9	4.4	3.4
Housing	[1].1	[1]2.0	8.0	10.7	36.8	39.0	46.7	46.7	44.6	46.2	46.8	46.8	42.5	43.4	47.4	47.4	44.7	43.3	44.9	40.7	41.0	36.8
Fuel and light	14.7	13.4	22.4	36.9	60.3	52.8	50.2	43.7	43.7	44.8	47.0	48.0	44.9	43.0	45.6	44.4	42.2	42.5	43.2	40.9	42.6	45.9
House-furnishing goods	18.1	23.6	45.6	65.5	65.8	43.3	27.9	21.9	21.4	21.3	22.5	26.7	29.7	27.8	28.2	26.5	22.8	22.4	23.3	23.2	22.1	19.9
Miscellaneous	12.3	15.9	25.4	31.3	37.6	37.9	37.4	34.5	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.8	32.3	32.0	31.7	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.1	30.6	32.8
All items	15.8	18.8	32.7	43.4	35.7	23.7	20.7	17.0	17.3	15.9	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.8	18.8	17.9	16.2	16.0	17.3	17.6	20.3	19.6

New Orleans, La.

Food	16.6	17.4	21.1	28.6	10.7	[1]10.7	[1]9.3	[1]12.0	[1]12.8	[1]13.7	[1]10.5	[1]12.5	[1]13.2	[1]9.9	[1]8.7	[1]11.0	[1]14.6	[1]10.0	[1]5.7	[1]5.7	0.9	[1]5.2
Clothing	36.8	48.8	83.2	94.9	69.4	45.0	24.9	18.9	15.6	15.4	16.2	16.4	17.8	19.0	19.5	19.1	18.6	17.1	17.2	17.0	15.9	15.7
Housing	(2)	.1	10.8	12.9	39.7	46.7	57.9	58.2	58.5	58.7	54.7	54.7	55.5	55.8	57.4	57.9	57.1	57.4	57.2	57.0	56.8	57.0
Fuel and light	19.7	20.8	24.7	36.3	41.5	29.2	40.4	31.8	33.4	30.7	38.5	35.2	32.9	34.4	37.1	34.5	32.9	32.2	36.2	33.7	34.2	39.6
House-furnishing goods	23.8	30.0	57.7	75.9	63.9	47.7	28.5	20.8	17.9	17.7	26.2	29.9	34.8	33.7	33.6	32.0	29.2	29.6	30.0	27.0	27.5	26.6
Miscellaneous	15.9	17.5	35.1	42.8	57.1	58.2	60.2	59.1	58.6	55.6	51.9	50.1	50.1	50.3	50.3	49.4	48.7	47.4	48.7	48.3	47.9	46.7
All items	17.9	20.7	33.9	41.9	36.7	23.8	22.7	19.9	18.9	17.8	18.6	17.6	17.7	19.4	20.2	18.8	16.8	18.2	20.6	20.2	22.7	20.1

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Food	18.8	16.2	25.1	36.5	14.3	[1]8.8	[1]5.6	[1]14.4	[1]12.2	[1]11.7	[1]5.4	[1]8.1	[1]5.4	[1]4.2	[1]2.1	[1]7.9	[1]7.5	[1]6.7	[1]2.4	[1]0.2	6.2	2.6
Clothing	35.9	45.3	82.8	91.3	75.4	50.7	23.6	19.3	17.3	14.0	13.1	13.9	14.8	15.9	14.9	14.0	13.7	12.9	11.2	11.1	10.5	7.8
Housing	7.6	13.5	15.5	34.9	35.0	55.5	55.3	55.3	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.9	60.4	60.7	60.7	61.0	71.8	71.6	72.1	75.2	75.2	75.4
Fuel and light	9.2	9.4	9.8	31.7	64.4	59.8	66.2	66.0	66.0	73.0	72.8	73.1	68.4	69.1	76.9	76.2	74.8	93.0	92.2	91.2	89.9	88.0
House-furnishing goods	26.3	34.1	63.1	77.4	78.1	58.2	31.6	23.7	20.1	22.0	25.1	27.0	29.4	29.4	29.0	30.8	29.0	28.0	29.8	27.7	28.0	25.3
Miscellaneous	16.3	16.7	28.3	41.2	46.3	48.6	48.0	44.4	43.4	42.8	42.8	44.1	44.1	45.7	43.1	45.7	45.3	46.5	46.6	46.7	46.8	46.1
All items	19.8	21.8	36.2	49.1	39.3	27.7	22.8	17.4	17.8	17.6	20.1	19.6	21.3	22.3	22.9	20.8	22.4	23.3	24.9	26.0	28.5	26.2

Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va.

Food	20.5	20.6	23.1	36.1	11.9	[1] 7.4	[1] 2.9	[1] 10.2	[1] 7.8	[1] 10.8	[1] 6.3	[1] 9.0	[1] 7.2	[1] 5.1	[1] 4.8	[1] 8.9	[1] 11.3	[1] 7.6	[1] 3.3	[1] 2.4	4.8	1.6
Clothing	33.8	42.3	78.6	93.6	69.0	43.8	21.2	15.9	12.9	10.6	10.6	11.8	12.5	13.4	12.9	12.7	11.9	10.9	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1
Housing	1.0	3.6	9.8	12.5	25.9	29.4	34.1	34.2	34.5	35.4	35.3	35.7	35.7	39.1	39.4	39.5	39.5	41.0	41.3	41.4	40.4	39.6
Fuel and light	11.8	11.4	18.7	36.1	62.2	47.1	46.8	36.7	33.4	44.5	54.2	59.9	52.7	54.7	61.2	60.7	49.1	49.2	47.9	44.2	53.6	51.0
House-furnishing goods	26.3	28.6	55.9	75.4	70.0	48.8	33.0	28.1	27.6	27.5	29.4	34.7	40.0	40.4	40.5	40.8	37.8	38.6	38.5	38.2	39.2	38.1
Miscellaneous	9.0	13.5	24.0	32.4	36.0	38.7	38.4	35.5	34.7	34.6	33.5	33.9	33.9	34.7	35.4	35.8	35.8	34.8	35.7	36.0	39.1	40.8
All items	17.9	20.6	32.0	43.8	33.3	20.2	18.3	12.9	13.2	12.1	14.4	14.3	14.9	16.6	17.1	15.5	13.5	15.0	16.5	16.7	20.8	19.7

St. Louis, Mo.

Food	18.0	16.1	26.2	46.2	8.8	[1] 10.1	[1] 11.6	[1] 14.0	[1] 12.1	[1] 13.8	[1] 9.5	[1] 12.7	[1] 11.5	[1] 8.6	[1] 7.5	[1] 10.6	[1] 11.4	[1] 9.8	[1] 6.5	[1] 2.5	3.4	2.8
Clothing	32.4	39.3	78.1	89.7	70.0	43.8	17.2	9.1	7.9	6.2	6.3	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.6	8.1	7.9	7.4	6.9	6.8
Housing	2.7	3.8	16.8	29.8	42.4	52.5	63.8	64.1	65.7	67.0	68.0	70.2	74.6	77.4	79.5	80.9	83.4	83.6	83.4	85.2	85.4	84.7
Fuel and light	4.8	3.7	8.2	19.6	42.6	30.9	33.4	30.9	32.3	44.3	48.9	47.5	30.8	31.7	32.1	31.3	21.6	21.6	24.6	19.5	26.9	18.3
House-furnishing goods	21.8	32.5	52.9	73.1	70.2	43.5	19.2	14.3	12.8	12.3	14.9	27.5	29.8	31.0	30.5	30.6	26.2	26.1	27.4	28.0	27.9	27.1
Miscellaneous	14.5	15.7	30.3	37.6	43.2	42.1	40.6	34.7	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.5	33.4	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.7	35.7	35.8	36.6	37.0	36.6
All items	16.7	17.9	34.2	48.9	35.4	23.1	18.5	14.7	15.1	15.0	17.0	17.3	17.7	19.9	20.6	19.4	18.8	19.3	20.7	22.4	25.0	24.1

Scranton, Pa.

Food	21.3	18.1	26.9	41.4	17.8	[1] 4.0	4.1	[1] 6.8	[1] 6.7	[1] 9.0	[1] 2.1	[1] 5.5	[1] 5.1	[1] 1.3	0.2	[1] 6.7	[1] 8.7	[1] 5.4	[1] 1.6	1.4	9.6	4.7
Clothing	34.4	49.6	82.1	97.7	76.5	54.3	29.1	25.2	24.2	21.1	20.7	21.5	21.7	23.3	23.2	23.1	22.2	21.6	21.1	20.3	20.2	19.5
Housing	.5	6.2	2.4	17.2	18.5	41.5	44.6	46.6	52.8	53.1	53.6	53.6	59.0	59.5	60.8	61.0	67.6	68.1	68.6	71.0	70.5	71.4
Fuel and light	24.7	25.7	31.5	43.5	67.3	62.8	67.1	65.8	68.0	69.3	68.6	65.2	65.2	65.4	75.3	73.9	68.9	74.0	75.7	70.3	99.8	77.8
House-furnishing goods	27.0	35.6	48.9	62.8	62.0	48.6	30.7	25.7	24.2	25.4	28.5	31.8	34.7	34.4	34.9	35.4	31.6	33.0	34.6	33.9	33.9	34.4
Miscellaneous	21.4	24.9	34.7	47.9	50.4	54.6	52.4	50.1	49.9	49.3	49.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.7	52.8	53.7	53.9	53.7	54.8	55.4	55.9
All items	21.9	25.0	37.1	51.5	59.1	28.2	26.3	20.4	20.9	19.4	22.4	21.6	22.4	24.4	25.8	22.9	22.4	24.1	25.8	27.0	32.0	29.0

[1] Decrease. [1] No change.

The following table shows the increase in the cost of living in the United States from 1913 to June, 1926. These figures are a summarization of the figures for the 32 cities, the results of which appear in the preceding tables, computed on a 1913 base.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913 TO JUNE, 1926

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from 1913 (average) to—																								
	Dec., 1914	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924	Sept., 1924	Dec., 1924	June, 1925	Dec., 1925	June 1926
Food	5.0	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	84.0	97.0	119.0	78.0	44.7	49.9	38.7	40.7	39.7	46.6	41.9	44.2	49.3	50.3	43.7	42.4	46.8	51.5	55.0	65.5	59.7
Clothing	1.0	4.7	20.0	49.1	105.3	114.5	168.7	187.5	158.5	122.6	84.4	75.5	72.3	71.3	71.5	74.4	74.9	76.5	76.3	75.8	74.2	72.3	71.3	70.6	69.4	68.2
Housing	(1)	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	14.2	25.3	34.9	51.1	59.0	61.4	60.9	60.9	61.1	61.9	62.4	63.4	64.4	66.5	67.0	68.0	68.0	68.2	67.4	67.1	65.4
Fuel and light	1.0	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	45.6	56.8	71.9	94.9	81.6	81.1	75.8	74.2	83.6	86.4	86.2	80.6	81.3	84.0	82.2	77.3	79.1	80.5	76.5	86.9	80.7
House-furnishing goods	4.0	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	125.1	163.5	192.7	185.4	147.7	118.0	106.2	102.9	102.9	108.2	117.6	122.2	122.4	122.4	121.3	116.0	114.9	116.0	114.3	114.3	110.4
Miscellaneous	3.0	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	73.2	90.2	101.4	108.2	108.8	106.8	103.3	101.5	101.1	100.5	100.3	100.3	101.1	101.7	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.7	102.7	103.5	103.3
All items	3.0	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	77.3	99.3	116.5	100.4	80.4	74.3	66.9	66.6	66.3	69.5	68.8	69.7	72.1	73.2	70.4	69.1	70.6	72.5	73.5	77.9	74.8
Electricity [2]	3.7	6.2	8.6	11.1	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	9.9	9.9	11.1

[1] No change.
[2] This line shows the per cent of decrease in the price of electricity on the dates named as compared with the price in December, 1913. These figures are based on the weighted averages of consumption at the various rates charged.

Expenditures for House Furnishings by Farm Families

PURCHASES of house furnishings and equipment by 1,299 farm families in Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, and Kansas amount to an average yearly expenditure of $44.42 for such goods, according to an advance statement of the results of a survey conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture.

All typical farm homes within the areas studied were included in the survey, the figures showing that owners spent only slightly more than tenants for house furnishings. Eight hundred and seventy-two owner families spent an average of $44.98 for the year, and 427 tenant families spent an average of $43.27.

Of the 1,299 families, 1,059 reported total living costs ranging from $600 to $2,100 a year. The figures include both actual living expenses and food and shelter furnished by the farm, and are comparable with the income of wage earners in that class.

The purchases of furnishings and equipment by the 1,059 families ranged from an average of $11.50 to $48.60 per family. Of the entire group of 1,299 families the average expenditure for furnishings and equipment by States varied from about $31 per family in Kentucky to more than $64 per family in Missouri.

The survey showed that the average expenditure for furnishings and equipment increased somewhat irregularly, from $8.70 per family to $102 per family, with a rise in the average value of all family living from about $475 per family to almost $4,335.

The variety of house furnishings and equipment included canning equipment; cleaning equipment such as brooms, brushes, and vacuum cleaners; house furnishings such as bedding, curtains, portieres, furniture, carpets, rugs, household linens, musical instruments, tableware; laundry equipment, including ironing boards, tubs, and washing machines; sewing equipment, including dress forms and sewing machines; and miscellaneous purchases, including electric appliances, portable gas engines, stoves, trunks, suit cases, and refrigerators.

Only 34 families of the 1,299 bought vacuum cleaners in the year covered, 63 bought musical instruments, 73 washing machines, 33 sewing machines, and 44 electric appliances. The average expenditure for vacuum cleaners by the families that bought such equipment was $15.70, musical instruments $65.50, washing machines $36.30, sewing machines $31.50, and electric appliances $24.20.

The survey is part of a larger farm standard of living study being conducted jointly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture, covering the cost of all the family living in approximately 4,000 farm homes. The various States in which the studies were made cooperated in obtaining the records, most of the field work being done either by advanced students of the State agricultural college or university, or by county home demonstration agents.

Cost of Living in Chile

THE problem of the high cost of living is the subject of an article by Dr. Moisés Poblete Troncoso, head of the Chilean Labor Office, which appears in the January 31, 1926, issue of El Mercurio, Santiago. According to the figures compiled by the Chilean Bureau of Statistics and cited by Doctor Troncoso, the index number for retail prices in Chile in 1925 was 202 while in the United States it was 173, 1913 being the base year in both cases. Index numbers of the general cost of living in Chile for the years 1913 to 1924 are given in the following table:

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN CHILE, 1913 TO 1924, BY YEAR

[1913=100]

Year	Fuel and light	Domestic food	Imported food	Beverages	Clothing	Transportation	Total
1913	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1914	106	116	112	100	102	101	108
1915	108	128	136	100	128	111	120
1916	106	109	144	106	140	109	117
1917	101	112	141	110	147	107	118
1918	108	110	151	110	155	106	121
1919	128	132	238	110	177	110	143
1920	151	165	256	127	207	112	168
1921	174	151	230	136	208	126	169
1922	184	146	227	131	229	138	173
1923	186	152	236	131	230	138	176
1924	191	153	241	131	236	138	179

The article also contains data on the average prices of 10 food articles of prime necessity in Chile for the 14-year period from 1912 to 1925, as follows:

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES PER KILOGRAM OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD IN CHILE, 1912 to 1925 BY YEAR

[The exchange value of the peso was about 12 cents at the end of 1925. 1 kilogram=2.2 pounds]

Year	Rice	Sugar	Coffee	Meat	Flour	Maize	Bread	Potatoes	Kidney beans	Wheat
	Pesos	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*	*Pesos*
1912	0.62	0.74	2.73	1.23	0.33	0.29	0.48	0.26	0.40	0.29
1913	.71	.77	2.78	1.41	.34	.29	.48	.25	.36	.27
1914	.69	.73	2.65	1.48	.39	.25	.58	.24	.46	.29
1915	1.16	1.11	3.33	1.53	.75	.39	.94	.31	.66	.53
1916	1.02	1.27	3.15	1.59	.47	.28	.60	.25	.49	.32
1917	1.08	1.22	3.09	1.54	.51	.37	.72	.28	.76	.35
1918	1.12	1.09	2.49	1.60	.55	.32	.65	.26	.60	.34
1919	1.44	1.36	3.35	1.60	.59	.30	.73	.26	.58	.38
1920	2.10	2.79	4.59	2.18	.96	.45	1.07	.32	.66	.53
1921	1.59	2.09	3.72	2.10	.83	.38	1.00	.21	.51	.53
1922	1.77	1.31	4.68	1.70	.86	.35	1.03	.23	.64	.59
1923	1.40	1.59	4.59	2.01	.67	.34	.93	.27	.67	.48
1924	1.61	1.87	6.16	2.08	.70	.47	.96	.32	.77	.47
1925	1.65	1.50	6.90	3.02	.87	.62	1.11	.39	.95	.64

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS AND DECISIONS

AGREEMENTS

Bakers—Lynn, Mass.

AN AGREEMENT was made by Hebrew Bakers Local No. 183, of Lynn, Mass., effective for one year from May 1, 1926, and requiring employers to hire members of that local only. Other provisions of interest are as follows:

SECTION 2. That said members shall not be required to work more than 8 hours per day, 6 days to constitute a week's work; all work to be done by day (day work); time for work to be called at 5 a. m. not before; all overtime to be paid at the rate of time and one-half per hour—not less—to all hands.

SEC. 3. Party of the first part will not require members of the second part to perform any labor on Labor Day and Jewish holidays, and for which they shall receive their pay in full.

No pay shall be deducted for any Jewish holiday, expect Passover. If the party of the second part is requested to work on a Jewish holiday, they shall receive double pay.

SEC. 4. The party of the first part hereby agrees not to discharge the party of the second part two weeks before Labor Day or any Jewish holidays.

SEC. 5. Party of the first part agrees to pay all foremen $65; second hands $60; not less. The week's work shall be finished on Thursday, and the members of the party of the second part shall be paid in cash at the end of the week.

SEC. 9. Local Union 183, party of the second part, shall have a right to send a substitute for every one of its members, and said substitute must be accepted by the party of the first part.

SEC. 11. Party of the first part agrees that he or she shall at all times keep their bakery in proper sanitary conditions to meet the requirements of local board of health.

SEC. 13. Where the firm consists of partners, only one partner shall be allowed to work at the bench, oven, or at any other part in the manufacture of bread, or if the firm is a corporation, only one stockholder of the corporation shall be allowed to work at the bench, oven, or at any other part in the manufacture of bread. The person that shall so work shall be the one that shall sign this agreement on behalf of the party of the first part.

This agreement shall be in full force and effect from May 1, 1926, until and including April 30, 1927, and thereafter until a new agreement (the terms of which shall be retroactive from above given date) has been consummated and signed; or this agreement has, upon notice, been canceled or terminated by the employer; or by the local union with the sanction of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Building Trades—Marysville, Calif.

AN AGREEMENT between the Yuba and Sutter Building Trades Council and certain contractors in Marysville, Calif., relative to wages in several trades, March 4, 1926, reads as follows:

This is to certify that the Yuba and Sutter Building Trades Council, party of the first part, and the hereinafter named contractors whose names have by themselves been affixed, parties of the second part, do jointly agree as follows:

Beginning April 1, 1926, and continuing for one year to April 1, 1927, the following schedule of wages for the respective crafts mentioned shall by mutual agreement be adopted, approved, and become operative:

Carpenters	$9.00	Teamsters:	
Painters	9.00	Driver, 2 horses	$5.00
Plumbers	10.00	Man and team—8 hours	9.00
Hod carriers	8.00	Truck drivers—	
Lathers	11.00	1 to 2 tons	5.00
Building laborers	6.00	2 to 3 tons	6.00
Cement workers	7.50	3 tons or over	7.00

It is further agreed that any work coming within the scope of this agreement upon which actual construction has been begun on or before the date of the signing of this agreement, will be completed at no advance in the cost of labor on account of any wage-scale advance.

The same to be taken care of by a system of rebate from the Building Trades Council to the contractor who has paid advance scale on work upon which actual construction had begun before the signing of this agreement, said rebate to be paid weekly or monthly, as may be agreeable to all parties concerned.

The full amount of wage-scale advance will be collected by the Building Trades Council and it is agreed that such advance in wage scale will be paid to duly authorized representatives of the Yuba and Sutter Building Trades Council by said various contractors paying such advance.

Said collections to be placed in the treasury of the Building Trades Council as rebate fund. Such collections by the council from the contractors shall continue to be collected in full and so placed in the treasury until a sufficient sum has been collected to insure the proper payment of all rebate.

City Employees—Concord, N. H.

THE following extracts are taken from an agreement now in force between the Board of Public Works and the City Employees' Union No. 15501:

ARTICLE 1. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work five days of the week and five hours on Saturday.

ART. 2. The minimum wage for workers shall be: Sweepers, $3.85 per day; garbage men and road builders, $4.50 per day and up; teamsters, $4.68 and up.

Overtime shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half. The following holidays are to be considered as overtime, and paid at the rate of time and one-half: Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Work performed on Sunday shall be paid at double-time rate.

Wages shall be paid every Thursday for work performed for the week ending the previous Saturday.

ART. 3. Before any able-bodied city employee can receive less than the minimum wage specified in this agreement the question may be taken up by the superintendent of streets and the regular grievance committee for adjustment.

ART. 4. Any regular city employee whose name is kept on the pay roll and through no fault of his own is not assigned to some duty after reporting daily shall receive in full the four hours' pay for Saturday p. m. specified in this agreement.

ART. 5. It is agreed that members of City Employees' Local No. 15501, provided they are citizens of the United States and taxpayers of the city of Concord, shall have preference of employment, and all employees of the street department, are entitled to be members of local union, with the exception of the three foremen.

ART. 6. Whenever practicable a place shall be provided to warm dinners and dry clothes, and where an employee is obliged to work one mile or more from the city sheds, transportation shall be furnished to and from place of employment.

ART. 7. Any questions arising between the parties to this agreement shall be taken up between the head of the department in which the question arose and a duly authorized agent of the employee.

ART. 8. Should either party to this agreement desire to make any change they must give the other party 30 days' notice in writing.

Machinists—Chicago

THE agreement of District No. 8, Machinists, Chicago, May 1, 1926, for one year, is practically the same as that for 1925, extracts from which appeared in the Labor Review for September, 1925 (pp. 88, 89). The new wage scale calls for an increase of 3 cents per hour for all journeymen and apprentices, except automobile repairmen whose wages remain unchanged.

Newsboys—Everett, Wash.

THE Newsboys' Union No. 17519 of Everett, Wash., has made an agreement with the newspapers of Seattle applying to newsboys in the business districts of the city reading as follows:

All retail distribution of said newspapers in Everett shall be conducted by members in good standing of Newsboys' Union No. 17519. Route carriers and news stands shall not be included in this agreement, and it is understood specifically that no interference whatever with carriers shall be undertaken by Newsboys' Union No. 17519.

All disputes arising between the parties hereto, which can not be adjusted by mutual consent, shall be referred to an arbitration board upon written request of either party hereto. The arbitration board shall be made up as follows: Each party hereto shall appoint an arbitrator within five days after service of such written request for arbitration, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall choose a third arbitrator within 10 days after their appointment. The third arbitrator shall be selected in the following manner: Each of the two first arbitrators appointed shall simultaneously present and exchange lists bearing the names of 10 citizens of Everett satisfactory to the side presenting the same, from which the other side may choose one to act as third arbitrator. If the first lists do not contain the name of an acceptable person, the process shall be repeated until a choice is made. The three arbitrators so appointed shall proceed immediately to hear and decide the controversy, and the decision shall be binding upon the parties hereto.

All coverage of downtown street corners, daily and Sunday, holidays and vacations, shall be furnished by Newsboys' Union No. 17519. Downtown corners shall be fully covered daily from 3 p. m. to 6.30 p. m., Sundays only excepted. Full coverage shall be given for the Sunday editions on Saturday nights and Sundays.

All papers shall have equal representation.

This agreement shall expire May 1, 1927, and shall not be in effect in case of and during a strike or lockout.

Paving Cutters—Red Granite, Wis.

IN CONNECTION with the bill of prices of Branch No. 17 of the Paving Cutters' Union at Red Granite, Wis., effective May 1, 1926, are articles calling for a 44-hour week, pay day every other Saturday, and miscellaneous articles as follows:

ARTICLE 6. Paving stock will be quarried as near to size as practical and rough stock to be bull wedges and distributed if needed to prevent idleness, providing drillers are available.

Regular run of stock shall be supplied paving tracks, and stone shall not be taken from derricks operating for paving to such extent as to be detrimental to cutters.

No more cutters to be employed than can be kept at steady work.

ART. 7. Each cutter to have a berth with 16-foot front, which is to be kept reasonably clear of grout.

The company will furnish each cutter with a sufficient number of tools, except hammers, and keep them and the cutters' hammers in good repair without charge.

ART. 9. It is understood that the Paving Cutters' Union reserves the right to call its members out on strike at any time it is proven they are used to defeat the purpose of members on strike in this or other districts.

Steam Engineers—Chicago

THE following two-year agreement was made between the Chicago Coal Merchants Association (Inc.) and the executive board of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers of Chicago, April 1, 1926.

In consideration of the following agreement by the party of the first part, the party of the second part hereby agrees for its members:

1. That they shall keep the machinery under their charge in good running order, excepting repairs that can not be properly expected of an engineer.

2. That they shall obey all orders of those in authority and conduct themselves in a respectful and gentlemanly manner and work in every way to the best interest of their employer.

3. The employment of a fireman on a crane shall be optional with the employer.

The party of the first part hereby agrees:

1. That only those regularly engaged in the operation of steam, gas, or electrically actuated cranes shall come under this agreement and all such men shall be members in good standing of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers.

2. The rate of wages for engineers shall be $1.25 per hour. Eight hours per day or night shall be considered a day's or night's work; all time in excess of eight hours shall be considered overtime and shall be paid for at the rate of $1.25 per hour for the first and second hour of overtime on any day's or night's work, and at the rate of time and one-half for all time thereafter. In the event an engineer reports for work and starts equipment that he operates he shall be paid for one-half day. If he continues and works a fraction of the afternoon he shall be paid for a full day. This provision shall also apply to engineer that is regularly employed nights. Sundays and holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double time on the basis of actual hours worked.

3. No watch shall begin between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 6 a. m., except in case of emergency, when watch may begin or end at the time best suited to the emergency.

4. Any engineer now in the employ of the party of the first part, who is receiving a higher rate of wages than specified in this agreement, shall suffer no reduction in his wages during the life of this contract.

And it is further mutually agreed by and between said parties:

1st. That during the life of this agreement there shall be no further demands made upon either party.

2d. Should any difference arise between parties hereto which can not be settled by their representatives, such difference shall be submitted to arbitration. Each side shall select two arbitrators other than the representatives who have failed to agree and the four shall select a fifth. Such board shall meet within six days, and a decision of the majority of this board shall be accepted by both parties hereto.

3d. During such arbitration work shall proceed as usual.

4th. Whenever any employer requires the services of an operator he shall call upon the union for such operator. The union agrees to furnish such operators in so far as they are available. When not possible for the union to furnish such operators the employer may secure the operator himself and in such cases, if the operator so secured is not a member of the union, the union shall, at the request of the employer induct him into the union provided he is qualified for membership therein.

5th. No change shall be permitted in this agreement by any member, local or representative, without the written approval of the local joint executive board of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers of Chicago, Ill.

Street Railways—Newburgh, N. Y.

THE following extracts are taken from the agreement made May 1, 1926, between Division No. 388 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and the Newburgh Public Service Corporation, Newburgh, N. Y.

SECTION 1. That all bus drivers in the employ of the corporation are to become and remain members of the association in good standing, and when new men are employed as bus operators in the future, they are to become and remain members of the association in good standing during the life of this agreement, with the exception that call men who do not work more than one day a week will not be considered as regular employees and will not be required to become members of the union.

SEC. 2. The selection of runs shall be in accordance with seniority.

On all lines owned and operated by the party of the first part, their seniority will date from their continuous employment with the company, provided they become a member of the association at the first regular meeting after their employment.

In case one or two regular runs are open, senior extra men are to fill vacant runs until next change of runs; in case of more than two regular runs being open, all runs shall be picked again.

Any driver employed at other than actual operative passenger or freight service for the computive period of over 90 days in any 12 consecutive months shall lose his seniority rights.

SEC. 3. The wages of regular bus and freight operators shall be $5 per day.

All bus operators operating snowplows or performing extra or additional work shall be paid at the rate of 55 cents per hour for such extra or additional work; meals to be furnished by the corporation to men engaged in snowplow work when such men are unable to receive meals at home.

The corporation will furnish during the life of this agreement to each operator:

(a) A weekly sick benefit by standard insurance policy of $15 per week.

(b) Also a $1,000 death benefit policy effective after three months' service.

SEC. 4. Straight runs shall consist of 9 hours of labor to be performed in 9 consecutive hours.

All swing runs shall consist of not more than 9 hours' labor to be performed in 12 consecutive hours, except in extreme cases in any one day of 24 hours.

No bus operator shall be compelled to work overtime in connection with the regular discharge of his duties except in extreme cases, such as holidays, Sundays and so forth, for which overtime he shall be paid at the rate of 55 cents per hour.

No bus operator after having completed his day's work, shall be called upon to perform extra work except in extreme cases, and if he is ordered to perform such labor in case of emergency, he shall be paid at the rate of 55 cents per hour, such time being computed from the time he is ordered to report for duty as aforesaid, except in cases where his time is not continuous, then he shall be paid a minimum of 2 hours.

SEC. 7. In case of suspension or discharge, any bus operator, who after investigation is found not to be at fault, shall be reinstated to his former position and paid for the time lost at the same rate of pay he would have received had he been regularly employed in his proper position.

SEC. 8. Suspension or discharge of bus operators shall not be made public.

SEC. 9. All bus operators shall be granted free transportation over all lines owned by the corporation.

SEC. 10. During the life of this agreement two uniforms, one pair of puttees and one cap will be supplied each operator by the corporation, same to remain the property of the corporation. Operators will be required to keep same cleaned and pressed at least once each month; an inspection system by the corporation is to be maintained. Operators will be required to furnish their own winter coats.

SEC. 11. The association will be permitted to maintain a bulletin board at the bus barn for the guidance and instruction of its members, and such bulletin board shall be maintained in the waiting room provided for the bus operators.

SEC. 13. It is further understood and agreed between the parties hereunto that in consideration of the foregoing, the association will work at all times for the best interests of the corporation, and that they will strictly observe and obey

all orders when not conflicting with the provisions of this agreement. They further agree at all times to protect the property of the corporation from injury at the hands of others when in their power to do so, and to use every effort to prevent injury to the property and persons of the traveling public.

SEC. 15. Extra bus operators first to work shall have the preference of extra work during the day and all runs or specials or other work which the official in charge knows that calls for extra men shall be posted on the bulletin board in the bus operators' waiting room before each roll call. A minimum of two hours will be paid for extra passenger work.

SEC. 16. No strikes or lockouts shall be permitted during the life of this agreement, both parties thereto recognizing their duty to the public. In the event a strike or lockout shall be threatened and the parties to this agreement fail to reach an agreement by methods which are provided in this agreement, then, in that event the question at issue shall be submitted to three arbitrators chosen in the following manner: One shall be chosen by the party of the first part, one to be chosen by the party of the second part, and the third to be selected by the two thus chosen, and both parties agree to abide by the result of such arbitration. In the event of failure to choose a third arbitrator in the manner hereinbefore described, both parties to this contract shall confer with the appointed arbitrators and arrange for such selection. The board when organized shall proceed with its investigation within five days thereafter and shall proceed day by day until a final award is made, which award when so made shall be binding upon both parties. The expense of such arbitration shall be borne as follows: Each party shall bear the expense of its own arbitrator and the presentation of its own case, the expense of the third arbitrator and such other legitimate expenses as are necessary successfully to carry on the arbitration shall be borne jointly by the parties to this agreement.

Yeast Workers—Baltimore

THE Federal Yeast Corporation, manufacturer of compressed yeast and vinegar, at Baltimore, Md., has two agreements with its employees, each for two years from March 13, 1926. The agreements are similar, except for the wage sections, and call for an eight-hour day, with overtime at the rate of time and a half.

Other sections taken from the agreement with Local No. 323, Brewery Workers, read as follows:

SECTION 1. Only members in good standing of the above-mentioned local unions and branches can be employed. Should the company have nonunion men in its employ at the time this agreement is executed, then all such nonunion men shall apply, within two weeks, for membership in the respective union or branch having jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Should any local union or branch at any time be unable to furnish a member of the union, then in that case the company shall have the right to employ a competent man who shall make application for membership in the union or branch having jurisdiction within the two weeks of the time of his employment.

Should the union be unable to furnish help upon demand, extra help may be employed as long as such employment does not cause any lay-off to union men. All such extra help shall have a permit card issued by the local union or branch. A permit card is good for one month only, but can be renewed, excepting when a good-standing member of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, and Soft Drink Workers reports for work, then the last permit card man put on shall, on the last day of the month on which his card expires, be laid off and a union member shall take his place. A permit card man shall receive the wages paid to union men in the department in which they are employed.

SEC. 3. Any employee unable to work on account of sickness shall, upon recovery, receive his former position. A substitute shall be considered temporary help.

The wage section provides for the following minimum weekly wages:

Fermenting department: First man	$34
Titrators	33
Settling tanks	32
Filter men	32
Separators: First man	32
Mash department: First man	34
Millers	34
Relief men	35
Scrubbers	32
Press room: First man on each shift	34
All other men	32
Vinegar department:	
First man	35
Second man	34
All other men	32
Distilling department:	
First man	40
Second man	34
Sprout man	32
General help	34
Shipping department:	
First man	34
Second man	32
Washing and steaming department	32
Chauffeurs	34
Watchman	35
Truck drivers and stablemen	32
Molding and wrapping department:	
First man	34
All other men	30
Molding and wrapping department:	
First woman	27
All other women	21
If steady employment to any yardmen	32

The provisions shown in sections 1, 2, and 3, quoted above, are practically the same in the agreement with Engineers, Firemen, and Oilers Local Union No. 177, Brewery Workers. The minimum weekly wages for this local are as follows: Chief engineers, $45; assistant engineers, $40.50; firemen, $36; oilers, $37; helpers, $36.

AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Electric Railways—Shamokin, Pa.

A SOMEWHAT vigorous statement relative to the duties of electric-railway companies and their employees in regard to intoxication of employees is made in an arbitration award between Division No. 641, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees and the Shamokin & Edgewood Electric Railway Co.

A certain conductor had been discharged for intoxication, and appeal had been made to a board of arbitration consisting of David Williams, J. A. Shipman, and Victor Mariotta, of Shamokin, Pa. Their report is dated April 25, 1926. They found the testimony of the 8 witnesses for the company and 13 for the conductor "conflicting" with "a great difference of opinion among them" as to whether the conductor was intoxicated while on duty March 3,

1926. The following extracts are taken from the decision of the board:

From the evidence, the board has concluded that Mr. M. appeared to be partly under the influence of intoxicating drink on that day.

The testimony also shows that Mr. M. had never been disciplined by the company prior to March 3, 1926, although he had been employed by the company for about 18 years and is reputed to be the oldest conductor in the employ of the company in length of service.

Assuming that Mr. M. was not intoxicated, but had taken one drink of intoxicating liquor on that day, he still had violated the working rules of the company according to section 47, page 31, of said rules, which reads as follows:

"The use of intoxicating drink on the road or about the premises of the company is strictly forbidden. No one will be employed, or continued in employment, who is known to frequent saloons, or is in the habit of using intoxicating liquors."

On the other hand, the working agreement between Division No. 641 and the company provides for the suspension and discharge of employees for violation of the working rules in section 14 of the agreement, and this section reads in this manner:

"The book of rules is to govern all motormen and conductors. The violation of said rules to be cause for suspension and repeated and continued violation cause for discharge."

Since this was the first time Mr. M. had been disciplined, it appears from the provisions of the working agreement that his first offense should have brought a suspension instead of a discharge from the service of the company.

From the evidence presented in the case, it is safe to state there has been a very lax enforcement by the company of many of the working rules in the past. Some rules can be ignored without danger to the public, but the rule forbidding the use of intoxicating drink should be rigidly and impartially enforced. To allow one employee to violate this rule without censure and then to punish drastically another employee for a similar violation, is not a just method of enforcing working rules.

The public is entitled to the service of sober, efficient employees on the part of every public-service corporation. The welfare, safety, and lives of women and children should not be jeopardized by any partly intoxicated motorman or conductor. It is the joint duty of the company and Division No. 641, parties to the working agreement, to amend section 14 of this agreement, to provide for immediate discharge of any employee who uses intoxicating liquors. Then, a strict observance of the rule should be insisted upon by both the union and the company.

The arbitration board, in the present case, believes it only fair to give Mr. M. the same consideration as it understands has been given other employees. His 18 years of service without a reprimand justifies a decision from this board changing his discharge to a suspension.

The decision of the board, therefore, is that Mr. M. shall be reinstated by the Shamokin & Edgewood Electric Railway Co. as of April 26, 1926. All the seniority rights, standing and privileges enjoyed by Mr. M. upon the date of his discharge shall be restored to him. The request of Division No. 641 that Mr. M. be paid for all time lost since March 3, 1926, is denied by the board.

Ladies' Clothing Industry—Cleveland

THE decision of the board of referees in the Ladies' Garment Workers Industry, Cleveland, Ohio, June 6, 1926, was as follows:

The regular wage hearing scheduled for December, 1925, was postponed under an agreement between the manufacturers and the union until April, 1926, and then again postponed by mutual consent until this time. Therefore in determining the wage schedule which will obtain until our next regular meeting the board is obligated to take into consideration general business conditions, national and local wage levels both within and without the ladies garment industry, the status of the local garment industry, as well as such change as may have occurred in living costs since our last consideration of the wage scale. In fixing rates the

board necessarily has in mind not only the situation as it is on the specific date when the hearing is held but such variations in the level of prices and wages as have occurred during the interval since the present scale was established as well as the apparent trend for the period between now and the next wage hearing.

In this instance the union is asking for a very considerable and specific wage increase, basing their request on the higher cost of living and on what appears to them to be a favorable business outlook and a betterment in the local garment industry as well as an increase in the output for individual workers due to a stiffening in the standards. The employers have argued strenuously against any raise during this period of what they concede may be one of returning prosperity to the Cleveland market. They have argued that due to the guaranteed 40 weeks of work and the present scale the Cleveland workers now receive higher annual returns than those of any other market. The manufacturers—perhaps not very strenuously—argued for a reduction of present rates.

We feel that everything considered there are not sufficient grounds for any general increase in real wages at this time. Local and national business conditions do not warrant too positive assumptions as to whither we are going or where we will be six months from now or at the time of the next wage adjustment. We are hopeful that the union's prediction may be fulfilled. However, it has been established that whatever have been the ups and downs in living costs since April, 1923, such costs are now in the neighborhood of 5 per cent higher than they were then and we are ordering an increase in the schedule which will adjust for the change as follows:

Occupation	Present scale	New scale
Cloak industry:		
Operators, male	$44.00	$46.00
Operators, female	30.00	32.00
Sample tailors, male	40.00	42.00
Pattern graders	42.00	44.00
Cutters	41.00	43.50
Lining cutters	39.00	41.50
Finish pressers	40.00	42.00
Fore pressers	36.00	38.00
Machine pressers	34.00	36.00
Skilled finishers, female	26.50	28.00
Class B finishers, female	23.00	24.50
Basters and felling hands	21.50	22.50
Button sewers	20.00	21.00
Dress industry:		
Pattern graders	42.00	44.00
Full skilled cutters	41.00	43.50
Lining cutters	39.00	41.00
Skilled machine operators, male	44.00	46.00
Sample tailors, male	35.00	37.00
Full skilled pressers	40.00	42.00
Fore pressers	34.00	36.00
Finish machine pressers	32.00	34.00
Skilled machine operators, female	30.00	32.00
Sample tailors, female	28.00	29.50
Hand sewers, female	20.00	21.00
Beginners' rates:		
Male—		
First 6 weeks	16.00	16.50
Next 4½ months	20.00	21.00
Next 6 months	23.00	24.00
Female—		
First 6 weeks	14.00	15.00
Next 4½ months	16.00	17.00
Next 3 months	18.00	19.00
Next 3 months	20.00	21.00

Classified workers not included on the above schedule will receive a 5 per cent increase to where it produces an even half-dollar rate or to the nearest half-dollar rate above.

The union has asked for "an award of a proportionate increase for workers receiving week-work wages above the minimum because of their productive

ability." As a matter of practice the board has always found it impossible to do more than establish the minimum. We have in this decision raised the minimum. We can register an opinion that equity demands the adjustment in rates which have been for good reason fixed above the minimum, when there is a general advance in minimums. But it is not feasible to do more than this. The same also applies to the case of the unclassified workers. As we have provided for an increase in the minimum, it seems reasonable to suppose that employers will make corresponding changes above the minimum for such unclassified workers. The referees, however, as stated above, can not depart from their previous refusal to interfere in the actual wages of unclassified workers. It would be inexpedient to do so. We agree with the contention of the union that there should not be a group of unclassified workers falling outside the protection of the agreement. We suggest that the union and the manufacturers make an effort to work out some mutually satisfactory scheme for bringing these workers under our jurisdiction. In case of failure we request a list of such workers together with their compensations be brought before us at our next meeting for such action as may then seem wise.

Railroads—Decision of Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Eastern Region

IN DOCKET No. 330, decided June 3, 1926, the Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Eastern Region considered the question of what constituted an additional day.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. owns and operates a line of road from Connellsville, Pa., to Clarksburg, W. Va., over which the company operates through trains between Pittsburgh and Clarksburg. About 30 miles from Clarksburg is Fairmont, a divisional point where crews are changed though the engine continues through on the run.

On May 11, 1924, owing to trouble on an adjoining division, train No. 70, which was due at the Fairmont passenger station at 9.35 p. m. was detoured via the B. & N. Railroad from Connellsville to Morgan Mines, a junction point with the B. & O. 6 miles west from Fairmont passenger station. The engineer regularly assigned to pilot this train from Fairmont was directed to deadhead on street car to the junction and pilot this train from Morgan Mines to Fairmont, preliminary to his regular assignment.

For this he claimed pay as an extra day but the company refused to pay him more than the regular overtime rate of pay.

Appeal was made to the board claiming an additional day's pay because the train from Morgan Mines to Clarksburg was an extra train and "outside his regular assignment" and pointing to a statement of the vice president of the road September 19, 1916, as follows:

> The principle of running crews through a terminal, where it is not a regular practice to do so, is involved, and this engine crew will be allowed a day for the trip from Garrett to Albion and return in addition to their regular mileage allowance between Garrett and Chicago Junction.
>
> It will be understood the decision in this case will not change the practice of running crews through terminals where it has formerly been permitted under the wage schedule.

The decision of the board was "Claim sustained."

Railroads—Decision of Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Southeastern Region

Flagman

IN DOCKET No. 221, May 26, 1926, the board settled a claim of the flagmen on the Pontchartrain Railroad for switchmen's rate of pay. This railroad is a short railroad 5 miles long, all lying within the New Orleans yard limits. The regular service consists of a turn-around passenger run which occasionally handles a freight car, but does no switching at either end of the line. The flagmen on this run are paid in accordance with section (a) article 3, which reads as follows:

> Trainmen on short turn-around passenger runs, no single trip of which exceeds 80 miles, including suburban and branch line service, shall be paid overtime for all time actually on duty, or held for duty, in excess of 8 hours (computed on each run from the time required to report for duty to the end of that run) within 10 consecutive hours; and also for all time in excess of 10 consecutive hours computed continuously from the time first required to report to the final release at the end of the last run. Time shall be counted as continuous service in all cases where the interval of release from duty at any point does not exceed one hour. This rule applies regardless of mileage made.
>
> For calculating overtime under this rule the management may designate the initial trip.

The committee contended that as the services were all within the limit of the New Orleans yard, the rate applicable to yardmen should be paid for the service. The Louisville & Nashville Railroad, which controls the Pontchartrain Railroad, a railroad built to transport passengers and freight between New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain at a time when sea shipping to New Orleans was by this route, contended that as there had always been separate provisions for the employees on the Pontchartrain road, the trainmen were properly paid as passenger trainmen and the contention for switchmen's rate of pay was without foundation.

The decision of the board was as follows:

> Prior to the issuance of Supplement No. 16 to General Order No. 27, the trainmen on the Ponchartrain Railroad were considered in passenger service and paid a monthly rate. With the application of the supplement, these rates were increased to conform to the standard passenger rates, and the run in question was placed under the short turn around passenger rule, by agreement. Since the application of the supplement there has been no reclassification of rates agreed upon by the parties, and the board understands no change in the class of work performed. Therefore, the board denies the claim of the committee for the application of yard rates to this service.

Yard Helper

In Docket No. 216, decided May 27, 1926, the board considered the claim of a yard helper for one day's pay. His crew regularly reported for work at 7 a. m. but the caller was instructed to notify members that this crew would not work on December 29, 1924. One member who had left his home before the arrival of the caller did not learn that his crew would not work on that date until after he had reported for work. Though he did no work on that day the company offered him one-fourth day's pay which he declined, demanding a full-day's pay.

The position of the committee was in part as follows:

The basic day rule is offered in support of the claim. There is no rule which provides payment of a quarter of a day to yardmen when they are called to report, and in the case of a regular man, do report for duty and are not used.

Under the practices and rules on the Norfolk & Western Railway, all regularly assigned yardmen must report for their assignments without being called. Therefore, when their assignment is not worked for a day, or they are not needed, and they are not notified before their regular reporting time and have so reported, the position of the committee is they are entitled to a day's pay.

The position of the management was in part as follows:

The management takes the position that the claim of the committee for a minimum day for yard helper in this instance under the basic day rule is not justified. The basic day rule provides that 8 hours or less shall constitute a day's work and contemplates the performance of service, whereas in this case C. performed no work whatever.

We have in our schedule a called-and-not-used rule which provides for the allowance of one-fourth day when trainmen are called for duty and, for any reason other than their own action, are not needed, provided they have reported at the registering place. This rule, however, is applicable to road men only, the yard regulations containing no rule covering payment to be made to yardmen when they report for duty and are not needed.

It has been our practice, however, in cases of this kind to make the same allowance to yardmen as is made to roadmen. We believe this to be eminently fair, realizing, however, that a technical stand could be taken to the effect that yardmen in such cases are entitled to nothing in view of the fact that there is no rule under which they could make a claim. It would be manifestly unfair, however, to decide that yardmen should be paid a full day when it is recognized by rule that it is just and proper to allow road men one-fourth day.

Decision.—Claim sustained.

IMMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for May, 1926

By J. J. Kunna, Chief Statistician United States Bureau of Immigration

THE number of aliens admitted to the United States during May, 1926, was the largest for any one month since the present quota law became effective on July 1, 1924. The total influx during May last was 52,777, an increase of 1,820 over the preceding month of April, the next largest month, and 9,827 greater than for May, 1925, when 42,950 aliens were admitted.

The exodus of aliens at this season of the year is usually larger than during the earlier months, which largely accounts for the increased number of departures during May compared to the few preceding months. A total of 19,521 aliens left the country this month, but over two-thirds, or 13,660, were of the visiting class, either here temporarily or going abroad for a short stay. The remaining 5,861 departures during May, 1926, were emigrant aliens leaving for permanent residence abroad; 8,403 of the same class left in May, 1925, a decrease of over 30 per cent.

Of the 52,777 aliens admitted during May, 1926, the immigrants comprised 33,533 and the nonimmigrants 19,244. The principal races contributing immigrant aliens this month were the German 7,340, Mexican 6,118, Irish 5,006, English 4,266, Scotch 2,872, French 2,168, and Scandinavian 1,466. The other 33 races or peoples in the immigration statistical list furnished less than 1,000 each. Of the 5,861 emigrant aliens who departed during the same month, the Italian, English, and German lead the list with 787, 615, and 608, repectively.

Aliens refused admission to the United States in May, 1926, numbered 1,731 (1,245 male and 486 female). The majority of these aliens were rejected at the international land boundaries, 1,201 from Canada and 234 from Mexico having been turned back for various causes under the immigration laws. The other 296 aliens debarred this month were denied admission at the seaports. Aliens deported from the United States after landing reached a total of 1,063 in May, 1926. About one-half (518) of these deportees were returned to countries in Europe; 285 went to Mexico; 172 to Canada; and less than 30 each to the other countries. The principal cause for deportation this month was entering the country without first obtaining immigration visas from the American consul.

Of the 52,777 aliens admitted during May last, 20,722 were born in Europe; 1,878 in Asia; 96 in Africa; 489 in Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands; and 19,592 were natives of countries on the Western Hemisphere. About one-third (17,448) of the total admitted this month were immigrants charged to the quota; 16,185 were natives of nonquota countries, principally Canada and Mexico;

7,748 were residents of the United States returning from a visit abroad; and 9,485 came in temporarily for business or pleasure or were passing through the country. The remaining 1,911 aliens admitted this month under the immigration act of 1924 came in as Government officials, wives and children of United States citizens, students, ministers, and professors, etc.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY 1, 1925, TO MAY 31, 1926

Period	Inward						Outward					
	Aliens admitted			United States citizens arrived	Total	Aliens debarred from entering [1]	Aliens departed			United States citizens departed	Total	Aliens deported after landing [2]
	Immigrant	Non-immigrant	Total				Emigrant	Non-emigrant	Total			
1925												
July	18,590	14,177	32,767	26,326	59,093	2,000	8,784	17,715	26,499	66,136	92,635	919
August	22,421	17,052	39,473	49,922	89,395	1,774	7,539	12,978	20,517	37,185	57,702	940
September	26,721	23,081	49,802	68,500	118,302	1,429	7,200	12,485	19,685	24,369	44,054	855
October	28,685	19,427	48,112	35,413	83,525	1,965	7,674	13,264	20,938	24,227	45,165	909
November	26,642	14,860	41,502	23,118	64,620	1,951	6,555	11,915	18,470	18,039	36,509	835
December	21,089	11,216	32,305	18,027	50,332	1,932	8,840	12,663	21,503	19,274	40,777	595
1926												
January	19,072	10,661	29,733	19,695	49,428	1,662	5,286	9,795	15,081	25,987	41,068	532
February	20,041	10,632	30,673	23,687	54,360	1,453	3,232	8,451	11,683	29,108	40,791	342
March	29,504	15,182	44,686	29,987	74,673	1,404	3,457	8,982	12,439	25,215	37,654	938
April	33,400	17,557	50,957	28,931	79,888	1,470	4,989	10,780	15,769	26,312	42,081	1,052
May	33,533	19,244	52,777	22,719	75,496	1,731	5,861	13,660	19,521	28,913	48,434	1,063
Total	279,698	173,089	452,787	346,325	799,112	18,771	69,417	132,688	202,105	324,765	526,870	8,980

[1] These aliens are not included among arrivals, as they were not permitted to enter the United States.
[2] These aliens are included among aliens departed, they having entered the United States, legally or illegally, and later being deported.

TABLE 2.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO MAY 31, 1926, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	May, 1926	July, 1925, to May, 1926	May, 1926	July, 1925, to May, 1926
African (black)	108	840	30	825
Armenian	40	676	3	88
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	146	2,416	238	1,139
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	28	459	129	1,476
Chinese	120	1,263	187	2,647
Croatian and Slovenian	52	647	51	548
Cuban	160	1,234	60	1,203
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	10	74	39	449
Dutch and Flemish	305	2,970	107	865
East Indian	2	43	1	67
English	4,266	40,667	615	6,095
Finnish	34	635	81	418
French	2,168	20,594	148	1,091
German	7,340	55,186	608	3,765
Greek	77	1,216	346	4,881
Hebrew	909	9,666	43	322
Irish	5,006	38,628	74	1,068
Italian (north)	155	1,342	147	2,717
Italian (south)	824	7,181	640	15,891
Japanese	51	539	84	1,114
Korean	7	47	2	27
Lithuanian	28	371	98	381
Magyar	74	1,014	118	919
Mexican	6,118	36,878	290	2,861
Pacific Islander		2		1
Polish	376	2,955	258	2,532
Portuguese	48	754	102	2,847
Rumanian	23	290	129	1,140
Russian	66	872	52	530
Ruthenian (Russniak)	33	468	4	60
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1,466	18,440	547	3,610
Scotch	2,872	25,437	146	1,690
Slovak	16	526	100	787
Spanish	59	617	176	2,721
Spanish American	314	2,254	91	1,219
Syrian	23	418	12	247
Turkish	7	190	16	178
Welsh	133	1,252	3	71
West Indian (except Cuban)	21	302	61	625
Other peoples	48	335	25	302
Total	33,533	279,698	5,861	69,417
Males	19,877	155,710	3,640	50,554
Females	13,656	123,988	2,221	18,863
Under 16 years	4,772	43,693	219	2,977
16 to 44 years	25,623	209,711	4,406	52,419
45 years and over	3,138	26,294	1,236	14,021

TABLE 3.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO MAY 31, 1926, BY COUNTRY

[Residence for a year or more is regarded as permanent residence]

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	May, 1926	July, 1925, to May, 1926	May, 1926	July, 1925, to May, 1926
Albania	35	122	29	283
Austria	120	1,054	41	386
Belgium	81	687	51	404
Bulgaria	12	160	9	85
Czechoslovakia	149	2,876	346	1,909
Danzig, Free City of	23	197	----------	1
Denmark	281	2,399	44	604
Esthonia	6	114	----------	13
Finland	25	475	71	379
France, including Corsica	359	3,908	126	885
Germany	6,595	47,522	555	3,206
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:				
England	975	9,853	397	4,261
Northern Ireland	53	407	11	189
Scotland	1,751	12,890	90	1,185
Wales	99	1,202	2	33
Greece	49	980	345	4,856
Hungary	65	849	100	734
Irish Free State	3,278	22,092	43	706
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	867	7,499	774	18,586
Latvia	12	279	6	45
Lithuania	32	607	92	362
Luxemburg	15	118	1	6
Netherlands	172	1,670	35	338
Norway	268	5,417	311	1,889
Poland	789	6,705	250	2,592
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands	32	632	97	2,788
Rumania	81	1,080	144	1,239
Russia	124	1,691	24	145
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	20	291	127	2,272
Sweden	793	8,191	166	876
Switzerland	204	1,877	71	410
Turkey in Europe	6	184	4	29
Yugoslavia	70	955	169	2,101
Other Europe	46	288	5	39
Total, Europe	17,487	145,271	4,536	53,836
Armenia	1	16	----------	43
China	137	1,624	196	2,755
India	6	85	8	111
Japan	56	596	85	1,127
Palestine	5	215	20	166
Persia	1	54	----------	28
Syria	16	379	6	198
Turkey in Asia	1	18	12	110
Other Asia	17	128	----------	44
Total, Asia	240	3,115	327	4,580
Canada	8,327	83,903	274	1,995
Newfoundland	404	2,035	30	249
Mexico	6,164	37,492	294	2,897
Cuba	216	1,951	120	1,771
Other West Indies	77	844	122	1,808
Central America	178	1,268	41	484
Brazil	73	816	11	196
Other South America	261	1,976	72	1,090
Other America	----------	6	----------	1
Total, America	15,700	130,291	964	10,491
Egypt	11	201	1	37
Other Africa	36	273	7	84
Australia	39	348	15	240
New Zealand	17	170	11	130
Other Pacific islands	3	29	----------	19
Total, others	106	1,021	34	510
Grand total, all countries	33,533	279,698	5,861	69,417

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924 DURING MAY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO MAY 31, 1926, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH

[Quota immigrant aliens are charged to the quota; nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant aliens are not charged to the quota]

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted					
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during May, 1926	Grand total July 1, 1925, to May 31, 1926
		July 1, 1925, to May 31, 1926	May, 1926	July 1, 1925, to May 31, 1926	May, 1926		
Albania	100	92	26	463	36	62	555
Andorra	100	1		3			4
Austria	785	879	111	1,297	107	218	2,176
Belgium	[1] 512	495	56	1,444	133	189	1,939
Bulgaria	100	97	7	141	10	17	238
Czechoslovakia	3,073	3,094	184	2,493	158	342	5,587
Danzig, Free City of	228	209	26	34	3	29	243
Denmark	[1] 2,789	2,562	272	1,914	213	485	4,476
Esthonia	124	101	6	73	6	12	174
Finland	471	453	24	1,198	119	143	1,651
France	[1] 3,954	3,504	361	5,205	352	713	8,709
Germany	51,227	47,940	6,623	10,771	1,148	7,771	58,711
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:							
England	[1] 34,007	11,983	1,127	22,524	2,341	3,468	34,507
Northern Ireland		907	102	468	64	166	1,375
Scotland		13,947	1,810	7,668	727	2,537	21,615
Wales		1,274	112	883	83	195	2,157
Greece	100	99	8	2,675	197	205	2,774
Hungary	473	538	40	1,366	101	141	1,904
Iceland	100	57	8	27	3	11	84
Irish Free State	28,567	24,936	3,575	4,617	366	3,941	29,553
Italy	[1] 3,845	3,541	316	25,129	3,961	4,277	28,670
Latvia	142	132	8	184	20	28	316
Liechtenstein	100	11	1			1	11
Lithuania	344	368	26	613	40	66	981
Luxemburg	100	88	14	82	6	20	170
Monaco	100	6	1	11	3	4	17
Netherlands	[1] 1,648	1,514	147	2,090	168	315	3,604
Norway	6,453	5,751	278	3,187	351	629	8,938
Poland	5,982	6,134	715	4,942	469	1,184	11,076
Portugal	[1] 503	478	9	2,608	462	471	3,086
Rumania	603	636	47	1,328	109	156	1,964
Russia	[1] 2,248	1,956	127	3,017	319	446	4,973
San Marino	100	56	30	1		30	57
Spain	[1] 131	139	11	4,716	566	577	4,855
Sweden	9,561	8,798	822	3,305	328	1,150	12,103
Switzerland	2,081	1,803	191	2,141	213	404	3,944
Turkey in Europe	[1] 100	90	3	988	86	89	1,078
Yugoslavia	671	537	35	2,078	164	199	2,615
Other Europe	([1])	239	13	162	18	31	401
Total, Europe	[1] 161,422	145,445	17,272	121,846	13,450	30,722	267,291
Afghanistan	100			2			2
Arabia	100	7	1	3		1	10
Armenia	124	53	5	137	8	13	190
Bhutan	100						
China	100	116	7	7,391	1,075	1,082	7,507
India	100	95	8	490	80	88	585
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	100	29	1	19	5	6	48
Japan	100	19	1	5,406	528	529	5,425
Muscat	100			1			1
Nepal	100						
Palestine	100	96	2	237	16	18	333
Persia	100	100	14	102	5	19	202
Siam	100			22			22
Syria	100	78	4	860	51	55	938
Turkey in Asia	([1])	24		349	21	21	373
Other Asia	([1])	244	23	208	23	46	452
Total, Asia	1,424	861	66	15,227	1,812	1,878	16,088

[1] Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America is included with the annual quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924 DURING MAY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO MAY 31, 1926, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted					
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during May, 1926	Grand total July1, 1925, to May 31, 1926
		July 1, 1925, to May 31, 1926	May, 1926	July 1, 1925, to May 31, 1926	May, 1926		
Cameroon (British)	100			1			1
Cameroon (French)	100						
Egypt	100	91	4	135	17	21	226
Ethiopia	100	1		3	1	1	4
Liberia	100	2		9			11
Morocco	100	17	1	19	1	2	36
Ruanda and Urundi	100						
South Africa, Union of	100	126	8	283	29	37	409
South West Africa	100	1		3			4
Tanganyika	100						
Togoland (British)	100						
Togoland (French)	100			1			1
Other Africa	(1)	58	12	106	23	35	164
Total, Africa	1,200	296	25	560	71	96	856
Australia	121	142	5	2,679	324	329	2,821
Nauru	100						
New Zealand	100	99	10	943	126	136	1,042
New Guinea	100						
Samoa	100			1			1
Yap	100			14	6	6	14
Other Pacific	(1)	20	5	147	13	18	167
Total, Pacific	621	261	20	3,784	469	489	4,045
Canada				84,338	8,682	8,682	84,338
Newfoundland				3,612	577	577	3,612
Mexico				53,458	7,528	7,528	53,458
Cuba				8,567	795	795	8,567
Dominican Republic				792	73	73	792
Haiti				165	21	21	165
British West Indies	(1)	570	58	3,823	527	585	4,393
Dutch West Indies	(1)	17	2	121	9	11	128
French West Indies	(1)	25		44	3	3	69
British Honduras	(1)	38	2	97	15	17	135
Canal Zone				14			14
Other Central America				2,825	487	487	2,825
Brazil				1,121	138	138	1,121
British Guiana	(1)	57	3	133	20	23	190
Dutch Guiana	(1)	2		38			40
French Guiana	(1)			1			1
Other South America				4,601	650	650	4,601
Greenland	(1)			6			6
Miquelon and St. Pierre	(1)	14		28	2	2	42
Total, America		723	65	163,784	19,527	19,592	164,507
Grand total, all countries	164,667	[2] 147,586	17,448	305,201	35,329	52,777	452,787

[1] Annual quota for colonies, dependencies, or protectorates in Other Europe, Other Asia, Other Africa, Other Pacific, and in America is included with the annual quota for the European country to which they belong. Quota for Turkey in Asia is included with that for Turkey in Europe.

[2] Includes aliens to whom visas were issued during the latter part of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1925, and charged to the quota for that year. (Nationality for quota purposes does not always coincide with actual nationality. See sec. 12 of the immigration act of 1924.)

TABLE 5.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING MAY, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO MAY 31, 1926, BY SPECIFIED CLASSES

[The number of immigrants appearing in this table and in Table 4 is not comparable with the number of statistical immigrant aliens shown in the other tables, by races, etc.]

Admissible classes under immigration act of 1924	May, 1926	July, 1925, to May, 1926
Nonimmigrants under section 3		
Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees	487	5,084
Temporary visitors for—		
Business	2,272	17,760
Pleasure	4,140	31,192
In continuous passage through the United States	3,073	22,887
To carry on trade under existing treaty	116	797
Total	10,088	77,720
Nonquota immigrants under section 4		
Wives of United States citizens	599	6,161
Children of United States citizens	412	3,895
Residents of the United States returning from a visit abroad	7,748	77,574
Natives of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America	[1] 16,185	[1] 135,541
Their wives	103	875
Their children	15	171
Ministers of religious denominations	48	611
Wives of ministers	19	218
Children of ministers	37	403
Professors of colleges, academies, seminaries, or universities	6	145
Wives of professors		36
Children of professors		23
Students	69	1,828
Total	25,241	227,481
Quota immigrants under section 5 (charged to quota)	17,448	147,586
Grand total admitted under the act	52,777	452,787

[1] Does not include aliens born in nonquota countries who were admitted as Government officials, visitors, transits, etc.

FACTORY INSPECTION

Illinois

THE statement below, showing the inspection work of the Department of Labor of Illinois for the year ending June 30, 1925, is taken from the eighth annual report of that office. The figures do not include 863 inspections throughout the State made under the so-called "structural-iron law."

Class of inspection	Chicago and Cook County	Rest of State
Inspections under—		
Child labor law	61,776	29,877
Women's 10-hour law	28,486	13,249
Blower law	962	32
Washhouse law	221	35
Bedding law	918	681
Health, safety, and comfort law	5,574	1,637
Total	97,937	45,511

The violations and prosecutions for the above-mentioned period under five Illinois laws are presented as follows:

VIOLATIONS AND PROSECUTIONS UNDER ILLINOIS LABOR LAWS, 1924-25

Basis of prosecution	Chicago and Cook County			Rest of State	
	Violations reported	Prosecutions		Violations reported	Number of prosecutions [1]
		Number	Number dismissed		
Child labor law	387	148	24	11	24
Women's 10-hour law	416	38	20	108	7
Bedding law	----	1	----	----	----
Health, safety, and comfort law	----	3	3	----	----
Structural-iron law	----	2	2	----	----
Total	803	192	49	119	31

[1] None of these prosecutions was dismissed by the court.

Kansas.

IN the calendar year 1925 the factory inspectors of the Labor Department of Kansas visited 106 towns in the State and inspected 3,199 factories, governing the welfare of 60,868 employees, of whom 54,019 were males and 6,849 females. Of the 1,575 orders issued for changes and improvements, all had been complied with at the time the report was made except 275, which were "in process of completion."

Maryland

THE following record of inspection activities in Maryland for the calendar year 1925 is taken from the 34th annual report of the commissioner of labor and statistics of that State:

Number of establishments visited	14,543
Inspections—	
Factory inspections	1,983
10-hour law inspections	3,410
Child labor inspections	3,107
General inspections	8,704
Total inspections	17,204

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING

AMONG the activities of the labor offices of the various States, the following, reported either directly by the offices themselves or through the medium of their printed reports, are noted in this issue:

Georgia.—Report of operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 61.

Idaho.—Wages in the mining industry, 1925, page 115; and mine accidents in 1925, page 59.

Illinois.—Report of operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 62; changes in employment and pay rolls in industries in the State, page 139; and factory inspection, page 232.

Iowa.—Changes in volume of employment in the State, page 141.

Kansas.[1]—The Labor Department of the Kansas Public Service Commission is not authorized by law to collect wages. The statutes provide, however, that a small debtors' court for wage claims may be set up by the mayor or commissioners of any city or by the county commissioners. The judge of a court of this kind is restricted to the collection of amounts of $20 or less where the defendant is a resident of such judge's jurisdiction, which is confined to "the city or county in which it was established."

Only a few Kansas cities or counties have set up small debtors' courts, but almost every day working people make complaint to the labor department. Despite the limitations imposed upon that office, it has been able to aid many claimants in the collection of their wages.

Frequently workers request the department to assist them to collect wages due them in amounts exceeding $20, but yet not large enough to warrant employing an attorney and taking the case to court, with the consequent delay. Under the existing laws many worthy workers lose their hard-earned wages.

In order to remedy this condition it is suggested that the county attorney be charged with the duty of representing workers with labor claims for less than $75. Unless the employer has a just reason for not paying the sum claimed, the fact that the complainant can have the services of the county attorney free of cost will ordinarily lead to a quick adjustment of the matter at issue. This scheme has been tried by the department of labor with the aid of the county attorney of Shawnee County. Two or three cases have been referred to him, with prompt and satisfactory results.

The factory inspection work in the State is noted on page 232 of this issue.

[1] Kansas, Public Service Commission, Labor Department. Annual report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1925. Topeka, 1926, pp. 8 and 9.

Maryland.—Working hours of women in 1925, page 39; and child labor in the same year, page 40; changes in volume of employment, page 142; and factory inspection, page 233.

Massachusetts.—Report of operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 64; and changes in volume of employment in industries in the State, page 143.

Missouri.[2]—In 1925 there were 17 fatal accidents in the metal and nonmetal mines of the State. The fatalities for 1924 were 19, while in 1923 they numbered 29. This recent reduction in the fatal accident record is "the result of efforts put forth by the mining companies of the State to protect their employees from hazard."

The hearty cooperation of the mining industries of the State with the State Bureau of Mines and its inspectors is highly commended, the chief mine inspector reporting that every suggestion made by the department in the interest of sanitation and safety was, when feasible, put immediately into effect.

Labor conditions in 1925 were exceptionally satisfactory—not one strike in the whole year. Employers and workers have shown an eagerness to preserve harmonious industrial relations; "as the mining industries of the State have regained their prosperity, they have been willing to share their prosperity with the employees."

The operators realize how dependent the continuance of their good fortune is upon their workers.

New York.—Changes in employment and pay rolls in various industries, page 143.

North Dakota.—The seventh annual report of the Coal Mine Inspection Department of North Dakota shows that during the year ending October 31, 1925, coal produced from the mines of the State amounted to 1,357,408 tons, as compared with 1,029,449 tons in 1923–24. The valuation of the coal output for 1924–25 was $2,601,807, exceeding that of the preceding year by $325,984.

Four fatal and 227 nonfatal accidents occurred in connection with coal mining in the State during the year ending October 31, 1925.

Oklahoma.—Changes in volume of employment in industries in the State, page 145.

Wisconsin.—Changes in employment and pay rolls in various industries in the State, page 146.

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[2] Missouri. Bureau of Mines, Mining and Mine Inspection. Thirty-eighth annual report, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1925. Jefferson City [1926], pp. 6, 10, 11.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

GEORGIA.—Industrial Commission. *Fourth annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1924, and rules and regulations of the Industrial Commission. Atlanta, 1925. 35 pp.*

A brief review of this report is given on page — of this issue.

IDAHO.—Inspector of Mines. *Twenty-seventh annual report of the mining industry of Idaho for the year 1925.* [*Boise, 1926?*] *270 pp; charts, illus.*

Statistics of mine accidents and of mine wages in Idaho are shown on pages 59 and 115, respectively, of this issue.

ILLINOIS.—Board for Vocational Education. *Bulletin No. 35: Annual directory and program of agricultural education, 1925–26. Springfield, 1925. 63 pp.*

According to the above report there were at the beginning of the year closing June 30, 1926, departments of vocational agriculture in 162 high schools in Illinois with an enrollment of 4,081. The total project earnings for the year ending June 30, 1925, were $227,544.36.

—— Department of Labor. *Eighth annual report, July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925. Springfield, 1926. 202 pp., illus. and charts. (Reprinted from the Eighth Administrative Report.)*

Statistics from this report, relating to workmen's compensation and to factory inspection, are published on pages 62 and 232 of this issue.

KANSAS.—Public Service Commission. Labor Department. *Annual report for the year ending December 31, 1925. Topeka, 1926. 87 pp.*

Data from this publication are given on page 234 of this issue.

MARYLAND.—Commissioner of Labor and Statistics. *Thirty-fourth annual report, 1925. Baltimore, 1926. viii, 234 pp.*

Data from this report are published on pages 39, 40, and 233 of this issue.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Inductrial Accidents. *Annual report, for the year ending June 30, 1924. Boston* [*1925*]. *89 pp., charts. Public document No. 105.*

Data from this report appear on page 64 of this issue.

MISSOURI.—Bureau of Mines, Mining, and Mine Inspection. *Thirty-eighth annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1925. Jefferson City* [*1926*]. *84 pp., illus.*

Some statistics on mine accidents from the above publication are given on page 235 of this issue.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Coal Mine Inspection Department. *Seventh annual report, 1925. Bismarck, 1925. 31 pp.*

Certain data from this report are published on page 235 of this issue.

WISCONSIN.—Industrial Commission. *Thirteenth annual report of the Citizen's Committee on Unemployment and the Public Employment Office of Milwaukee, July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925.* [*Madison, 1925?*] *12 pp.*

Contains statistics on volume of employment and labor demand and supply in the city of Milwaukee for the period covered by the report.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. *Agricultural economics bibliography No. 14: Factors affecting prices; A selected bibliography, including some references on the theory and practice of price analysis, compiled by Louise O. Bercaw. Washington, 1926. 40 pp.*

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 406: Proceedings of the twelfth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at Salt Lake City, Utah, August 17–20, 1925. Washington, 1926. vi, 218 pp.*

A brief account of this meeting appeared in the Labor Review for October, 1925 (pp. 122–126); the president's address on the work of the association was published in the same issue (pp. 1–7).

—— Department of Labor. *Bulletin No. 410: Safety code for paper and pulp mills; Washington, 1926. v. 37 pp., illus.*

—— Federal Board for Vocational Education. *Bulletin No. 104: Proceedings of the National Conference on Vocational Rehabilitation of the Disabled Civilians, held at Cleveland, Ohio, September 29–October 2, 1925. Washington, 1926. xi, 152 pp.*

Extracts from some of the addresses made at this conference are given on page 81 of this issue.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRIA.—Kammer für Arbeiter und Angestellte in Wien. *Lehrlingsschutz und Lehrlingsfürsorge der österreichischen Arbeiterkammern. Bericht der Lehrlingsschutzstellen für das Jahr 1925, verfasst von Anton Kimml. Vienna, 1926. 24 pp.*

A report on the activities in 1925 of the Austrian chambers of labor in the matter of protection of and welfare work for apprentices. Justified complaints received from apprentices in 1925 numbered 12,979 and welfare work was done for 24,043 apprentices.

BELGIUM.—Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Hygiène. *Annuaire statistique de la Belgique et du Congo Belge, 1923–24. Tome XLIX. Brussels, 1926. Various paging.*

The statistical yearbook of Belgium and the Belgian Congo for the year 1923–24. It contains statistics of mutual insurance and cooperative societies, and of industrial accidents, strikes and lockouts, wages, production, and vocational education.

CANADA (ALBERTA).—Commissioner of Labor. *Annual report for the year 1925. Edmonton, 1926. 32 pp.; charts.*

The statistics of trade and industries for Alberta for 1925 show an improvement in business conditions in comparison with the figures for 1924. Reports from 1,271 establishments covered 23,391 employees and 318 apprentices. The total pay roll of such establishments was $31,596,105.26 of which $27,389,022.52 was paid to wage earners.

—— (NOVA SCOTIA).—Factories Inspector. *Annual report for the year ended September 30, 1925. Halifax, 1925. 18 pp.*

The period covered by this publication holds the record for the lowest number of accidents in factories since complete reports became available. It is also stated that conditions concerning child labor in the manufacturing industries of Nova Scotia are satisfactory, few persons under 16 years of age being employed in factories.

GERMANY (HALLE).—Statistisches Amt. *Beiträge zur Statistik der Stadt Halle. Heft 34: Die Wohnungszählung vom 3. Mai 1925. Halle, 1926. 72 pp., map.*

A bulletin of the statistical office of the German city of Halle, giving the results of a housing census of May 3, 1925, and comparing these results with those of the housing census of November 1, 1910.

—— (WURTTEMBERG).—[Gewerbe- und Handelsaufsichtsamt und Bergbehörde.] *Jahresberichte für 1925. Stuttgart, 1926. 100 pp.*

The report for the year 1925 of the Wurttemberg Factory and Mine Inspection Services on their activities and the observations made during inspections.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Committee on Legal Aid for the Poor. *First report. London, 1926. 14 pp. (Cmd. 2638.)*

This report deals with the existing facilities for the legal assistance of poor criminals. The conclusion is that, on the whole, the present system works satisfactorily in criminal cases. Improvements might be made, but there is no imperative need for them.

—— Industrial Fatigue Research Board. *Report No. 35: A physiological study of the ventilation and heating in certain factories, by H. M. Vernon and T. Bedford. London, 1926. iv, 84 pp.*

A comparison of certain types of ventilating and heating systems in actual use is made in this report, which also gives extensive data showing the relation of different atmospheric conditions to sensations of comfort and to health.

—— —— *Report No. 37: Fan ventilation in a humid weaving shed, by S. Wyatt, J. A. Fraser, and F. G. L. Stock. London, 1926. v, 33 pp.*

A series of studies has been made under the direction of the Medical Research Council into the effects of artificial humidity on the health and comfort of the operatives in cotton weaving sheds. The present study was made for the purpose of determining the effect on the operatives of increased air movement through the use of electric fans. The investigation showed that the use of fans had a favorable effect both upon the comfort of the operatives and on their efficiency. This was particularly true on days of high temperature and humidity when it was found that the fans increased the cooling power of the air to such an extent that the operatives were able to work with as much facility as on days of much lower temperature or humidity, while the increased air movement had no significant effect upon the number of warp breakages.

—— Medical Research Council. *Special Report Series No. 99: An investigation into the statistics of cancer in different trades and professions, by Matthew Young and W. T. Russell, with John Brownlee and E. L. Collis. London, 1926. 50 pp.*

A digest of this report is given on page 55 of this issue.

—— Mines Department. Safety in Mines Research Board. *Paper No. 21: Flame-proof electrical apparatus for use in coal mines. Second report—perforated plate protection, by C. S. W. Grice and R. V. Wheeler. London, 1926. 30 pp., illus.*

This report deals with the prevention of propagation of flame by electrical apparatus through the use of gauze or perforated plates through which flame can not pass.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*Studies and Reports, Series B (economic conditions), No. 15: Refugees and labor conditions in Bulgaria. Geneva, 1926. viii, 88 pp.*

A report containing the findings of a commission of inquiry sent by the International Labor Office to Bulgaria to study the problem of the unfavorable influence of refugees on labor conditions in that country as a result of the Balkan wars and of the World War. There are now in Bulgaria about 180,000 Bulgarian refugees from Thrace, Macedonia, the Dobrudja and the districts of Tzaribrod, Bossilegrad, Trn, and Kula. In addition, Bulgaria was also compelled to give asylum to 40,000 Russian and 20,000 Armenian refugees who had left their homes as a result of the Russian revolution and the disturbed conditions in Asia Minor.

JAPAN.—Cabinet. Bureau de la Statistique Générale. *Résumé statistique de l'Empire du Japon. Tokyo, 1926. x, 169 pp., charts.*

The general statistical yearbook of Japan for 1926. On matters relating to labor it contains statistics of wages, strikes, cooperative societies, and social insurance and poor relief, the latest figures in most cases being for the year 1924.

JAPAN.—Cabinet. Bureau of Statistics. *Preliminary report on the unemployment census in Japan, 1925. Tokyo, 1926. 11 pp.*

A digest of this report is given on page 148 of this issue.

NEW ZEALAND.—Office of Census and Statistics. *Official yearbook, 1926. Wellington, 1925. xiii, 989 pp., maps and charts.*

Gives a brief history of the development of New Zealand, and a survey of the present situation, social, financial, and industrial, including data relating to wages and hours of labor, retail and wholesale prices, employment and unemployment, trade-unions, industrial disputes, and industrial accidents. Some data from its study of trade-unions are given on page 75 of this issue.

POLAND.—Ministère du Travail et de l'Assistance Sociale. *Rapports sur l'activité des inspecteurs regionaux du travail pour l'année 1924. Warsaw, 1925. 398 pp.*

This report, which is published in Polish, with a French summary, covers the activities of the factory inspection service of Poland, with the exception of Polish Upper Silesia, for the year 1924. It includes the reports of the visits of inspectors in the different districts, and statistics of accidents and strikes, and of the collective agreements concluded during the year.

SWEDEN.—Socialdepartementet. Socialstyrelsen. *Registrerade sjukkassor åren 1922–1924. Stockholm, 1926. 113 pp.*

A statistical report by the Swedish Social Board on the activities of registered sick funds during the years 1922–1924. A digest of this report is to be found in the present issue, page 69.

SWITZERLAND.—Finanz- und Zolldepartement. Statistisches Bureau. *Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz, 1924. 33. Jahrgang. Bern, 1925. viii, 418 pp.*

The thirty-third issue of the statistical yearbook of Switzerland, published by the Federal statistical bureau of that country and covering 1924 and preceding years. Of special interest to labor are the tables on the occupational and social distribution of the population, industrial production, building activity, prices, cost of living, wages, trade-unions, social insurance, and cooperative societies.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Department of Labor. *Abridged annual report of the chief inspector of factories, calendar year 1924. Pretoria, 1926. 30 pp.*

Some data from this report are given on page 37 of this issue.

Unofficial

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. Wisconsin Branch. *Proceedings of educational conference under auspices of Wisconsin State federation of labor, Milwaukee, Wis., April 9 and 10, 1926. Milwaukee, 1926. 53 pp.*

A review of this meeting is published on page 77 of this issue.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. *Bulletin 18: Methods and costs of rock dusting bituminous coal mines, by C. W. Owings and C. H. Dodge. Pittsburgh, 1925. xv, 192 pp.; illustrations and charts.*

A summary of part of the findings of this study is given on page 51 of this issue. The bulletin contains detailed specifications covering the methods of rock dusting and concerning costs, and there are illustrations of different types of pulverizing plants, rock-dust distributors, barriers, etc.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS RESEARCH. *American villagers, by C. Luther Fry. New York, George H. Doran Co., 1926. 201 pp., diagrams.*

A brief review of this volume is published on page 31 of this issue.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN'S UNION OF AMERICA. *Proceedings of the 29th annual convention, held at Baltimore, Md., January 11 to 19, 1926. Chicago [1926]. 183 pp.*

A brief review of the above report is given on page 73 of this issue.